

locked case

CLASS ~~308~~

~~STACK.~~

BOOK

~~H297~~

v.8-9

THE LIBRARY
OF
HAVERFORD COLLEGE
(HAVERFORD, PA.)

THE GIFT OF

Prof. A. C. Thomas

10 MO. *9* —

1905

ACCESSION No.

45541

NOT TO BE TAKEN
FROM
THE LIBRARY.

The Haverfordian,

EDITORIAL YEAR,

May, 1886, to May, 1887.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN,

JESSE E. PHILIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman*.

ALFRED C. GARRETT '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM,

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT,

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager*.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Ass't Business Manager*.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE,

1887.

STACY
 Locked case
 LD 2218
 6
 H 3
 v. 8-9
 1886-88

CONTENTS.

A Banquet, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii,	89	A Political Contrast, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii,	35
Afterward, <i>Independent</i> , Vol. viii,	65	A Series of Articles, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii,	127
Alumni Prize Oration, <i>H. H. Goddard</i> , Vol. vii,	159, 174	A Suggestion, <i>J. E. Phillips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii,	147
Alumni Department, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii,	80, 97, 113	An Idea, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii,	103
A Poet's Retreat, <i>C. H. Batty</i> , Vol. viii,	4	Another Vacation, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	167
Athletics and Customs at Yale, Vol. viii,	8	A Word on Cricket, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4,	57
Beneficiary Education, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii,	59	Boyishness, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	149
Chase, Pliny E., (with Portrait), <i>Professor A. C. Thomas</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4,	113	Change in the Faculty, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	167
Chase, President Thomas, (with Portrait), <i>Thomas Kimber</i> , Vol. viii, No. 7,	58	Class Day, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	87
Columbia College, Vol. viii,	49	College Lite, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, No.	127
College Friendship (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii,	178	College Mass Meetings, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 7,	103
Commencement, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii,	63	College Periodicals, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8,	127
Communicated, Vol. viii,	10	College Prizes, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	168
Consolation (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii,	173	College Vices, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	71
Cremation, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii,	186	Cricket, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	169
Cricket, Vol. vii,	146	Elections, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	72
Cricket, '87 vs. '88, Vol. vii, <i>J. H. Adams</i> ,	170	Examinations, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	73
Dante's Love, <i>W. H. Hazard</i> , Vol. vii,	80	Foot-Ball, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	2
Drifting (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii,		Hazing, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	36
EDITORIALS.		Hero Worship, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	19
A Change, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. vii,	167	Individual Value, <i>A. B. Clement</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	20
A Hackneyed Topic, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii,	22	Literary Societies, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	87
A New Cover, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii,	167	Literary Work, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	19
A New Department, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii,	55		
A Mistake of Candor, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii,	169		

Locals, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	149	Page 16; No. 2, Page 32; No. 3, Page 49; No. 4, Page 68; No. 5, Page 84; No. 6, Page 100; No. 7, Page 117.	
Oratorical Culture, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii., No. 9,	147	Fair Harvard, <i>Theodore W. Richards</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	42
Our English at Haverford, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	88	Foot Ball, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	51
Our Gymnasium, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	36	General College News, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 145; No. 9, Page 165; No. 10, Page 185.	
Our Literary Societies, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4,	56	Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 15; No. 2, Page 34; No. 3, Page 51; No. 4, Page 70; No. 5, Page 86. <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 102.	
Our Loss, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4,	55	<i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 7, Page 118.	
Our Neighbors, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	35	Haverford and its Vicinity, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	154
Our Press Association, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	71	Heracles and Christ, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	90
Our Series of Articles, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	1	In Memorium, <i>W. P. L. '82</i> , (P) Vol. vii, No. 8,	129
Our Venture, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	87	Joseph I. Squint's first Pome (Poem), <i>C. H. Battey</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	23
Politeness, <i>A. B. Clement</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	37	Lectures, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3, Page 47; No. 4, Page 64.	
Scribbling in Public, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	147	Literature, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 141; No. 9, Page 162; No. 10, Page 184. <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 13. <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2, Page 32; No. 3, Page 53. <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5, Page 84.	
Smartness, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	148	Lord Macaulay, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	77
Tennis, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	3	Locals, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 142; No. 9, Page 162; No. 10, Page 172. <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 14. <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2, Page 30. <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3, Page 48. <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4, Page 66; No. 5, Page 82; No. 6, Page 99; No. 7, Page 116	
The Acharnians, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	150	Michigan University, <i>Arthur L. Hussey</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	180
The Cricket Shed, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	71	Mist from the Ocean (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	173
The Grammar School, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	2	Music (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	73
The Library, Vol. viii, No. 1,	1	Music and Song, <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	92
The New Rule, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	38	My Queen (Poem), Vol. viii, No. 3,	42
The New President, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 7,	104	Myths and Science, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	27
The Opening, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	1		
The Purpose of a College, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii No. 4,	55		
The Social Side, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	21		
Total Abstinence, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	3		
Voluntary Attendance at Meeting, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8,	128		
Without a Bow, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8,	127		
Earlham College, <i>Arthur L. Morgan</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	74		
Exchanges, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 143; No. 9, Page 163; No. 10, Page 184. Vol. viii, No. 1,			

Obituary, S. B. Morris, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	179	The Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	97
Oration of Hampton L. Carson, con- cluded, Vol. vii, No. 8,	133	The Heroism of a Private Life, <i>J. E.</i> <i>Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	41
Pearl (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	186	The Junior, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8,	140
Personals, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 143; No. 9, Page 162; No. 10, Page 183. Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 12. <i>A. B. Clement</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2, Page 30; No. 3, Page 49; No. 4, Page 66.		The Old Church Bell (Poem), <i>L. M.</i> <i>Stephens</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	96
Pope, Edward M., <i>Percy Nields</i> , Vol. viii, No. 4,	66	The Present (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 5,	76
Public Meeting of Loganian Society, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	170	The Student's Dilemma (Poem), <i>J. E.</i> <i>Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	47
Republicans and Temperance, <i>B. New-</i> <i>hall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	25	The Tennis Tournament, <i>R. J. White</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	17
Resolutions on Pliny E. Chase, Vol. viii, No. 4,	63	The Y. M. C. A. Reception, <i>B. Newhall</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	7
Second-Hand Literature, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9,	153	Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anni- versary at Harvard, <i>Jos. L. Mark-</i> <i>ley</i> , Vol. viii, No. 3,	39
Shadows All (Poem), <i>A. C. Garrett and</i> <i>Hayne</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	170	Verses to E. M. P. '87, <i>H. S. England</i> , Vol. viii, No. 6,	89
Sports, <i>J. H. Adams</i> , Vol. vii, No. 9, Page 165. Vol. viii, No. 2, Page 31.		Vice President's Address, <i>T. W. Betts</i> , Vol. vii, No. 8, Page 129; No. 9, Page 150.	
The Alumni Meeting, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , Vol. vii, No. 10,	177	Winds of Autumn (Poem), <i>A. C.</i> <i>Garrett</i> , Vol. viii, No. 2,	25
The Cane Rush, <i>J. E. Philips, Jr.</i> , Vol. viii, No. 1,	7	Yale College, <i>Isaac Thomas</i> , <i>A. M.</i> Vol. viii, No. 1, Page 10; No. 2, Page 24.	

16046

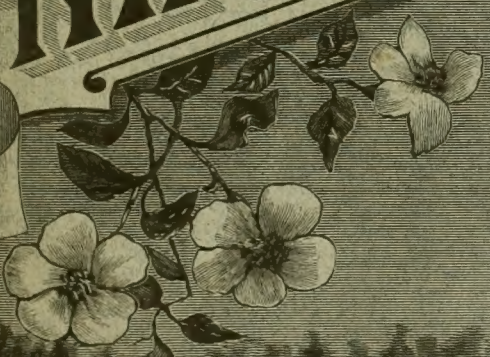
LIBRARY

YALE

October

HAVERFORDIAN.

1886.



CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 1.

Editorials.—Our Series of Articles.....	Page 1
The Opening.....	1
The Library.....	1
The Grammar School.....	2
Foot Ball.....	2
Total Abstinence.....	3
Tennis.....	4
Athletics and Customs at Yale.....	4
The Y. M. C. A. Reception.....	7
The Cane Rush.....	7
Beneficiary Education.....	8
Consolation—Poem.....	10
Yale College—to be continued.....	10
Literary.....	12
Personals.....	12
Locals.....	14
General College News.....	15
Exchanges.....	16
The Tennis Tournament.....	17

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

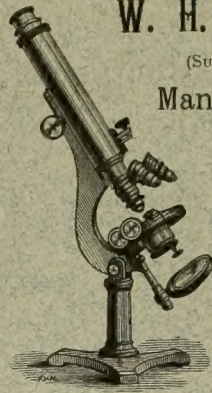
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

—THE—

TRAVELERS

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Is the Original Accident Company of
America, and the Largest
in the World.

Issues Life and Endowment Policies

of every Desirable Form, for Family Protection or Investment
for Personal Benefit—ALL containing liberal *Non-forfeiture* provisions.

ACCIDENT POLICIES,

SEPARATELY OR COMBINED WITH LIFE POLICIES,

indemnifying the Business or Professional Man or Farmer for
his Profits, the Wage-worker for his Wages, lost from Accidental
Injury, with Principal Sum in case of Death.

Policies not forfeited by change of occupation but
paid **PRO RATA.**

Paid-up Cash Capital	-	-	-	\$600,000
Surplus to Policy-Holders,	-	-	-	\$2,096,000.00
Paid Policy Holders,	-	-	-	\$11,500,000

All Claims paid without delay or discount on
receipt of satisfactory proofs.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRESIDENT.

RODNEY DENNIS, SECRETARY.

JOHN E. MORRIS Ass't SECRETARY.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

DRY PLATES

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.

"R." Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.

For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.

Assay Weights.

Analytical Balances. Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES & Co.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

↔ Two squares from Broad Street Station.

ESTABLISHED, 1828.

AGENT FOR
STEVENS' TOWER CLOCKS.**G. W. RUSSELL,**

22 N. Sixth Street, Philad'a.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM

IMPORTER OF

Fine French and English Clocks,

DEALER IN

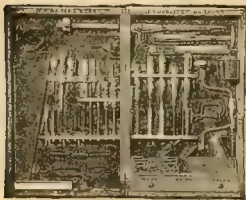
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

WM. P. WALTERS' SONS,

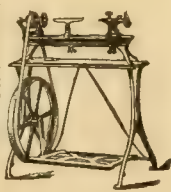
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes,
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and
Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

OFFICE, 2020 CHESTNUT STREET,*Incorporated, 1836. Charter Perpetual.*

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,

TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,

AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON

INTEREST.

*President, JOHN B. GARRETT.**Vice Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.**Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.**Assistant Treasurer, WILLIAM N. ELY.***TOOL DEPOT**

— FOR —

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.**WM. C. WHELLER,**

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR,
Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puff's, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL

—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

THOMAS MELLON,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 1028 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE

—AND—

French Plate-Glass Depot.

SKYLIGHT AND FLOOR GLASS,

Rolled, Cathedral, Beautiful Tints, Embossed, Enamelled and Colored Glass.

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Every Variety for Architects' and Builders' Use. Also Glass for Car Builders.

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,

205 to 211 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Important to Foot Ball Players.

WE desire to call your attention to our NEW CALF FOOT BALL SHOE, made of the best selected calf, double heel and toe. All foot ball players that have seen it, have pronounced it the "long felt want."

We will send a pair of these Shoes on receipt of price, or C. O. D. and if not satisfactory they can be returned and money refunded. Price per pair, \$7.00.

A. J. REACH & CO.,
GENERAL SPORTING GOODS,
 No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribe

for

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

Provident Life and Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA. No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1886.

Assets at market price, - - -	\$10,472,202 94
Liabilities, - - - - -	8,222,087 49
Surplus, including Capital Stock, -	\$2,250,115 45

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference, - - - - -	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
 T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
 ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
 JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
 DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Philad'a.	CHAS. HARTSHORNE, Philad'a.
T. WISTAR BROWN, "	WILLIAM GUMMERE, "
RICHARD CADBURY, "	FREDERIC COLLINS, "
HENRY HAINES, "	PHILIP C. GARRETT, "
RICHARD WOOD, "	JULIUS C. STEWART, "
WILLIAM HACKER, "	MURRAY SHIPLEY, Cincinnati, O
ASA S. WING, "	J. MORTON ALBERTSON, Norristown, Pa.
ISRAEL MORRIS, "	

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.



"COLUMBIA" 'CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

as well as every where else.

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,
No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

MONEY SAVED.

Five Linen Collars for 50 cts.

Three Pairs Cuffs for 50 cts.

GUARANTEED 4 PLY. LATEST STYLES.

COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, LAUNDRIED ^{1 1/2 cts. Each.}
^{10 cents Each.}

AT BAIRD'S

5 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., October, 1886.

No. 1.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILLIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business M'gr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE second of the series of articles on American Colleges, in which the article on the University of Michigan was the first, appears in this issue. It is from the pen of Isaac Thomas, M. A., a Yale graduate, to whom the HAVERFORDIAN takes this opportunity of extending its thanks. "Athletics and Customs at Yale" is from the pen of an under-graduate.

IT is always in order at the opening of the college year for the college organ to eulogize the institution on its new departure, and, but for the pre-eminence of this year's outlook over any of the preceding, we would be tempted to omit the usual self-adulation. But with numbers far

in excess of any previous year, and, indeed, beyond the capacity of the dormitories, with a faculty stronger than ever before, notwithstanding some severe losses, and with a more prevailing unity and fellow feeling than is customary, Haverford cannot help congratulating herself and holding her head a little higher than usual. With this comes the additional responsibility of maintaining our elevation. This we can and must do.

THE library of a college, if judiciously used, is a very large factor in the process of forming a well rounded education. We have such an excellent library here at Haverford that it is a shame to see it neglected by such a large number of the students. Of course, during the pleasant Fall weather, athletics demand more attention than later in the year, but notwithstanding this, no student can afford to lose the advantages which the consultation of works parallel to those he is studying, or the completion of a regular course of reading is sure to give.

Particularly in the line of history is the greatest need. A very little observation will convince any one of the dearth of historical knowledge among the great majority of students. The reason is not far distant. The broadcast sowing of fiction, which has received such good cultivation, has in a great measure choked out any other growth. Can't we borrow a little time from this recreation, and devote it to more useful reading.

The advantages of the reading habit have been hashed over so often and so generally admitted that they would be out of place here. But the great question is, "What shall I read?" In answer, we would say: Read what you like best; or, if you have no choice at all, ask the librarian. If you want to read simply for pleasure, we know of no pleasanter books than the conquests of Mexico and Peru. The story of the Saracens and the Fall of Grenada read almost like novels. The rise and progress of the Turks makes an excellent topic. With classic subjects we take it for granted every one will become acquainted. They are invaluable and absolutely necessary in order to read Shakespeare, Byron, or Milton, or almost any of the poets, understandingly. Poetry, biography, travel, and fiction may claim some of your attention too, but history is and must be first to the student. Still, in this place we only wish to call your attention, fellow-students, to the fact that we have an excellent library of 16,000 volumes open to the use of all. Do not neglect such an opportunity.

OUR attention is very pleasantly called to our grammar school, on returning to college, by learning that seventy-two scholars are expected for the coming academic year. This fact carries our memory back to the time when, only two years ago, this school opened with but twenty-one scholars; last year forty odd was reached, and so it then more than doubled, while now it has more than trebled its original numbers. Beginning with a dwelling-house for school and boarding alike, it was enabled, through the munificence of Mr. A. J. Cassatt and other friends of the college near by, to open a fine school building, admirably adapted to its many purposes, and it now expects to erect this Fall a comfortable building for boarding purposes on Maple Avenue. Under the able and energetic

management of its Head-Master, Mr. Chas. S. Crosman, an Alumnus of '78, and also of Harvard, '79, who has brought, coupled with a thorough experience in teaching, an earnest love for the school and his Alma Mater, it has made this remarkable and encouraging progress, and has now become an established and important factor, not only in Haverford and the scholastic circle of two colleges and two schools so near one another, but also throughout the entire vicinity of the city. Mexico and California are here represented, and its boarders, few heretofore through limited accommodations, are steadily increasing in number. The sports have their charms for them all, and some of our future athletes, as well as literary giants, may be here developed. All these features of its past history and present development seem to augur with no uncertain omens a coming success, only to be fitly measured by the lives of its students, permanent and substantial, reflecting much honor to the college and itself. Our best wishes for its future go with it.

THE time for foot-ball having arrived, we hope that during its short continuance the students will lay aside all other interests and give their whole attention to our Autumn sport. No thoughts of cricket, tennis, or base-ball need continue, and we hope these games will now be given up entirely. For our success in foot-ball will depend only on the interest displayed by the students, and we have no reason to be so confident as to be indifferent. The loss of five from the college team, and these among the best, makes it necessary that great effort be put forth if we expect success equal to that of last year. First, it must be ascertained just who should fill the vacancies. This is a somewhat hard task, and the Ground Committee cannot be certain of any one, unless that player seems to be uniformly reliable; *i. e.*, the candidate

must appear to be the best eligible player in every afternoon scrub match. It will not do to play brilliantly in one game and then stay away at other times. In this way the player's endurance is tested. Secondly, the team having been roughly determined, we must appeal to all players to help train it. It must have a good set of men to play against it, or the practice will be worse than useless. The team *must* practise unitedly. This is somewhat an innovation, but manifestly, in a game in which concerted action is everything, splitting up the team and playing its members against each other should be discontinued. And this involves that any student should be willing to play against the college team in spite of the hurts and defeats he may receive, as he must, from the best players in the college. In scrub matches scores ought to be forgotten, and only the practice considered. This method also involves that when the team is practising all but about fifteen players who must oppose the team should be so kind as to give up the field, and be spectators only; for nothing is so vexatious to any team as to be compelled to oppose greatly superior numbers, especially if these are poor players, and the symmetry of the game, the appearance it has in a real match, is lost. So that on perhaps three afternoons in the week, the college eleven and its two or three substitutes will play together against a selected team of fifteen, and will try to learn all necessary unity of action and the skilful moves which constitute scientific playing.

To the members of the team itself, we would say that they can under no circumstances expect to be successful unless they conscientiously attend the team's practice matches. That has been the greatest difficulty, to *compel* the members to be on hand. They ought not to need compulsion. Just let everything else slide, and every one be dressed and on the field in time! And come because you wish the college to win

in its matches and because you want your team—the team of which you are an indispensable part—to distinguish itself. Then of equal importance, the team having elected a captain to lead it and to study up the methods of playing, the team must let the captain lead it, and must carry out the methods which he proposes. The feature of the playing of the leading foot-ball teams of this country is the perfect subordination, by which the captain with a nod or word controls every man and all his men absolutely. The members of the team should also be careful of their health—take regular and very hard exercise, and especially keep the digestion straight; each one knows best for himself how to do it. Late hours and smoking are fatal to our efforts.

So that, by continued, united practice on three afternoons, the rest of the week being open for everybody to play, and by care and attention, the team may hope even to surpass its accomplishments in the past. The interest—perhaps we might say loyalty—of every one in the college will decide whether these objects are attained.

GLANCING casually over a newspaper, the name and locality of which have escaped our memory, we noticed an advertisement of a temperance society with the following motto appended: "We will be masters of ourselves." This is an interesting question. Are total-abstainers masters of themselves? Is not total-abstinence itself rather an admission that its adherents have a master whom they fear to meet? Is it not an evidence of weakness rather than strength? The total-abstainer hides from his enemy because that enemy is his master.

We offer this as an interesting question—not to oppose total-abstinence,—simply to attempt to test it. The question of using or abstaining from intoxicating liquors is one well calculated to perplex the most acute mind; and that man is yet worthy of re-

spect who, when confronted with the question, can only give the Rabbi's answer, "I don't know." Now grant, for a moment, that a moderate use of undistilled liquors—that is to say, of wine and beer—is not injurious, does total-abstinence agree with the notion of ideal humanity? Is there not something better? If there is something better, ought we not to strive to reach it?

However well total-abstinence may agree with the present condition of humanity, we are inclined to think that the final settlement of the temperance question will not be total-abstinence, but self-control. Self-control is better than total-abstinence. A self-controlled man is truly a master of himself. One who fears a first glass of wine because of its temptations to a second is not a master of himself; one who resists the temptation to a second glass is his own master. It will be noticed that this refers to an ideal humanity. It may be better to admit the weakness of actual humanity, and accept total-abstinence. We refrain from expressing an opinion on the subject, and merely suggest the question to the reader.

THE finals in a very interesting tournament are being played as we go to press. It is the first attempt at anything of the kind, and its success augurs well for the future of the game. There are about thirteen nets up on various parts of the campus, and tennis attracts a good deal of attention. The tennis association should have a couple of courts graded and under its control, so that future tournaments (for we hope that the first is not also the last) can be played on our own grounds. Can't it be done? It will take both time and money, but it must be done. While we hope always to see cricket as the college game, an active tennis association will be no disadvantage to it, and a pleasant game for non-cricketers.

ATHLETICS AND CUSTOMS AT YALE.

YALE is so well known in athletics that it is needless to give more than a hasty glance at this subject. The principal kinds of sports in vogue at Yale are boating, base-ball, foot-ball, tennis, and track athletics. Lacrosse has been attempted, but, of late years, has not amounted to very much. All these sports are controlled by associations, the members of which are all the students in all departments of the university. The officers of these associations control the management and finances of the teams.

The most important branch of athletics at Yale is rowing, and the annual contest with Harvard on the Thames is a source of great interest. There are regularly four eight-oared crews—the Varsity, the Junior, the Sophomore, and the Freshman; but in the beginning of the college year a six-oared race is always arranged between the Academic and Scientific Freshmen. All the crews commence training in mid-winter, starting with perhaps fifteen or twenty men, from whom the necessary eight are chosen. The men train faithfully and well, and there is always a great rivalry between the classes as to which class shall have the best crew. As a general thing, however, the Freshmen train hardest, partly because they are new at the business, and partly because they put more enthusiasm into their work than the upper classes. Probably more time is consumed in practising for a boat-race than for any other college athletic contest, and complaints are often made that time is thus wasted which might be better employed in studying. But it seems to be a general rule that, with the majority of men who are connected with the different teams, the time which is used in training and practising, if not employed in this way, would be spent in doing nothing. So that a man feels that all his spare time,

after meals, recitations, and exercise, must be given to study. And in this he avoids, to some extent, the habit of laziness, and at the same time builds up his physical structure.

Two regattas are held annually—one in the Fall and another in the Spring. The University generally races in the Spring. In regard to the expense of rowing, it may be said that the crews spend in the neighborhood of \$4,000 per year. The largest expense, of course, is the boarding at a training-table.

The next in importance is base-ball. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton form the principal teams of the intercollegiate association. As the time for playing is limited to the Spring months May and June, it is impossible to play many games, but yet they arrange for two games between each of the colleges in the association. Last year the association consisted of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, Amherst, and Williams. Yale succeeded in again winning the championship pennant, which, indeed, she had held every year, with one exception, since the intercollegiate games were inaugurated. There are, besides, the 'Varsity four class teams, which play a series of games with each other, and thus serve to train men for the 'Varsity.

After these two most prominent branches of athletics may be grouped foot-ball, track athletics, and tennis, in all three of which many men engage. The foot-ball interest centers in the Yale-Princeton game, which has generally been played on Thanksgiving day at the Polo Grounds, New York, but was last year held at New Haven, where a victory was scored by Princeton.

Yale sends every year some fifteen or twenty men to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The men train very faithfully for this event and also for the Fall and Spring games. In the Yale athletic games the contestants are

mainly from the under-classes, except those who intend to go with the Mott Haven team. Upper-classmen seem to lose their interest in these sports the farther they advance. The intercollegiate meet of '86 was quite successful, and Harvard won the championship cup.

Tennis is much played at Yale, as at other colleges, but there is no such interest manifested in the results of the contests as in the other sports.

A large number of men go into athletics annually, and many in the hope of gaining popularity thereby; for there is nothing at Yale which gives a man so much honor and popularity as being a fine crew man or a leading base-ball player, and in every Senior class a great many of the men who succeed in getting into Skull and Bones, the most influential Senior society, are those who have distinguished themselves and their college by their doings on the water or in the field. Outside the regular college teams the students practice a good deal, and on any pleasant afternoon many men can be seen at the Yale field, playing ball or tennis, or practising running. The gymnasium is not forgotten in the Winter season, though it is poorly adapted to the wants of the students. But it seems very probable that a new gymnasium, plans of which have already been drawn, will be erected before many years, better suited to the demands made upon it.

The customs which have been handed down from father to son, and observed from time immemorial at Yale are distinctive and different from those of other colleges. The first custom that a person just entering college meets with is the annual rush between the Sophomores and Freshmen. This is always held in a place known as the Hopkins Grammar School lot. Here both sides form, urged on by the Juniors, and at a given signal move toward each other. As soon as one side has shoved the

other back any considerable distance, and the ranks are broken up, a ring is formed, and the wrestlers step in and have their turn. The distance from this lot to the colleges is one block, and the Sophomores always try to keep the Freshmen from walking home on the sidewalk, and there is sometimes a very sharp struggle. A Freshman is never allowed to wear a tall hat, nor can he use a cane until Washington's birthday, when he and his fellow-classmates parade the street with "bangers" two or three inches in diameter.

It is a general principle that it is the duty of the Sophomores to sit down on the Freshmen as much as possible. One of the ways in which the whole college helps them is in the matter of subscriptions. As soon as the Fall term opens, the new men are visited by the subscription agents and asked to give large sums to the different organizations. And it is a fact that the Freshmen pay the greater part of the money that is expended for many of these enterprises. However, the customs which most affect the new comer are those connected with the fence. The fence is a great institution at Yale, and each of the classes has a particular portion, which they call their own. In the Spring and Fall, in the early evening, they sit and sing the praises of their Alma Mater beneath the overhanging elms. Many of the pleasantest recollections of college life are connected with the fence. Freshmen, however, are not allowed to sit on the fence until they have beaten the Harvard Freshmen at base-ball. Great interest is always attached to these games, and the rest of the college seem to feel almost as deep an interest in the event of the match as do the Freshmen themselves. Two games are played—one at Cambridge and the other at New Haven. At the end of the year, a day or two before the fellows leave college, the Sophomore-fence is given away to the Freshmen. Two speakers are chosen for the occasion who have the reputation of

being witty, and the scene is often one of much merriment.

During Sophomore year nothing of great importance happens except that the men haze the Freshmen slightly and are allowed to dance at the Junior Promenade, a privilege which they did not enjoy the year before. Hazing has been modified to such a degree within the last twenty years that at present it amounts to but very little. The Freshmen are treated very well, except that they are made fun of and are compelled to do things calculated to make them look as ridiculous as possible. No injury is ever done to a man, and, though a great many are subjected to this light treatment, they rather enjoy it than otherwise.

The great social event to the Junior is his Promenade. This is always a very elegant affair, and the classes vie with each other in making the occasion finer every year. On the night before the Promenade, the Glee Club concert occurs, when the Opera House is filled mainly with students and their lady friends. Many of the young ladies are from places at a distance from New Haven. The other great event for the Juniors is the elections to the Senior societies. These take place a few weeks before commencement, and are performed in a very unusual manner. The Juniors all gather in front of a certain building at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and soon the members of Skull and Bones or Scroll and Key are seen coming out of their halls and choosing the new members. A man leaves each hall once in about ten minutes, and walks directly to the place of meeting. Then, without saying a word to any one, he walks about among the assembled students until he finds his man, when he gives him a sharp slap on the shoulder. Then they go immediately to the Juniors' room, where the election is offered and is either accepted or refused. It is needless to say that few men refuse.

With the advent of Senior year many new duties come upon the student, and among these is the custom of bowing to the President. The President conducts the chapel exercises, and at their conclusion walks down the center aisle, on each side of which are seated the Seniors. As he passes they all bow to him, bending their bodies into the form of a right angle. Whether this custom will be kept up under the régime of the new President remains to be seen.

THE Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

THE parlor of Founders' Hall was the occasion of rather a novel gathering on the 17th ult. As the printed cards of invitation signified, it was a "reception to the members of '90 and other new men," and, judging from the general appearance of faces during the evening, every one seemed to enjoy well his hour and a half. Faculty, members, and non-members, both old and new, all were well represented, and after some ninety or so had gathered and enjoyed a social talk, some gentlemen from Bryn Mawr, led by Mr. Morris Weber, rendered some choice musical selections. The President of the association then briefly welcomed the new men and explained some of its advantages, and was followed by Prof. P. E. Chase, Acting President of the college, and Prof. J. R. Harris, in well chosen, informal addresses. After more singing, the company was invited to the dining-room, where a plentiful supply of cake, contributed by kind friends of the association, and ice cream ministered to the only part of our human nature which had been neglected. Music, both sacred and secular, followed, and with the grand old hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," the exercises of the evening closed.

The reception had its origin in the desire felt by the Young Men's Christian Association during the last months of the preceding

year, encouraged by the example of sister associations, to kindly and heartily welcome the new men as soon as they entered our midst, while at the same time the existence, claims, and importance of the association might be presented to them at the very start. We believe this object has been attained, and that a good start has been made for the year's work, which, if the responsibility is only equally accepted by all the members, will, we believe, go on to a well filled and honorable fruition.

THE CANE RUSH.

ON the 27th ult. the annual cane rush took place in front of Barclay Hall. It was 12 o'clock when the class of '90, with a huge club in their midst, took their stand and challenged '89 to the encounter. So unexpected was it that it took some minutes for Chief Marshal Firth to summon his men to the conflict, but it wasn't long before they bore down upon the Freshmen, who had the audacity to be seen upon the campus with a cane in their hands. The class of '90 looked woefully small, both in numbers and in muscle, but they were all there, as the class of '89 found. The struggle was a hard one, and well fought on both sides. No regard was paid to the rending of clothing, ordinary bruises, nor personal discomfort of any kind, but each man did his level best to win a position on that cane. But finally time was called by the judges—H. W. Stokes, '87, and W. D. Lewis, '88—when it was found that '89 had seven men on the cane and '90 had six. The cane was therefore decided to be the property of '89. Considering their number, the class of '90 showed considerable pluck and determination to meet superior numbers and experience. Beyond the destruction of a considerable amount of clothing, no other loss occurred, no one was hurt, and all were happy.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

THE disparity of wealth is productive of no graver evil than that which gives culture and enlightenment to the rich and denies it to the poor. The privilege of the best schools, abundant opportunity for the exercise of taste, elegant and congenial surroundings, freedom from many of the smaller vexations of life, are all most powerful means of culture, while lack of education, forlorn homes and a painful system of economy rarely fail to lower the tenor of thought and feeling. Wealth leaves the mind free to roam among great things; the poor man must think much of small things. One's grade in society is usually regulated by his means; and wealth will force an ignorant and boorish man into a polite circle, to which men of high ideas and excellent abilities are not admitted on account of a slender income. Unjust, indeed, as this rule appears to be in principle, in practice it is usually right. As a rule, the rich are refined and cultivated and the poor are degraded and ignorant.

Such a state of things, however, we fail to reconcile to the principle of human equality. To imagine one part of the human race educated and another part ignorant seems hardly less absurd than to imagine a class of men with hands and a class without them. Ignorance is a deformity of the mind no less than is the absence of a hand a deformity of the body. An ignorant man is an undeveloped man; that is to say, he is less of a man than one of intelligence. To no part of the human race has the prerogative of hands been specially given, and we infer that to no part of the human race has the prerogative of intellect been given. Without going into metaphysics, we may say that in man's nature there are parts which are physical, mental parts, and spiritual parts. A complete man must cul-

tivate all parts of his nature. He will be of a robust physique, of an understanding mind, and of a devout spirit. The development of no part of his nature will compensate for the neglect of another. Neither a powerful and comely frame nor a heightened religious zeal will justify the lack of intellectual development. To be complete, to perfect the purpose of our existence, we must be intellectual.

Were position in the world determined by the money which one earns himself, the rule would not be so unjust. In the business world, as a rule, men reach exactly that level to which their industry and perseverance have entitled them. Unfortunately, however, one must receive his mental training before he enters upon the active business of life; and his education is, therefore, dependent upon the means, the abilities, or the good will of his parents. The death of his guardians may deprive him altogether of his school-life. It is, also, extremely difficult for many in good circumstances to furnish their children with any semblance of a higher education. The expenses of college or school are so great that they cannot often be undertaken in addition to those of a large household. It happens, therefore, that the children of the rich go into the world with well stocked and well disciplined minds—an advantage which usually enables them to outstrip their poorer and less fortunate brethren. It is hardly possible, without some aid, to procure an education for one's self. Many stories have been told of self-made men, but they are mostly stories of a rise to wealth and influence; and few men have risen in the region of letters by their own unaided efforts. Our colleges are every year granting degrees to men who, according to the class statistics, have furnished the means for their own education, but who, if the truth be known, have had their expenses greatly diminished by scholarships or tutorships.

The development of the mind, then, which must form a part of every healthy constitution, seems, by accident of birth, to be allotted to the wealthy and denied to the poor. If the wealthy have any duty in this matter—and we believe that they have a duty—it is to remedy the inequalities of fortune by generously bestowing a portion of their means to the cause of education. Otherwise, we fail to see how culture will be very generally diffused. Learning and ability have their price, not exorbitant, indeed, when we consider the value of the article received, but such as to preclude the possibility of maintaining an institution of learning on a small sum; and, unless assisted by the wealthy, a higher education will always be beyond the reach of those of moderate circumstances. It may be urged that this is done through the public schools, for the support of which all are taxed in proportion to their property. The public schools are indeed valuable—we might say invaluable. As a rule, however, their course is extremely limited. A public school graduate is not an educated man, and any one deficient in public school learning may be considered grossly ignorant. They aim to give a business education, and, so far, they are successful. Beyond this they rarely attempt to go.

The most fruitful way of aiding this cause is, we believe, through an established school or college. It often happens, indeed, that students are helped by the private support of some interested friend, and, when the student is successful, the result is extremely satisfactory. Such a course, however, is open to many objections. It must include perfect harmony of opinion and purpose on the part of the student and his benefactor; and, though we are far from believing that a man of a high sense of personal honor may not receive such aid, yet many such men would refuse it.

In devoting money to this cause, it is the

desire of many whose wealth is commensurate with such a plan to create a new college which shall bear their name as its founder. If money could establish a first-class college, as it can build a locomotive or a steamship, no plan would be more fruitful of good results. Unfortunately for such a plan, a college, to come into a state of usefulness, requires growth. Money will build houses, furnish laboratories, museums, libraries, and gymnasiums, will pay the salary of instructors, but will not always establish a first-class college. The worth of a seat of learning, as may be discovered by very slight reflection, is usually estimated by its antiquity; and it is far wiser to endow an established institution with the means of extending its benefits than to bring into existence, at a great cost, a school which will never attain to any rank or influence.

Scholarships, to be distributed at the discretion of the Faculty, are, in our opinion, the best means of extending a higher education to those who cannot pay for it. In this manner money may be invested to produce the greatest good. The long experience with young men which usually belongs to the Faculty of a college enables them to separate the good from the bad, the deserving from the undeserving. The conditions of diligence and good behavior which are usually imposed upon the recipients of scholarships places them among the first men of their class, and aid received through official means may be accepted by any one without the least sense of degrading personal obligation. That there is room for many more scholarships than those already in existence is apparent from the fact that there are a number of applications for every scholarship. A list of the scholarships of any college will convince one that they cannot equal the demand. Even at Harvard the list of more than 100 scholarships amounts to a very meagre

sum when taken in the aggregate. Many of them amount to but \$100 per year; a very few reach \$300. Now the lowest rate at which one can study and live at Harvard College is, by their own estimate, \$484 per year, conformity to which estimate, we are inclined to think, will be found extremely difficult. Nor do the expenses of other colleges fall below this amount. On the other hand, but little money can be earned while at college. It is very hard to do two things at the same time. A student who does full justice to his curriculum work can have no time left for other work; and he will do well if, during his summer vacation, he can earn sufficient to cover his books and clothing. It is plain, therefore, that, unless his board and tuition are covered by a scholarship, a student without means cannot secure a college training. At Harvard, to be sure, and at other large universities, tutoring and other such work is a sort of profit for many. This, however, must always be limited.

We have made the foregoing remarks because we believe that the prevailing idea concerning culture is wrong. Culture is not a luxury, but a duty. It is not the exclusive property of the wealthy, but the right of all humanity. It is not reserved for professional men—for clergymen, physicians, teachers—but for all men, for merchants and for mechanics. It is not a means of earning money or of success in business. It is the part of every well developed mind, of every well developed man. Society, we are told, should be graded according to worth, and not according to means; but while a higher education is confined to the rich, wealth forms the natural dividing line, and, until it is thrown open to all, society must continue to be graded according to means. The surest way—the only way, we are inclined to think—to bring mental culture within reach of all is by an extended system of beneficiary education.

CONSOLATION.

The darkest night upon the earth descending,
Unlit by e'en a star's most feeble ray,
Is oft the herald of a brighter day,
Whose golden dawn, in radiant colors blending,
Spreads out in heaven the sun's resplendent way.

The awful tempests, o'er the ocean raging,
Mix with the deadened salts the 'livening air,
Which, breathing freshness to the dulse fair,
Cause all the shadowy deeps, the storm assuaging,
To bloom in beauties delicate and rare.

Such are our trials, such our tribulations,
Our blighted hopes, our dreams that are but dreams;
And that which only for our downfall seems
Proves often, in its bitter ministrations,
To heal and comfort like Siloam's streams.

H. S. ENGLAND, IN "THE FRIEND."

YALE COLLEGE.

I. HISTORY.

Founding.—The colonists of New Haven early in the life of the colony formed the purpose of founding a college amongst themselves, but, owing to the remonstrance of the Massachusetts colony, deferred the execution of it a long time, and continued to make their annual appropriation to the support of Harvard College. In 1699 ten of the principal clergymen of the colony were appointed as trustees to found a college. A meeting was held for organization in New Haven in 1700, and a society formed to consist of eleven ministers, including a rector. At a meeting held soon afterward, at Branford, each presented several books for a library, saying, "I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut." On October 9th, 1701, the General Assembly granted a charter for a "collegiate school in His Majesty's colony of Connecticut," and on November 11th Saybrook was selected as the place for the college, and Rev. Abraham Pierson was chosen as rector. Complaint having been made of the inconvenience of this site, the trustees voted in 1716 to remove the college permanently to New

Haven. The first building was finished in 1718, and at the first commencement, held September 12th of this year, it was named Yale College, in honor of Gov. Elihu Yale. In 1745 this name was applied authoritatively to the whole institution.

Purpose.—It is worth while to notice that the proposition made in 1698 was to found a "school of the church," to be supported by contributions from the several Congregational churches. The college was thus from the very first emphatically a Christian college, under both nominally and actually Congregational influence. There can be no doubt in the minds of thinking men that to this fact largely has been due the wise conservatism shown in the management of all the affairs of the college—a conservatism which, while it may have seemed to some to progress slowly, has prevented the college from trying doubtful experiments, and has enabled her to go steadily forward, not being compelled to retrace any steps, and which, as all her children believe, has made her the most influential center of learning in our land.

Course of Study.—At Saybrook the course of study was limited to Latin, Greek, Hebrew, logic, metaphysics, theology, and physics; but, after the removal to New Haven, the curriculum was enlarged, especially in mathematics. From that time to the present the course has been constantly added to, until now, in the undergraduate, post-graduate, and professional departments, the curriculum embraces all the studies that make not only the accomplished but the profound scholar. A department of medicine was founded in 1812, of theology in 1822, of law in 1824, and of philosophy in 1847. In the latter year was founded also the Sheffield Scientific School (named so in 1860), a school for technical and scientific training.

Growth.—In 1700 a dozen men presented a few books each as the beginning of the wealth of the college; to-day she is worth

more than two millions. In 1701 there was but one instructor and one student; now there are upwards of 100 professors and instructors and 1,100 students. In the six years (1701-1707) of the first presidency there were sixteen graduates; at present, in one year, graduates from the various departments, none of them of lower degree than A. B. or Ph. B., number about 275. In 1718 one small brick building was amply sufficient to accommodate the college work in all her departments; now, with more than twenty commodious ones at her command, she still is cramped for room. One hundred and sixty years ago, students of the college came almost wholly from Connecticut or the colonies immediately neighboring; an examination of the catalogue of late years reveals the fact that now she—more than any other college of our country—gathers her men from all parts of the world, and sends them out again to carry into all the earth the lessons of wisdom they have learned within her walls.

II. GOVERNMENT.

Until 1792 the government was administered by the President and ten Fellows, all of whom were clergymen. In that year, however, in consideration of grants from the State, the corporation voted that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and six Senators should become Fellows, thus making the corporation to consist of eighteen members, besides the President. In 1871-2 the Legislature passed an act which substituted six graduates of the college for the six Senators. These six Fellows were elected by the Alumni, and were so divided that one vacancy in their number should occur annually; this vacancy is filled each year by the election of a graduate to serve for six years, "all graduates of the first degree of five or more years' standing in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first

in Yale College, whether honorary or in course," being allowed to vote. All the departments are subject to the corporation, which bears the legal title, "The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven." The immediate government, however, is vested in the President and Professors who constitute the Faculty. Though the President is ex-officio head of each department, yet each has a separate Faculty, with a chief executive officer, who manage its internal affairs.

III. INSTRUCTION.

All who apply for admission to the Freshman Class must have completed their fifteenth year. Examinations are held in June and September. A man may be admitted with two or three conditions (if they be not too heavy), but such conditions must be passed some time during his first year. The entering class each year begins its college life by being assembled in the chapel the first Friday of the term (in 1886, September 24th), and there it is divided into such bodies as will suit the convenience of the instructors—usually of about thirty-five or forty men each. Each man is assigned to a division, and recites in that division only for the first six weeks. At the end of that time the divisions are rearranged according to scholarship into first, second, third, and sometimes, fourth, each division being above a certain rank. If, during any term up to the end of Junior year, a man obtains a standing above the rank of his division, he is allowed to pass into the next higher division. If any one fails to keep up to the rank of his division he must pass to a lower. Such changes are made at the *end* of each term. Since the marking system is in vogue at Yale (though not so rigorously adhered to as a few years ago), each man's standing at any time is determined by the record of his recitations. The usual rule for recitations is three each day—Monday, Tuesday,

Thursday and Friday, with two each on Wednesday and Saturday. Test examinations are held at the option of the instructor during the term, and final examinations are held twice in the year (December and June), the annual having been done away with two years ago. Every man must maintain a certain rank (two hundred on a scale of four hundred) or be dropped from his class. When dropped he has the choice of leaving the College or of going into the class below to try the year's or half-year's work over again. A day's work is somewhat as follows: Prayers—which only the Academic students are required to attend—at eight o'clock; recitation at 8.30–9.30, 12.00–1.00, and again at some hour in the afternoon—except on Wednesday and Saturday as noted above,—varying somewhat with the class. By a recent decision of the Faculty, however, all recitations must be finished by four o'clock. Between recitations the students are under no one's immediate supervision, being allowed entire liberty of time and place in the preparation of their lessons. It must not be supposed, however, that the Faculty are unaware of what the students are doing in the intervals between recitations, for many a man could testify that almost all his ways are known to one or more of the professors. This knowledge comes by no detective or spy system, but because of the loving interest all the professors feel in the welfare of the men under their care.

Religious Life.—If one were to believe some of the New York papers and others equally ignorant, one might suppose that Yale was a good place for young men to go to ruin at. The truth of the matter is that a young man who would go to ruin at Yale would go to ruin at any place. Every man in the Academical Department must attend prayers every morning and religious service on Sunday morning, either at the College Chapel or at some church in town, such church having been chosen by him at

the request of his parents or guardian at the beginning of the term. There is a general prayer meeting twice a week, conducted by the college pastor, open to all the members of the College. Class prayer meetings meet twice in the week. The College Y. M. C. A. has a strong branch in Yale, and under its auspices frequent talks by the various professors of the College or city clergymen are given on Sunday evenings. A new and beautiful building (Dwight Hall), the gift of Mr. Elbert B. Monroe, has just been erected on the campus, at an expense of upwards of sixty thousand dollars, "that the social religious work for Christ by young men for young men, as carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association on its present basis, may have pleasant and suitable accommodations as long as young men gather upon the campus of Yale College." In addition to this there is hardly a professor or instructor at Yale who is not a member of some evangelical church. In the light of these facts who will say that men at Yale are not under active religious influence?

[To be Continued.]

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

ONE of the articles in the September number of the *North American Review* is deserving of notice, not because of its excellence of style—for that is wretched—nor for the vital importance of the subject itself, but mainly because a woman has so far forgotten the dignity of her sex as to enter into a tirade of abuse against those who advocate woman suffrage. With the exception of one or two points, her article consists of a lot of uncorroborated assertions, such as, "Women on an average have little sense of justice;" "The admission of woman into politics would bring into it what it has too much of already—inferior intelligence and hysterical action;" and, "Female legislation would invariably be conducted *per saltum*." And yet, sometimes—for she from so much scattering must necessarily hit something—a good statement does crop out, as, "The idea prevailing among women that they are valuable, admirable, and almost divine, merely because they *are* women, is one of the most mischievous fallacies born of human vanity." We cannot comment further than just to say that her argument is without foundation,

and, while there are a few valid objections to woman suffrage, she has either failed to use them logically or omitted them altogether. It is only necessary to add that the author's reputation as a writer comes from "Under Two Flags," in order to convince the reader of the character of the piece and of the weight with which it should bear upon a great and debatable question.

In the series entitled "The Story of the Nations" four new volumes have been added to the list—"The Story of Norway," by Hjalmar H. Boyesen; "The Story of Spain," by E. E. and Susan Hale; "The Story of Hungary," by Prof. A. Vambéry, and "The Story of Carthage," by Prof. Alfred Church. The first of these only has come to our particular notice. It is as fascinating as a novel, interesting as a history of Scandinavia must be, and, last of all, a valuable addition to the common literature of the day—that is, the literature which will find its way into the hands of the most people. Quite a number of others are in preparation by well known authorities. The series is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Funk & Wagnalls have issued a "Life of Schuyler Colfax," by O. J. Hollister. A cursory glance gives us the following facts: It is written in a candid, careful manner; it deals too much in detail, and so makes the work too long, putting it out of reach of a great many readers. Colfax was undoubtedly a man of integrity, at the same time a shrewd politician, and a statesman of no mean talents. With a personal magnetism which attracted all who met or heard him, his death has left many warm admirers who will welcome a book, even with some faults, which tells the life of a typical American.

The *Forum* already stands among the best of American periodicals.

Oh! for another war or pestilence, to destroy the perpetrators unlimitable supply of war articles.

"Ramona," by Helen Jackson, has been translated into the German.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'37, Lloyd P. Smith, A. M., Librarian and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Library since 1849, died July 2d, aged 65. From 1868 to 1874 he was editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and, beside writing a number of books, has been widely noted as a bibliographer.

'71, W. T. Moore visited us on the 28th ult.

'78, Henry N. Stokes, Ph. D., has during the past two years been a student of chemistry in Germany.

'80, Chas. E. Cox is Professor of Mathematics and Pedagogics at the University of the Pacific, San José, Cal.

'82, Geo. L. Crosman was married on the 28th ult. to Miss Mary A. Pickering, daughter of Aquila H. Pickering, of Chicago, Ill., who has been long connected with the publication of the *Christian Worker*. Mr. Crosman has gone into the manufacture of wood and paper boxes, with his father, in Lynn, Mass.

'82, H. M. Thomas, M. D., has returned from Europe, and is practising in the office of his father, Dr. J. C. Thomas.

'82, W. R. Jones has become Principal of a high school in Massachusetts.

'82, Isaac M. Cox is business editor of the *Student*, and resides in Germantown.

'84, Chas. R. Jacob and R. M. Jones, '85, will spend the coming year in Europe, to perfect themselves in French and German. They will be for the present located at Nismes, in the south of France, where there is a colony of Friends.

'85, Jos. L. Markley and H. E. Smith, '86, will study at Harvard this year.

'85, W. T. Richards, who took the highest honors in chemistry on graduating from Harvard, and who takes a graduate course there this year, was here on the 24th ult.

'85, A. W. Jones is teacher of Latin and Greek in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me.

'86, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., is Professor of Greek at Wilmington College, Ohio.

'86, W. P. Morris is in the laboratory of the Pottstown (Pa.) Iron Works.

'86, I. Morris, Jr., is with Morris, Wheeler & Co., iron merchants.

'87, J. H. Adams has entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

'88, C. W. Dawson will attend the Boston School of Technology.

'88, Geo. S. Patterson enters the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Beatty was married in July, and will go to Valparaiso, Chili, to manage a branch of his father's cracker factory.

Professor Harris has until lately been a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, England.

The July *American Journal of Philology* contains very scholarly articles by A. M. Elliott, A. M., '66, Associate Professor of Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins, and F. G. Allinson, Ph. D., '76.

Edw. D. Cope, A. M., formerly Lecturer on Zoology here, has received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Heidelberg.

LOCALS.

"Ignitious rocks."

"Not for this has our blood *flown*."

Welcome, '90! You've got pluck.

In the Loganian, "Professor ———."

Overheard in the cane rush: "Just wait till we get outside!"

We ought to reach the century this year; the roll shows '95.

A Junior, being unable to describe a garnet, is heard muttering to himself, "Oh, dog ga(r)n-it!"

Professor in Geology—"How does tufa differ from lava?" Student (boldly)—"It's very much the same, only a little *tougher*, you know." Sudden attack from behind cuts short his discourse.

The Freshman who considers the "gizzard" as one of the human digestive organs is doubtless a chicken-hearted individual.

It was a philosophical Junior who recently remarked that the masculine of *duck* must be *goose*!

We hear thas a certain Sophomore lately forgot his connection.

Professor in Dawn of History—"Mr. N., with what were the stone arrow-heads fastened to the shafts?" Mr. N. (confidently)—"They were bound on with *marrow* cut from bones."

Our latest from "down home": "In a district of 400 registered voters, the Democrats polled 15,000 votes."

Now doth the giddy Sophomore,
 With freedom newly found,
 Disport his silver-headed cane,
 And proudly strut around.
 He looketh sternly on the Fresh.
 As something mean and low,
 Forgetful he was *just as green*
One little year ago.

Professor—"How do you deduce that formula?" Student (who has a very vague idea of the subject)—"Well, I guess you work it round by mathematics."

An important feature in the cane rush was the [lack of] close; nevertheless, some didn't think the umpire's decision was supported by *naked facts*.

Not at all likely. "Barker, old man, have you got a tooth-pick with you?"

That ancient joke about the porter who "will black all boots left outside the doors" rather missed fire this year. The only unfortunates were five new *Sophomores*, and they had their boots carefully "polished" by their own classmates.

New student (showing the Professor a test tube, containing a general mixture)—"What's this?" Professor (most obligingly)—"I haven't the slightest idea."

"We have a little dog that *eats tennis balls*."

The cricket team moans the loss of its captain and two other good bats.

Tennis seems to have taken a great brace, and the tournament is all the talk now.

A member of the geology class says that the crust of the earth is much thicker at the North Pole on account of the extreme cold there.

He is a lucky man who can keep his morning paper long enough to see the base-ball scores.

Matron to Junior—"Can you tell me where that tall man with the moustache rooms?" The Junior guesses several Seniors and a few of his own class, and then gives it up. He found out afterwards that it was a *Sophomore*. He thinks he will have to wear glasses after this.

Star bicycles are having a great boom at Haverford. For the benefit of those who would like to see how it is done, "Captain" J. J. Essey, the crack fancy rider of Virginia, has consented to give a few exhibitions in front of Barclay Hall. Every day at noon.

Scene, a room in Barclay Hall; three students hard at work. Enter base-ball fiend with a coin in his hand. "I'll bet you this Roumanian lire that the Phillies—" Chorus of execrations and protests from the three, during which the B. B. fiend is forcibly ejected and peace restored.

What a novel change! At last there is a class in college without a Morris. '90 needn't be discouraged, however. They may pick up one or two of them before they get through; it has been done.

Persons using the north window in place of a door will please close the same. A penalty is attached to disobedience of this order.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Cornell has 125 more men than ever before. Yale has nine of last year's foot-ball team.

The Princeton foot-ball season opened Sept. 23d.

Egypt is represented in the Freshman Class of Princeton.

There is an artillery company at the Wisconsin University.

The University of Pennsylvania has lost five men from its foot-ball team.

Heidelberg University celebrated its 500th anniversary last August.

Princeton has but four members of last year's foot-ball team left.

A proposed gymnasium building at Trinity will contain a theatre hall.

Vassar's first tennis tournament came off in July. Gold medals were the prizes.

The Acharnians will be again presented at the New York Academy of Music, Nov. 19th.

At Harvard the group system, instead of the marking system on a scale of 100, is to be used this year.

In nearly all colleges, with regard to the number of students, this seems to be an unprecedented year.

The paper of the University of Michigan offers prizes for the best poem, story, humorous sketch, and dramatic sketch.

A base-ball bat of rosewood, with an engraved silver shield on it, was presented by Wright & Ditson to the champion class at Tuft's College.

The Yale Faculty have thought somewhat of prohibiting inter-collegiate base-ball games, owing to the "undue celebration" of their championship in which the students indulged.

The University of Pennsylvania offers a few fellowships in political science and history, opening unusual advantages for advanced study in these lines to the graduates of any American college.

EXCHANGES.

The commencement numbers of our various exchanges are, as a whole, very creditable. Especially prominent for its many merits is the *'Varsity* of June 9th. This distinctively literary magazine is not only filled with thoughtful, *readable* prose articles, but its poems also are of an equal standard—a criticism which can rarely be made.

Two articles in the *Vassar Miscellany* for July, on the subject of religious instruction in the public schools, although they bring out no new arguments on either side, show how the claims of the Catholics are being recognized, and their side defended, even in Protestant colleges. However, we cannot bring our mind to the point of sanctioning the overthrow of our present system of instruction, which, with the aid of such bodies as the Y. M. C. A., is tending to break down all systems of narrow sectarianism.

We waited quite impatiently for the prize number of the *Ann Arbor Chronicle*. Two prizes were given for poems, two for stories, and one for the best dramatic sketch. There was one also offered for the best humorous sketch, but, although three competitors entered, no prize was awarded. Apparently, there is a dearth of Burdettes at the university. The articles which won prizes are all published, and are worthy of the places assigned by the judges. Mr. H. G. Newcomer, a man of promising literary ability, took two first prizes, viz., for the best poem and the best dramatic sketch.

The *Pacific Pharos* has improved its appearance much by placing a bird's eye view of the college buildings on its cover. We clip the following from the number of Aug. 25th: "The vacancy in the chair of mathematics

will be filled during the absence of Professor Blackman by Professor Charles E. Cox. Professor Cox, though a stranger, has been received with favor by the student critics. He is a man of experience and ability." Mr. Cox is an old Haverfordian, having graduated in the class of '80. We are pleased to hear of his success.

Our artistic friend, the *Adelphian*, we are sorry to note, has in its June number spoiled the appearance and belittled the importance of its exchange column by inserting advertisements. Such a practice is clearly indefensible.

The *College Speculum* for August takes up the whole first page with a dry, badly-measured poem (?), "The Death of Eva." Any one who has ever read the original story in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and remembers the plain, simple words which make the narrative so touching, will surely find it hard to express his utter contempt for this long-drawn-out and lifeless attempt. If our college papers must be disfigured and their standard lowered by poor attempts at verse, let us at least be careful that the subject-matter of the effusions is not taken from the masterpieces of our language.

In the *Colby Echo* for July 2d there is a short biography of Heinrich Heine. It is well written, and in its portrayal of the erratic career of the "Byron of Germany" we are reminded of the lines—

"The vine that bears too many flowers
Will trail upon the ground."

Yet the perfume is just as sweet as if the most artistic trellis held it up.

We cannot forbear quoting the following little poem from a late issue of the *American*:

"RELEASED.

"Go, bird, and to the sky
Pour forth what thou and I
Have suffered here:
Thou for thy mate removed,
And I for faith disproved
In one as dear.

"Farewell! and if again
Thou find for prison-pain
Felicity,
Use this thy glad release,
A prophecy of peace,
Dear bird, for me.

"J. B. TABER."

The September *University Review* is a good number. "The Law and Lawyers," an address of an Alumnus, occupies almost too much space for an article not written by a student, but from its solid worth it is, we suppose, excusable. The department headed "Reviews," and containing notes on current events, is well worth adopting in other college papers.

The *Princetonian* has begun, once more, its regular visits, and is as alive as ever to the athletic interests of the college.

We are sorry to notice the disgraceful quarrel into which the *College Rambler* and the *Delaware College Review* have fallen. While the exchange column of a college paper is no place for meaningless flattery, still less should it be used as a medium for personal abuse. When an editor strays from his legitimate duty to call another such names as "fool," "idiot," "the biggest mistake," and "perfect nonentity," or to assert that his opponent is "*non compos mentis*," it is time for him to pause and consider whether such abuse is in the line of his duty, and whether such conduct can tend to raise the standard of his paper.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE interest in tennis having steadily increased during the past five or six years, and an association having been formed, it was decided to hold a tournament of both doubles and singles for the college championship. The Merion Cricket Club very kindly granted us the use of their grounds for the occasion, and it is due to this fact that the tournament was so successful. There were thirty-four entries, and, as many of them were exceedingly good players, much speculation was indulged in as regards the result. In the first round of the singles the most exciting sets were between F. Morris and F. H. Strawbridge. The latter repeatedly made numerous swift low returns from the left-hand corner of his court, and every point was a long and well contested one. F. Morris finally won the necessary two of three sets.

F. E. Bond and G. B. Wood also played three very even and well fought for sets. Wood placed very well, but Bond's returns were much swifter, and he came out the winner.

In the second round, Bond and Morris met, and this was really the most exciting contest of the tournament, as it virtually decided it. Numerous brilliant plays were continually made, and, though Morris placed well, Bond covered his entire court very ably, winning one of the three sets.

W. Evans and G. B. Roberts were also well matched, the ball frequently being returned fifteen or twenty times. Evans is a left-handed player, but changes his racket from hand to hand very quickly, so it is very difficult to place on him. Roberts won from him, but was soon after beaten by Morris. Morris then played Lewis in the finals, and, beating him, won the tournament.

The games in the doubles were not very close as a rule, Garrett and Wood vs. Collins and Lewis being the only one requiring three sets to decide it in the first round. In the third round these same players contested in an exciting set with W. Evans and T. Evans. Garrett makes very pretty plays and shows much judgment in his returning, and, being well supported by G. B. Wood, has won all the sets he has played in. The second place has not been played for yet, but will be played off shortly.

F. W. Morris, '88, therefore wins the singles. The finals between A. C. Garrett, '87, and G. B. Wood, '87, vs. J. W. Sharp, '88, and W. Hipple, '90, have not yet been decided.

It is to be hoped that hereafter tennis will be the Haverford game for the first three weeks of the Fall, and that this is only the first of an annual tournament. Appended is the summary :

SINGLES.

First Round.

F. Morris vs. Strawbridge,	1-6, 6-5, 6-4
Collins vs. Firth,	6-4, 6-3
Bond vs. G. B. Wood,	3-6, 6-1, 7-5
Lewis vs. Phillips,	6-3, 6-3
W. Evans vs. Conard,	6-2, 6-3
Roberts vs. Bailey,	6-3, 6-1
Valentine vs. Futrell,	6-5, 6-2

Second Round.

Morris vs. Bond,	6-3, 5-6, 6-2
Roberts vs. Evans,	6-5, 5-6, 6-3
Valentine vs. Collins,	6-4, 4-6, 6-2
Lewis—Bye.	

Third Round.

Morris vs. Roberts,	6-2, 6-3
Lewis vs. Valentine,	6-1, 6-2

Final.

Morris vs. Lewis,	6-4, 6-3
-----------------------------	----------

DOUBLES.

First Round.

Garrett & Wood vs. Collins & Lewis,	5-6, 6-3, 6-3
Sharp & Hipple vs. Stokes & Branson,	6-5, 6-5
Stokes & White vs. F. W. Morris & P. H. Morris,	6-4, 6-0
W. Evans & T. Evans vs. Valentine & Baily,	6-2, 6-3
Strawbridge & Firth vs. Roberts & Bond,	6-2, 6-2

Second Round.

W. Evans & T. Evans vs. Stokes & White,	6-2, 6-0
Strawbridge & Firth vs. Sharp & Hipple,	6-2, 5-6, 5-7
Garrett & Wood—Bye.	

Third Round.

Garrett & Wood vs. W. Evans & T. Evans,	6-5, 1-6, 6-4
Sharp & Hipple—Bye.	

Final.

Garrett & Wood vs. Sharp & Hipple.	
------------------------------------	--

Prizes, Trophies and
Tokens made by
Messrs. Caldwell &
Co.

**CRICKET
PRIZES.**

The William R. White
Cup,
The Young America
and Riverton Trophy.

**BOATING
PRIZES.**

Princeton College,
Metzger Institute,
Swarthmore College,

**J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,**

**TROPHY, PRIZE
AND TOKEN
MAKERS.**

The Herrick Cup,
The Lowry Trophy,
The Gentlemen of
Philadelphia Souvenirs

**BASE BALL
PRIZES.**

The George W. Childs
Cup.
The Schuylkill Navy
Prizes, '85.

**CLASS
TOKENS.**

**902
CHESTNUT
ST.**

**Pennsylvania School Supply Co.
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,**

AND DEALERS IN

**GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,
Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.**

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An institution which has attained its present high stand-
ing through the superiority of the instruction and the great
success attending students in their business engagements.

The course of lectures on Ethics, Civil Government, Political
Economy and Commercial Geography, (first introduced by
this institution), continues to be a distinctive and valuable
feature of our business training.

Students may enroll at any time and pursue a full, partial
or special course, as may be desired.

Send for circulars.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

D. C. CHALFANT,

STEAM POWER

BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING.



**ANNUALS,
MAGAZINES,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ETC., ETC.,
A SPECIALTY.**

No. 19 NORTH NINTH ST.,

Bet. Market and Filbert.

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY.

1844.

1886.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

BOYS' READY MADE
CLOTHING.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

CHAMPION

POSITIVELY
Non-Explosive

Will not

BREAK

the

CHIMNEY.

Gives a Light
equal in Brilliancy
to 50 Candles, or
2½ Gas Burners.
This is the most
Powerful and
Perfect
LIGHT
ever made
FROM OIL.

THE FOUNTS

Can be used on your
old Gas or Oil Chan-
delliers or brackets, and
will increase your light
THREE-FOLD.

AGENTS
WANTED

Patent Safety
EXTINGUISHER

Cleanly.

NO DRIPPING

of
OIL.

THE CHAMPION
is the Best,
Cheapest and
Safest Lamp
for Churches,
Halls, or
Family Use.

Send for
Illustrated
Circular.

A. J. WEIDENER,
36 S. 2d St.,
PHILA.

Sole Owner
of Patent.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP,

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.



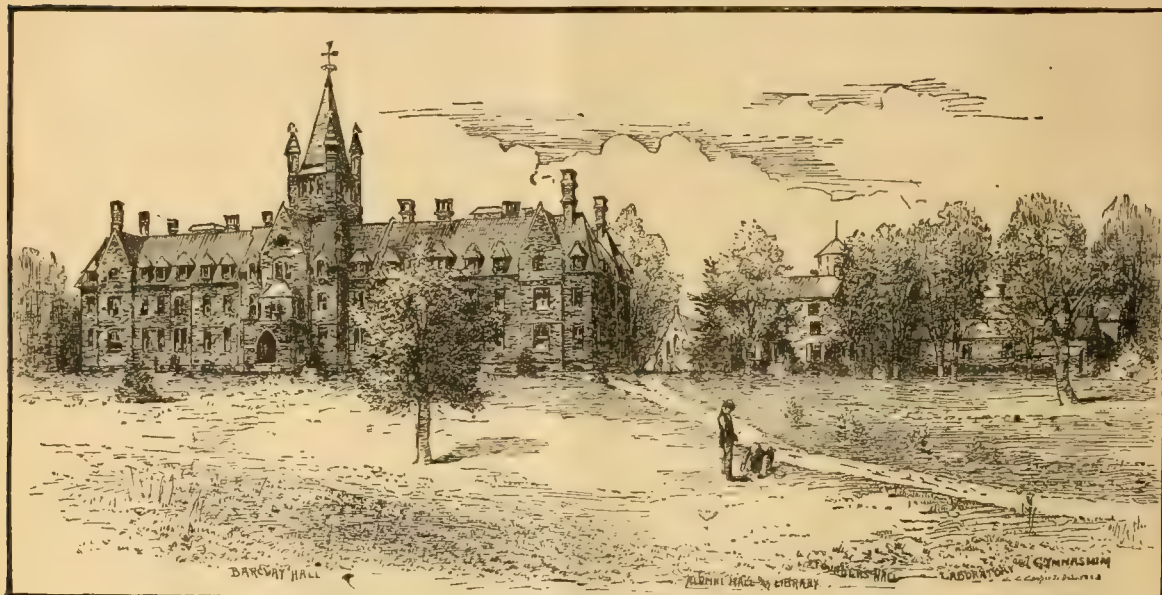
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Science and History.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Middletown University), Professor of Latin, and in charge of the Discipline.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.
 JAMES WOOD, A. M. (Haverford), Lecturer

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular **Weekly** newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had **Thirty-Eight years'** practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than **One Hundred Thousand** applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **Scientific American** free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address **MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.**

FRAUDS!!!

are still

EXPOSED

—BY THE—

"HERALD,"

Published by **LUM SMITH** of Philadelphia, Penna.

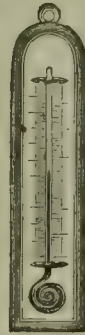
LUM SMITH deserves the co-operation of all honest publishers and buyers.

If you don't want to get "taken in" by frauds, subscribe for the *Herald* and learn who they are.

QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



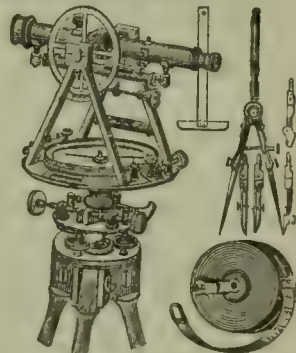
Photographic Apparatus.



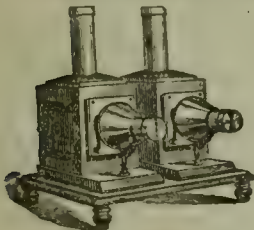
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STUDENTS!

Patronize our "ADVERTISERS."

IT WILL PAY YOU!

We Advertise only Reliable Firms.

ALUMNI, WHO still feel an interest in their Alma Mater and in "THE HAVERFORDIAN," you can show your interest and materially help us by PATRONIZING THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US, and by mentioning THE HAVERFORDIAN.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR

COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

November

HAVERFORDIAN.

1886.

CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 2.

Editorials.—An Idea.....	Page 19
Hero Worship.....	19
Literary Work.....	19
Individual Value.....	20
The Social Side.....	21
A Hackneyed Topic.....	22
Joseph I. Squint's First Pome.....	23
Yale—(Concluded).....	24
Winds of Autumn.....	25
Republicans and Temperance.....	25
Myths and Science.....	27
Personals.....	30
Locals.....	30
Sports.....	31
Literary.....	32
Exchanges.....	32
General College News.....	34

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.

TAILORS,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA

MICROSCOPES,

TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

—THE—

TRAVELERS

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Is the Original Accident Company of
America, and the Largest
in the World.

Issues Life and Endowment Policies

of every Desirable Form, for Family Protection or Investment
for Personal Benefit—ALL containing liberal *Non-forfeiture* provisions.

ACCIDENT POLICIES,

SEPARATELY OR COMBINED WITH LIFE POLICIES,

indemnifying the Business or Professional Man or Farmer for
his Profits, the Wage-worker for his Wages, lost from Accidental
Injury, with Principal Sum in case of Death.

Policies not forfeited by change of occupation but
paid **PRO RATA.**

Paid-up Cash Capital	-	-	-	\$600,000
Surplus to Policy-Holders,	-	-	-	\$2,096,000.00
Paid Policy Holders,	-	-	-	\$11,500,000

All Claims paid without delay or discount on
receipt of satisfactory proofs.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, PRESIDENT.

RODNEY DENNIS, SECRETARY.

JOHN E. MORRIS Ass'T SECRETARY.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.

"B." Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.

For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

DRY PLATES

KEYSTONE

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances. Assay Weights. Analytical Balances. Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES & C.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. P. TWADDELL,

FINE SHOES,

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

ESTABLISHED, 1828.

AGENT FOR
STEVENS TOWER CLOCKS.**G. W. RUSSELL,**

22 N. Sixth Street, Philad'a.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM

IMPORTER OF

Fine French and English Clocks,

DEALER IN

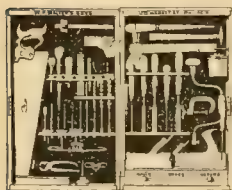
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

WM. P. WALTERS' SONS,

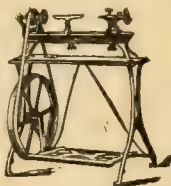
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



* Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,
(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.**WM. C. WHELLER,**

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR,
Bakery and Confectionery,
WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

THOMAS MELLON,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 1028 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE

—AND—

French Plate-Glass Depot.

SKYLIGHT AND FLOOR GLASS,

Rolled, Cathedral, Beautiful Tints, Embossed, Enameled and Colored Glass.

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Every Variety for Architects' and Builders' Use. Also Glass for Car Builders.

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,

205 to 211 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Important to Foot Ball Players.

WE desire to call your attention to our NEW CALF FOOT BALL SHOE, made of the best selected calf, double heel and toe. All foot ball players that have seen it, have pronounced it the "long felt want."

We will send a pair of these Shoes on receipt of price, or C. O. D. and if not satisfactory they can be returned and money refunded. Price per pair, \$7.00.

A. J. REACH & CO.,
GENERAL SPORTING GOODS
 No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Removal.

I beg to announce to my patrons and the public that I have removed my

Boot and Shoe Store

from the corner of Coopertown and Haverford roads to my NEW STORE, Lancaster Avenue, between Merion Ave., and Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.

H. J. HARRISON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gum Goods,
 REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Provident Life and Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA. No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1886.

Assets at market price,	- - - -	\$10,472,202 94
Liabilities,	- - - -	\$8,222,087 49

Surplus, including Capital Stock,	-	\$2,250,115 45
-----------------------------------	---	----------------

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference, - - - - -	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
 T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
 ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
 JOSEPH ASHEROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
 DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Philad'a.	CHAS. HARTSHORNE, Philad'a.
T. WISTAR BROWN, "	WILLIAM GUMBERT, "
RICHARD CADLEY, "	FREDERIC COLLINS, "
HENRY HAINES, "	PHILIP C. GARRETT, "
RICHARD WOOD, "	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE, "
WILLIAM HACKER, "	MURRAY SHIPLEY, Cincinnati, O
ASA S. WING, "	J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS, "	Norristown, Pa.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.



"COLUMBIA" 'CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,
No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

MONEY SAVED.

Five Linen Collars for 50 cts.

Three Pairs Cuffs for 50 cts.

GUARANTEED 4 PLY. LATEST STYLES.

COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, LAUNDRIED ^{1 1/2 cts. Each.}
^{10 cents Each.}

AT BAIRD'S

5 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., November, 1886.

No. 2.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILLIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business M'gr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

IT is announced that one of the features of Lippincott's Magazine for 1887 is to be a series of articles on American colleges written by under-graduates of the respective colleges. We did not know before that our ideas were common property. But the readers of the HAVERFORDIAN will know the origin of the idea and will rate the editors of the above-named magazine accordingly.

ANYONE who observes, will be surprised when he sees how much hero worship there is among students. There are few of us who do not have among our fellows one to whom we bow mentally if not in reality. Often our master is an athlete and we hang on his words as if they were

oracles, and follow his steps much after the manner of a cur. If he takes a seat in one corner of a lecture room we do the same, if he eats at a certain table we try to get a place at the same board, and so on, down the list of the evidences of our servitude. How much we are influenced by this worship it is impossible to estimate, in some cases more, in some less, but always to a great extent. Now a certain amount of homage to our superiors is always due, but for a man to lose his self-assertion, his individuality, and in a great measure his own self respect, is certainly contemptible, and unconstrained admiration for our hero will do this. Don't forget that you are a man too. Hold to your own ideas if you are censured for them; be independent without being dogmatic; respect your fellows and their opinions much, but your own more. In short be as manly as you can, cultivate your own self-control and follow out your own lines in your own original way, and then unconsciously you may become the hero and someone else the worshipper.

WE all do, or should, appreciate fully the fact that we have come here in order to acquire a thorough culture, and secure the highest and fullest intellectual development. Our curriculum has been arranged with a view to this object, by a wise distribution over diverse fields of knowledge and means of mental training. Themes on questions of the present and past are a valuable adjunct to this course.

But all these opportunities are insufficient for our purpose, without the literary work of the two societies. A man may learn all the knowledge that books can teach him, but if he cannot express himself forcibly, readily and elegantly on paper, or when speaking in public, his gold is only, transferred from one mine to another, far more inaccessible than the first. This power these societies supply, and the practice gained there is fully worth any two studies one may take. Composure and facility of speech when on one's feet are alone a priceless acquisition, which very many men, in other respects talented and able, do not possess. Too great devotion to one's studies is almost as reprehensible as too little, and he who lives only in his books, dwarfs and neglects some of his most valuable powers. There is no fellow in college, however busy he may think he is, but what has time for society work, if he only makes up his mind to it. Some of the busiest men now in college, in their studies, do the most literary work, and yet find chance for plenty of exercise. Take some of the time unconsciously spent in idleness, and you will create a deal of leisure for what you want to do. We would urge *every* man in college to join one society or the other without delay, and when he is there, to get all the good out of it he can. It's a first-rate investment for time and money.

THE value of an individual, as estimated by his fellows, may not vary much from a certain mark on a given standard, but, when reckoned by himself it depends almost wholly upon the light, or way, in which he considers himself. On one hand,

even the condition of the weather is agreeable, or not, just as it suits his own purposes. The first thought on any new project is, "How will it affect me?" Hence he practically declares, that all else is as nothing when compared to himself, for, indeed, did he not exist, so far as he is concerned, what would the existence of all other things amount to?

Again, on the other hand, he may say, "I am but one on this mighty globe, which in turn is but as a drop in the ocean when compared with the universe.

Such, we say, are the extreme estimates which a man may make of himself, and, though we would be far from encouraging anything even bordering on self-conceit, yet we believe it is far better to cherish an exalted opinion of one's own worth than to entertain the idea that one man can accomplish little.

For, as a man values his own abilities, so will he venture to use or rely upon them, so will he come to consider the need others have of them, and thus will he become an active worker, or even a leader, in the affairs of men.

It is this individual activity that is needed in the state, in the church and in the college. Were every voter aware of the value of his vote; did every citizen dare to speak and do that which he inwardly knows to be right and best, many of the unpleasant and perplexing questions in politics would be speedily and properly settled.

Did every professing Christian rightly estimate the value or greatness of his example and influence in the advancement of truth, we believe it impossible to realize the

change for the better that would take place in the civilized world.

And did every college student know his true worth in the college community, no one could be heard to exclaim, "I cannot attend society to-night," or "There will be enough on the foot-ball grounds without me." But each individual without being specially notified or invited, as the time for cricket or foot-ball, for society or class-meeting came around, would indicate by his presence, that he realized his own importance.

NOT a few men look upon college as a place whose proper object is to furnish them, during four years, with all possible amusement. For this purpose it provides cricket-grounds, foot-ball and base-ball grounds, well-kept lawns for tennis courts. To heighten their interest in these sports, it has tennis associations, foot-ball associations, and cricket clubs; and when the cold weather forbids further out-door amusement, there is a gymnasium in which they may practice, not, to be sure, for the vulgar object of preserving their health, but for a place in the rowing crew or foot-ball team of next year. They render the inactivity of winter endurable by class suppers and social clubs. To be sure the college reserves the right of supervising their conduct, and also, laboring under a sad mistake, it prescribes a certain amount of work to be done. These, however, are necessary evils which a true college man soon learns to reduce to the minimum; and after all, his diploma gives him a good position in society.

Consciously or unconsciously, many col-

lege men are bearing witness, in their lives, to these opinions. They lay everything aside for sports. They resist every attempt of the Faculty to enforce the performance of their duties. They embrace every opportunity to have their recitations postponed or excused. They dishearten the professors by their dull and listless attitude in the class and by their lack of interest in anything nobler or higher than a game of foot-ball or a cricket match. On this account many rigid moralists, not unnaturally, but most unwisely, rise up and condemn amusements and pleasures of all sorts.

The question of pleasure rarely finds a fair and just answer. At the one extreme are those who live solely for pleasure, who place all other interests in subordination to pleasure, who eat and sleep for pleasure, who study for pleasure, nay, who worship for pleasure, and who cease to worship or study when worship or study have failed to please. At the other extreme are those who profess and, indeed, actually do consider all pleasure as sinful, the monk with his *Ave Maria*, and the Puritan with his quotation from the Prophets. Now we affirm that both of these are wrong. There is no more reason to condemn pleasure than to condemn eating and drinking; and there is no more reason to live for pleasure than to become a glutton or a sluggard.

The truth is that amusement and recreation is the necessary complement of work; and, as such, it is peculiarly the right of those who work. The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true in manhood as in childhood. Yet it must be remembered that duty comes before pleasure and that only those whose

duties are performed may indulge in pleasure. If college men could learn that the first object of a college course is the development of the mind and that healthful and genuine amusement is the proper offset to curriculum work, that, only as these two elements of college life are rightly diffused, will their after recollections of college be pleasant, we should then have students so zealous that they would endure the postponement of no recitation, and sportsmen so eager that the only unpleasant days at college would be the stormy days.



THE place of athletic sports in a college life is a hackneyed topic, we know, and there isn't a college paper that hasn't volumes in its back numbers upon the subject, but occasionally an accident such as the unfortunate occurrence at Carlisle, or the unusual interest manifested in a boating contest or foot-ball championship, opens athletics in general to adverse criticism. So many of the indignities and so much of the rough treatment that once was characteristic of a collegiate education and which undoubtedly made men of tougher fiber, has been done away, and so many comforts have been added that college life is fast becoming a time of soft indulgence.

Which shall we have, the rough-and-tumble fence-fight, bridge-fight or cane rush and similar contests, or in their place substitute cards and wine and billiards. For one thing is certain, the student is going to have diversion of some sort. If not in manly athletic trials of strength and endurance, it will be the pampered self-indulgence which tends to enervate and unman its victim.

Foot-ball more than any other college sport has been decried on account of the bodily danger attached; and Rugby foot-ball is often a rough and dangerous game, and our advice to a fellow who thinks more of his looks than he does the exercise would be, don't play. But in some things this game stands so pre-eminent that every able-bodied student ought to engage in it to some extent. The exercise leaves no part of the body unused; running, kicking, blocking and tackling brings into play every joint and muscle. It makes a man fearless, gives him nerve, produces quick judgment in an emergency, requires an accurate eye and long endurance. It requires all these when you see a man bearing down upon you at a terrific rate and you are expected to stop him. In fact there is no game that requires so much and gives so much exercise in return. That it has been perverted into a slugging match by some is not the fault of the game itself. A man can be a gentleman and a foot-ball player at the same time.

In no game, perhaps, does the possession of good habits become so evident as in foot-ball. A man who is addicted to spirits or tobacco or any other vice, cannot make a first-class player. His head must be clear, his blood pure and circulation perfect, his eye true, and his endurance lessened by no evil habits. No one knows these facts better than foot-ball men themselves. So with all these advantages notwithstanding the slight danger, and it is slight, foot-ball ought always to retain its pre-eminence as a college game, during the colder weather before winter sets in.

JOSEPH I. SQUINT'S FIRST POME.

A STUDY OF A POEM.

He sat on the fence rail that hot summer day
And watched the slow process of making the hay,
For though to the hay-field he often was pressed
His heart was disgusted, withal sore distressed,
And he sat on the fence-rail most heartily tired,
With his muscie all gone but his fancy all fired.
"Now what's there tew hender," he said while did roam
His thoughts o'er the tumbles, "my makin' a pome.—
I'll show them peert town chaps with cuffs for their
collars,

That all of our wealth here ain't in cents and in dollars.
We've got common sense here and intellec' tew,
Though the latter should be very modest, 'tis trew."
So he pulled out a piece of thick paper dyed brown
And scribbled away with a critical frown:—

"The hay laid as heavy and wet as a mat
That's been out in the rain and so thickly set that
The farmer and all (?) of his stalwart young sons
To clear a few rods had to mow away tons!"

Here paused our young poet and viewed his new work,
When the conscience was pricked of this mischievous
shirk,

And has hasted along lest his father should know
Of his much prolonged absence and sure symptoms
show

Of a lowering storm which might be on the rise
With rain-drops of leather and whirlwinds of sighs.
Thus our embryo poet rushed onward headlong
And heard the sweet muses who trilled him the song.

"How chipper they looked! How strong and yet lithe,
As they bent to the work of a swingin' the scythe!
How nodded the grass as it fell to its death!
How it lep' in the air at that keen, cruel breath!"

Just here the wrapt genius gave way to temptation
And loudly broke forth in a fond exclamation,—
"Well now, I never! but ain't that right smart!
That figger 'bout breath can't be very bad art.
But what shall I tell em about in the next?"
And here he found out he was slightly perplexed,
Howe'er he began with a furious vim
To tell of a tempest relieving to him.

"But arter the hay had been raked out to dry it
And the sun had shone hot enough reely to buy it,
And the boys was a rakin' it all up together,
The' came a disastrous quick change in the weather.
The clouds in the north warn't no pleasant sight,
And the thunder it snarled like our Grip in the night.
Now the men they rushed round as if they was mad,
And the fac' was, they *was*, they was right hoppin' mad.

They'd got only one load when down it all come;
There warn't nothin' left but to turn right roun' hum.

Such is the troubles as comes to the lot
Of the miserable farmer who oughter be shot
For makin' his sons foller up in his track,
And not givin' 'em room, the poor critters, to crack
The whip o' their brains o'er a wonderin' nation."—
He had barely let drive this pent indignation
When he felt a powerful arm from behind,
And the paper flew gently away on the wind,—
A storm in the north and the storm of the leather
Seemed by unlucky chance to be brewing together,
For after a hearty but quite heartless shaking
And goodly amount of Jo's consequent quaking,
The choleric father burst forth in this way,—
"What mean ye, ye rascal, a mopin' all day,
As though all of us now had nothin' ter do
But to toil and to labor to feed and clothe you.
I guess ye'll find out afore many weeks pass
That to yield to your tantrums us folks 'll be las'.
Come! stir up yer pegs there and git the hay in!
Don't ye see the black storm comin'? Where have ye
been?"

As Joseph had rested and muscle returned
He for poetry no more but for hard labor burned.

* * * * *

Next morning the sun shone out warmly and kind
And the amateur poet walked fieldward to find
The manuscript blown, but alas it was drenched
And lay in a wretched mud puddle entrenched.
He thought, as he rescued his prize from the slime,
How low to ridiculous dropped the sublime.
'Twas brought to his garret and copied once more
Then like to Ben Franklin's slipped under the door
Of the newspaper office that published the "Times;"
Where it duly got in, for the plain, simple reason
That all was received that came in right season
And the editor had a great liking for rhymes.
So in the next issue in advertisement print—
"A Poem on Hay-Time; by Joseph I. Squint"
Stared blank at each reader of Swampyville Centre.

* * * * *

When Joseph was old and fair fame with gray hairs
Came over his head with its freedom from cares,
He took up his grandchildren unto his knee
And told how by one mighty stroke he got free
From the toil and the drudg'ry of farm and of field
And bid them O never to such low work yield,—
"Let every young Squint here soar high above such!
May he ne'er grasp the little but grab on the much!
May we ne'er be contented till each little Squint
Sees the fruit of his labors in advertisement print!
As good advice here my own couplet I'll quote,—
'A man can as easily be a true pote
As can a sweet lambkin turn into a goat!'"

YALE COLLEGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

Societies.—Five or six years have gone by since the Faculty abolished the Freshman secret societies, leaving only the open one, Gamma Nu. The Sophomore secret societies had been put to death some years before that time. One need, therefore, speak only of the Junior and Senior societies. There are two Junior societies in the Academic Department. Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon, both of them chartered and both of about equal rank as concerns honor. From forty to forty-five men are admitted into each of these each year and the election exercises are among the *sights* of college life, but must be seen to be appreciated. The Senior societies are three in number, Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head. The first was organized 1832, the second 1841, and the third in 1844. Fifteen men are elected to each society every year and the ceremony of choosing to the first two is one of the *events* of the college year always attracting many to see it. None of these societies are chartered.

Athletics.—The athletic interests of Yale are under the control of the under-graduates, each interest having a separate organization, viz.: boating, base-ball, foot-ball, lawn-tennis and lacrosse. In addition to these is the Yale Athletic Association, which has control of general athletics not included in the above organizations. Under its management athletic games are held three times in the year, and named respectively Fall, Winter and Spring Athletic Games. These games include running, walking, bicycle racing, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, boxing, fencing, wrestling, jumping, pole-vaulting, etc., and prizes are provided for the winners from receipts, i. e., the games are self-supporting. Of the above-mentioned interests the "boating" is supported entirely by volun-

tary contributions, "foot-ball" supports itself from the gate receipts and usually is able to contribute a surplus to some other interest, while the others are partly supported by gate receipts and partly by contributions. Until 1880 no provision had been made by the college for the out-door sports of its students, but in the Spring of that year a movement was started in the class of '81, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to find out whether a suitable field for college sports could be purchased, and, if so, whether it was probable that money could be raised to pay for it. A favorable report on both points was made and during the next year twenty-nine acres purchased. In 1882 this committee was merged in "The Yale Field Corporation," which was formed to "manage grounds to be used by persons connected, or who shall have been connected, with Yale College, for athletic games, exercises, and recreation in said college, and to take, buy, own, and hold property, real and personal, necessary and proper therefor." All persons who, prior to its incorporation, paid five dollars to the field fund, and all students and instructors who, since that time, have paid a like sum to its treasurer, are members of the corporation. Four under-graduate officers of college athletic associations, six graduates and two instructors in the college constitute the board of management. June 1st, 1884, the field was thrown open to the college, and has been used since that time for all out door sports connected with the college.

Conclusion.—Much more might be said of Yale, religiously, socially, intellectually and athletically, but enough has been written for a sketch, and enough to give some idea of what the college is and is doing in all these directions. Her sons are all proud of her, and looking at her past, and knowing the spirit of her present, they have no fear for her future. She needs only to be true to her idea as a Christian college and to maintain her high standard of intellectual requirement to keep her as she ever has been, in the van of American colleges.

WINDS OF AUTUMN.

November cometh with a wild foreboding;
 Now winds in all the world unchallenged reign,
 With gold or crimson shame their subjects loading;
 In mountain pastures lie the flowers slain.
 Aloft, abroad, the helpless leaves
 Upon its towering tide the gust receives,
 And then attends them slowly to their graves again.

Around the wigwam corn shocks' curtained doors
 The breeze betrays itself with idle sound;
 Its secret touch reveals the golden stores
 Of stout hard-knuckled ears: from all the ground
 Soft breaths of ripened incense rise,—
 Incense of perished leaf which mouldering lies
 And fallen nut that startled sleeping woods around.

No creature dares the mountains bitter peak,
 For there the whirlwind lifts its voice alone,
 Then sinks away down endless ridges bleak,
 With pines, the friends of flying cloud, to moan.
 The raging mobs of angry trees,
 Surge when the furied blasts upon them seize;
 Across the restless wilds stern voices sadly speak.

Deep in the lofty wood of ancient oaks,
 Like souls of mighty men, the tempests play,
 Now present, rousing all with frenzied strokes,
 Then roar, retreating far, and die away.
 Their great farewell departing blows
 Forewarning pitiless of blinding snows;
 'Tis time the poor against the Winter's cold must pray.
 A. C. GARRETT.

REPUBLICANS AND TEMPERANCE.

THE present political situation and the right course for each upright voter in the matter of temperance in politics, are indeed "well calculated to perplex the most acute mind," while the duty of total abstinence, considering the weakness of an actual humanity, a century's experience in the utter failure of self-control as a remedy, and the influence that all exert on their fellows, should be clear to the mind of every one. The best means to attain the desired end, the universal prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors, is a much mooted question. It is incumbent on every American citizen, particularly those who have the advantages of culture and learning, very carefully to consider this subject, so impera-

tively demanding attention, and of so great economic importance. Increasing from a merely moral question to a political one, creating a national party, which in 1884 polled 150,000 votes, and establishing Prohibition in four States, and in very large portions of eight others, it equals in importance the other great conflict of the era, and to which it is in many respects closely allied, namely, the Labor question.

This Prohibition party has drawn the most of its numbers from the Republican ranks, and the latter party, realizing this fact, is trying every means in its power to prevent any further defection. This party's corrupt record in several States is, however, constantly weakening the fond allegiance of many, who formerly had been enthusiastic for its success. Notably in New York, the infamous "Nooney-Shook" act for the protection of Republican saloon-keepers, is doubtless one of its most fatal mistakes, and, apart from all moral considerations, clearly shows how much power the liquor element has in the party in that State. This bill has led an eminent divine to declare that, in raising that as a banner, the party was "marching in procession at the funeral of its own greatness." This is not the party of Lincoln, of Seward, of Andrew, and the heroes military and civic, of twenty years ago. She has been drugged with rum and beer, and is strangely metamorphosed. In the face of God and man I cannot march in procession with that party any longer."

It is, however, in only one State that it has so disgraced its fair name, in the national field it is still clear, and, though by no means ideally pure, represents fully the country's needs. The whole Union is not ready for Prohibition, and this seems at present to be almost wholly a State matter. The evil of intemperance, being, as it is, in our very midst, must be dealt with face to face. In each State let us have Prohibition,

if possible, if not, local option, restrictive legislation, high license even, if we can do no better. The cry "Prohibition, or nothing," is fanatical and unreasonable. It is of course futile to broach national legislation, until at least a majority of the States are under prohibitory law. Unlike the evil of slavery, it is not confined to any one section or class, there is no place, no home in the country, but what has felt, more or less directly its influence; and just where we find it, must it be attacked and overcome. The State authority is really the stronger power, and in its hands alone should temperance legislation at present lie. Here have the successes been achieved, and its strength duly concentrated has accomplished permanent results.

The analogy between anti-slavery and prohibition, with their fostering parties, though it fails in some particulars, especially that mentioned above, is on the whole quite just and at least striking. The Whigs held aloof from the burning question of their day, compromised with sin, declared that a moral question should not be brought into politics, and the phoenix of the Republican party rose from its smouldering ashes. With this party rests to-day the decision as to whether history shall repeat itself. As is the hated "Third Party" to-day a party of one idea, so was the liberator of African slavery in 1861, and yet, growing in detail and scope, it has ably guided the nation for a quarter of a century. But it has, up to the present day, persistently neglected to lend its aid to this second great moral reform, this vast economic measure involving millions to the country, and its bold claims to the originating of all temperance legislation are, save in a very few instances, without foundation and false. For example, it was a Democratic Governor and Legislature that gave prohibition to Maine.

The Republican Anti-Saloon Convention lately held shows that many men are alive

to the need of action. They seem to have come to no very definite decision, but their influence may tend to shape the action of their party. It is foolish and useless for it to incessantly talk about its twenty-four years' record, of its abolition of slavery, of reconstruction and negro suffrage. These are questions of the past, they concern us chiefly as history, but the issues of to-day and to-morrow are what the American people demand to be now decided. We care little for what it *has* done, but much for what it *will* do. It has justly gained the honored name, now alas! somewhat tarnished, of the "grand old party." If it stops here, rests content with this title, and refuses to make itself the "grand *new* party," the party of reform, of right, of reconstructing revolution, as it was twenty-five years ago, if it neglects to catch up the mantle of the heroic leaders of that day, it will have cause to bitterly repent its fatal mistake. The *Tribune* points out the selfishness and party spirit of certain Prohibitionists in New York, statements to be heard rather *cum grano salis*, but it ill becomes any political partisan of to-day to reproach another on that score. Our attention cannot be thus diverted from the goal we have set before us. We demand a decision and a definite position on the subject. The Democracy declares itself opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and so we have, no hope there, our hopes rest solely on its great opponent. Which bundle of hay this party will choose, "wet" or "dry," (any donkey of good taste ought to know), is the vital question for its voters. May it not share the fate of the subject of the fable!

If it will continue to express the great moral sentiment of the land, if it stand upon a platform whose chief plank is a still more needful Protection, than that which is now its main support, around no banner will we more gladly rally and march on to victory; but if it dodge the question, strive to keep peace between deadly foes, right and

rum, shake the "bloody shirt," that should be buried as deep as the dead of that fearful struggle, and ring the changes on the tariff, as is its present policy, right-minded, conscientious men will have a hard struggle between habit and conviction, and the latter is sure to triumph. Indications are not very promising now for such action by the party, we grieve to say, but, as good Republicans, hope that better counsels will prevail. Its voters are quietly waiting to see the results of the developments of a year or two, and when the party policy becomes more definitely shaped, a firm decision will be made, that will cause great joy or sorrow, according as the party's course has been.

In this time of evolution, in a period of political crisis and social reform, when labor, temperance and kindred subjects are the living issues of the hour, and the principles of republican government are indeed receiving a severe test, the outside world is looking with keen interest, to see what the citizens of the freest and most prosperous nation on earth will do. It is highly necessary then, that we, as sovereigns of half a continent, act with circumspection and forethought, yet with promptness and energy. No time have we, who hold in the balance the questions of life and death, for weakness and inaction. Life is no May-day for an American citizen. Let us remember our priceless privileges, wrested from reluctant tyranny by long lines of ancestors, exercise at the polls the rights of intelligent freemen, and bequeath to an ever-grateful posterity a temperate, orderly and well-governed fatherland.

Alack, Alack our noble "Chawles,"
 We sorely mourn thy loss,
 Thy sweet "Gor-ram" thy graceful "spun"
 And smutty "albatross,"
 And then, alas,
Thy wayward class
Is left without a boss.

MYTHS vs. SCIENCE.

THE MYTHOLOGISTS VERSUS THE SCIENTISTS, IN
 RELATION TO THE ORIGIN OF THE GODS.

EVERY people has its gods, war-like or peaceful, cruel or benign, spiritual or material, and it is very evident that somehow, sometime in the world's history these various deities must have had some origin, in other words, man must have once, first arrived at a conception of supernatural beings which were able to exercise a power over him for good or evil.

To explain this origin, or first conception, many theories have been from time to time put forth, but all have at last resolved themselves into these two, the mythologic and the scientific.

According to the first, the mythologic, man is a being entirely separate from nature, and bears no relationship to any other form of life. His "little all flowed in at once," and in some mysterious, inexplicable, inconceivable way, he suddenly appeared on the earth perfectly developed in every particular. His ideas of some material things might have been somewhat misty, but his religious conceptions were perfect. He however obstinately concluded not to hold these pure and spiritual ideas, but immediately turned his attention to the natural objects around him and began to worship each and every material thing which inspired, in his enlightened but willfully perverse mind, feelings of awe or beauty. It is taken for granted that these intellectual beings must of necessity worship something.

Accordingly, by the mythologists, all the principal divinities are traced to the more prominent objects, with which all people must be familiar such as the sun, moon, earth and air, the sun especially claiming an enormous amount of attention and being used to explain the origin of gods of every description. Horus, triumphantly slaying the serpent, the fierce warlike Ra, Osiris, the gentle and lover of men, the "far-darting

Apollo" and Hercules performing his giant tasks, the beautiful Balder and the thundering Thor, all these and countless hosts of others are indiscriminately referred to the sun. In like manner all the goddesses of whatever character are asserted to have had their origin in the moon, the earth, or some ill-defined "female principle of nature," which however unintelligible to us, was of course understood by these primitive men. Then there are gods which signify death, the storm-wind, evening, evening breeze, morning, morning breeze, and so on *ad infinitum*. In fact, if the amazing imaginations of these modern god-makers can be trusted, there was nothing in the world so natural for primitive man as the wholesale personification of all the forms and forces of nature, which they, as naturally, at once began to worship.

Now, even if no other or more satisfactory theory had been advanced, to account for the origin of these deities, there are some very serious objections to its acceptance.

In the first place, of what wonderful mental calibre these first men must have been possessed! They could comprehend their true relation to the supernatural, living, Spirit that had created them, and yet they preferred to pay their homage to inanimate things which they knew had not life, or else, with their superior power of understanding some things, and these of the highest order, they were totally unable to distinguish between living and inorganic objects of the most common sort.

Their minds must have been formed on the same plan, as the mind of an ideal horse, which we once heard a worthy farmer describe. He thought, if the horse were hungry, and were led into the pasture, he should immediately fill himself with whatever vegetable growth was nearest at hand, without regard to quality, but if he were commanded to do anything, then he ought to know exactly what to do. But, as a matter of fact, the horse did know what kinds of grass he relished best, and did not understand a complicated command. In the same way we fear the mythologists will discover, when dealing with actual humanity, that the most unenlightened can tell an animate from an inanimate object, while even those much more advanced can not always grasp the higher spiritual truths.

Another very serious objection is that these hypothetical people of which the mythologists speak, must have personified the first material object and worshipped it as a deity, without associating any actual *person* with it, a process altogether unthinkable.

Now let us examine the scientific theory. The scientific school, of which we will take Herbert Spencer as the ablest exponent, claims that man himself is a part of nature, and subject to the same laws of progression and retrogression with the so-called lower forms of life. If such is the case, then he must have had a similar origin, and that origin they point out to have been gradual development, from more primitive life types. Starting then, with man in this pristine state, unimaginative, stupid, and in all likelihood, semi-arboreal, although living in families, with no thoughts of a higher level than the procuring of his food and shelter, the satisfying of his immediate desires, how can he originate the conception of a deity which he will worship? How can he even conceive of worship in itself? The way is this. Animals are observed to move their limbs and jaws in sleep, and sometimes suddenly starting up, they awake, as if just ready to perform some act, the conditions for doing which are not present. Every one has noticed the disappointed look of a dog on such occasions, and the half-abashed manner in which he again coiled himself up before the hearth-fire to complete his nap. The obvious explanation of these phenomena is that animals must have dreams. Just so must these primitive men have dreamed, and in their dreaming, no doubt, at times they saw the forms of dreaded chieftains who had died. These savage leaders, bloodthirsty and cruel in life, and delighting in slaughter, must in some way be appeased, or they will injure yet those, whom in life they injured.

Thus, the idea of an existence beyond this life, and the killing of some man or animal to appease the dead chieftain at once, arose. Any natural disturbance, such as drouth, famine disease, or punishment by an enemy in war, will henceforth be looked upon as evidence of the wrath of the dead chief, and will be followed by bloody sacrifices and bodily torture.

Of course, as tribe, in time, united with tribe or as one chief after another died in

the same tribe, there are more and more ghosts to be appeased and the foundation of a Polytheism is laid. Going on at the same time with this development of tribal gods, is the development of the worship of *penates*, the gods of the household, which arises from the worship of family ancestors, so common, in savage and half-civilized tribes, and which as is seen in the case of the Romans and modern Chinese, can exist side by side with a comparatively advanced state of civilization.

But the careful reader asks, "How, on this supposition, is it that we find the names of the various gods to trace up to the same root word from which the word "sun" or "moon" or other object is derived?"

The explanation is, that in all semi-barbarous and tyrannical governments, the most extravagant terms of abject flattery are always used in addressing the monarch. He is not only styled the Sun, the Storm-wind, the All-protecting Firmament, but he is the strong Lion, the Bull, and as snakes are emblems of wisdom among many people, he is the Serpent. It is most easy to see how on the deification of such a chief, that in the process of time, the worship should be transferred from the man to the material object from which he took his name. Here we have explained also the origin of the practice of personifying these inanimate things, and the practice universally indulged in by unenlightened nations of pouring out to their deities continuous streams of meaningless praise and flattery, which is supposed to please them.

Thus by this theory can be explained not alone the origin of the sun gods, and wind gods, but also the origin of the various animal deities which form the great stumbling-block of the mythologists. We no longer wonder at the various strange worships which we find to exist, since all are seen to arise naturally from the same cause, viz.: the primitive ghost and ancestor worship.

Which of these two theories of the origin of the gods will be the finally accepted one? A theory must be made conformable with facts. If it does not adequately explain the phenomena observed at present, or if it is not based on observed phenomena, it is not a true theory and sooner or later must lose its hold on the minds of men.

Trying our two theories by this test, we

find the one imaginary the other natural; one basing its assertions on the etymology of the names of the deities, the other going deeper and explaining the origin of the names; one unable to give any explanation of animal worship, or animal sacrifice, the other offering an explanation which covers every species of worship; one gathering its evidence from the writings of an ignorant but speculative people, who imagined fanciful causes for what they, being ignorant of facts, could not explain, the other taking its facts from the broad field of biology, including by this term all life of every kind, and making no assertion without a corresponding observed fact to show in its support.

Our conclusion in regard to the mythological theory is therefore, that it cannot stand. Not only is it incompetent to explain all the phases of the subject with which it grapples, but as far as it extends, its premises are fanciful, and its conception of the human mind absurd. It is as "far fetched" in every respect, as the ancient Hindoo theory of the support of the earth, or an Indian medicine man's theory of the treatment of disease.

The objection is often made by the mythologists that facts supplied from the observation of existing savages cannot be taken as true examples of what primitive man was, that all our savages are men fallen from a higher stage of civilization. But admitting *all* this, which facts do not support, but which the complex languages of some tribes seem to indicate in their special cases, there are *no traces of evidence* that any of them have ever lived in a more civilized state than the ancient inhabitants of Java or Mexico, civilizations which to say the least, were accompanied with religious conceptions and practices of the most hideous, licentious and revolting character. The inhabitants of Australia, New Guinea, and the vast multitudes of blacks in Africa, however, if they have ever enjoyed this hypothetical civilization have not even left one trace of its former existence by one solitary ruin of any kind.

But apart from all this, even if it could be shown that *all* our savages have fallen from a higher state, they must have first risen from a condition far lower than the lowest existing savage, or the great science of biology, founded on the observation of all forms of life is a hollow farce.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'74, Edward P. Allinson, A. M., was married, tenth mo, 14th, to Anna G. Roberts, daughter of Lewis Roberts, of Tarrytown Heights, N. Y. The newly married couple will reside on Kingessing Ave., West Philadelphia.

'79, John B. Newkirk is at the head of a successful corporation of Philadelphia known as the "Bonney Vise and Tool Company."

'79, John H. Gifford was married 9th month, 14th, to Phoebe E. Newton, of Fall River, Mass.

'79, John E. Sheppard, Jr., M. D., is now one of the most successful physicians of Atlantic City, N. J.

'83, Bond V. Thomas married Miss Carpenter, at Concord, N. H., on the 13th of last month.

'84, Alfred P. Smith is in Wayne MacVeagh's law office.

'85, Elias H. White witnessed the game of foot-ball, between '89 of Swarthmore and our Sophomore Class team played on the Haverford College grounds, the 20th of last month.

'86, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., has been elected President of the "Lowell Literary Society" of Wilmington College, Ohio.

'87, John Bacon entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the present year.

'87, Calvert Wilson has graduated from Georgetown University, and is now in the Senior Class at Harvard.

'87, Wm. E. Hacker is learning the "Calico Print" business under the firm of Wm. Simpson Sons & Company.

'87, E. Coleman Lewis is now in business, being employed by The McFadden Ornamental Iron Works Company of Philadelphia.

'88, W. D. Lewis, having been called home by the death of his father, is with us again.

'88, Edward Brooks, Jr., has joined the class of '90 at Yale.

Canon Creighton, Prof. of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge University, England, lectured here on the 28th ult. on "The Value of the Study of History." He is the author of several standard histories, and has come to this country to represent Emanuel College, Cambridge, Harvard's Mother College, at the latter's 250th Anniversary this month.

On the 28th Prof. A. C. Thomas, by a fall, severely fractured his nose, and though still confined to his bed, we are glad to report that he is rapidly improving.

MARRIED.

Palmer-Walter.—On tenth month, 21st, at Parkerville, Chester county, Pa., by Friends' ceremony, T. Chalkley Palmer, of Media, and H. Jennie Walter, of the former place.

LOCALS.

MDCCCXC—ninety.

A contradiction of terms:—"Gases obey Boyle's law when farthest removed from the Boyling point."

A Junior says that the Egyptians called the sun Osiris when it was setting and Atum when it *sat*.

The annual attempt to look through the cap of the transit instrument was made the other evening by two seniors, with the usual result. Its removal revealed a *Andromeda* crossing the seventh wire. The atmosphere then assumed a hazy appearance with a blue tinge.

The machine-shop was the recipient of a splendid blower from the the Buffalo Forge Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., the other day.

About twenty of the prettiest of Swarthmore's girls visited us when their Sophomore brethren played foot-ball here. The girls drove over and left with pleasant impressions of Haverford. We like the idea of this companionship. Let us see more of it.

It has proved to be dangerous for students with embryonic moustaches to work in the laboratory, for in one case at least the acid has proved fatal,—to the moustache, and a new one is Slow-com(ing).

A ball shed 12x85 feet is to be erected on the east side of the gymnasium for cricket practice in winter. Now don't let us hear any complaint of too little practice among our bowlers and batters.

At last we are to have instruction in elocution. George H. Makeuen, A. B., (Yale) has been secured to take charge of a class in this badly-needed exercise. And now we may expect to hear our Platos and Ciceros cleaving the stillness of Barclay Hall with oratorical appeals. Howard F. Stratton is also to be instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

Prof.—What is a synthetic language?

Student—One which has terminations at the end.

Prof.—Which end? Student—The final end.

While one of our champion (?) bicycle riders was housing his "fractious" steed the other day, the beast kicked him in the face, dislodging portions of two organs useful in the mastication of hash.

Goddard, '87, carries his arm in a sling. It is uncertain whether the actuating cause is a sprained wrist or an excuse to avoid foot-ball in order to decorate places of worship.

The following lectures have been arranged by the college authorities to be delivered in Alumni Hall at 7.30 P. M.:

Nov. 16, 1886, *Prof. J. Rendel Harris, M. A.*

Nov. 23, 1886, *Dr. Henry Hartshorne L. L. D.*

"Poetry—Its past and future."

Dec. 1, 1886, *Luigi Monti, A. M.*

"John Milton."

Dec. 8, 1886, *Luigi Monti, A. M.*

"Personal Reminiscences of Longfellow."

Dec. 15, 1886, *James Wood, A. M.*

"America before the European Discovery."

Jan. 5, 1887, *James Wood, A. M.*

"By whom and for what, settlements in America were made."

Jan. 12, 1887, *Ellis Yarnall, A. M.*

"Historical Recollections."

Jan. 18, 1887, *James Wood, A. M.*

"The formation of the U. S. Government."

Feb. 2, 1887, *James Wood, A. M.*

"Increase of Population and Material Development of the United States."

Feb. 9, 1887, *Edward Brooks, Ph. D.*

"Elocution."

Readings by George H. Makeuen, A. B.

Feb. 15, 1887, *N. Randolph, M. D.*

"Hygiene" (Illustrated.)

Feb. 22, 1887, at four o'clock P. M.

(Speaker to be announced.)

March 1, 1887, *N. Randolph, M. D.*

"Hygiene" (Illustrated.)

March 8, 1887, *N. Randolph, M. D.*

"Hygiene" (Illustrated.)

SPORTS.

The Finals in the Tennis Tournament which were being played as we went to press last month, resulted in a well-earned victory for Sharp and Hipple, score 6-3, 6-4. Their opponents, Garrett and Wood, took second prize, as none seemed willing to play them.

Only a few matches have been played since the opening of the foot-ball season. The Freshmen played two matches, one with '88 and another with '89, and, as is generally the case, were badly beaten. They have several men who may make good players, but they need practice in playing together. They had arranged a match with the University Freshmen, but the latter backed out.

The game between the Swarthmore and Haverford Sophomores was well played on both sides, but marred by an episode in the last part of the match. Swarthmore, having got the ball

near their opponent's goal, secured a touch-down. Having punted it out, they ran in again and made another touch-down. These interesting tactics were kept up until time was called, when the score stood 28-6 in favor of Swarthmore. We do not particularly blame them or the referee, but we do blame '89 for not having come to some agreement on this subject with their opponents beforehand. This miserable scheme, has, we believe, only come up this fall, and as the rules are strictly against it, it is strange that it should ever have been allowed. But a few colleges have played it, and so a precedent has arisen, which is difficult to overthrow. Haverford at least has made a stand in this matter, and in our first college match, we had no trouble of this sort.

This match was played with the Tioga team on Saturday, October 28th. Game was called at four o'clock, Haverford having the ball. Garrett first ran with the ball, and then Morris, and much ground was gained. Just here an unfortunate accident occurred. The captain of Tioga, in making a tackle, broke his nose, and had to retire. Play was soon resumed and Overman soon succeeded in forcing his way through and making a touch-down, from which Hilles kicked a goal. Before long Garrett got another touch-down, but the goal, which was an easy one, was missed. Tioga now got the ball some distance up the field, but could not keep it long. We had got within a short distance of their line, when Garrett fumbled the ball, and Tioga got it again. Howel, our old Haverford man, made one of his pretty kicks, and we had a long distance to recover. It had about been made up, when Haverford again dropped the ball, and with the same result, Howel sending it up to our goal again. In this way nothing was gained before time was called, the game being played in half hours.

In the second half, Haverford's play was much improved, and the score mounted accordingly. When Tioga attempted to run, they invariably lost ground, as they were unable to penetrate our rush line, and when they kicked, Haverford always got the ball and rushed it up again. Howel made quite a good run, but was nicely tackled by Garrett. A very pretty feature of the game was a stop by Hilles, who got through on the half-back just as he was kicking the ball. The latter struck Hilles and r bounded into Tioga's goal, and a safety was forced. After this, touch downs were made in rapid succession, but only one goal was kicked. When time was called, the score stood 32-0, in favor of Haverford.

The team, on the whole, played very well, and showed that there was good stuff in it that gave promise of future victories. They tackled,

protected the half-backs, and followed up the ball very well, but it was very evident that they needed practice in some important particulars. We refer particularly to goal kicking. The team appeared to be peculiarly deficient in this particular, which is in some respects the easiest part of the game. Though it made no vital difference at Tioga, when we have to play much stronger teams, we cannot afford to lose a single point through carelessness. Also, the ball was fumbled and dropped quite a number of times. Now this is a very bad thing, as when playing heavier teams, it will be of the first importance for Haverford to keep control of the ball. A little practice in these points, and we are confident that the team will come out ahead in all its matches.

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE November number of *Harper's* is an unusually interesting one. The first thing that strikes our eye is an excellent frontespiece "At the Authors' Club, New York," opposite to which is the beginning of George Parsons Lathrop's article on "The Literary Movement of New York." The magazine would be well worth reading for nothing else than this essay. Reviewing briefly the days of Irving and Cooper, Mr. Lathrop proceeds to show us the present literary men of New York, their mode of living, their mode of working and the character of their works. The interest of this paper is increased by numerous portraits, all executed in a style worthy of *Harper's*, not the least conspicuous among which are the handsome features of Mr. E. C. Stedman and the thoughtful countenance of Mr. John Burroughs. "How I formed my Salon," is an article by Madam Edmond Adam, a woman who attained extraordinary celebrity both by her books and her famous political Salon. Other articles of interest in this number are "Hallow'een: a Three-fold Chronicle," "Our Coast-guard," and "Co-operation among the English working-men."

We are sorry to be unable to say much in favor of the new number of *Lippincott's*. The articles are too much of one character and too little of any character. In this one number we are confronted with no less than six papers about newspapers and editors. Two of these, however, are worthy of mention. "Newspaperism" is a strong paper on the evils of the present state of journalism. The writer very properly condemns that practice on the part of our daily journals of gratifying a degraded taste by the publishing and emphasis of the details

of crimes and scandals, and he also very justly criticizes the insufferable self-sufficiency of the average editor. "My Journalistic Experiences," the title of which explains itself, is a paper by Jeannette L. Gilder of "The Critic" of New York. "Bruton's Bayou" is an amusing story by John L. Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies."

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November contains a number of good articles. "The Peckster Professorship" is used as a title for a very clever piece of fiction in which the writer touches the subject of psychology. "Germs of National Sovereignty in the United States" is a review of that process by which the States of the Union formed themselves into a nation. The third paper of "French and English," "A Korean Coup d'etat," "The Blindman's World," "The French under Mazarin" are also included in this very interesting number. A few familiar topics are treated with considerable ability in the Department of Contributions.

Announcement of Ben. Perley Poore's forthcoming book.—Sixty years of a busy journalist's life at Washington are epitomized in Major Ben. Perley Poore's forthcoming book. One of the admirers of the Major recently said that "at a judiciously ripe period of life the Major stopped growing old, and since then, like some of the choice Maderia of which he writes with so much feeling, he has only been accumulating bouquet and flavor." Major Poore has been one of the best known and one of the most knowing men in Washington society for half a century. His is the sunny temperament delighting in bright, social intercourse. Yet his connection with daily journalism and his position in the United States Senate placed him always in the thick of political affairs and social gossip. He was ever in the Washington "Swim," breasting the waves with jovial vigor, and never failing to hear or see what was said and done.

EXCHANGES.

We have received the four following new exchanges within the last month:

The *Wilmington Home Weekly*, is a spicy little sheet, with its various departments well sustained. The editorials are especially able, reminding one of the editorials in the *American*.

The *Lafayette*, from Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., is a semi-monthly which compares favorably with the papers of like character published at Tuft's or Colby. We admire the tasteful design on the cover. The paper is fully alive to the athletic interests of the college.

The *Seminary Opinionator*, coming from Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penna., brings countless reminders of school-boy days. The literary articles are for the greater part most wonderful examples of that peculiar style indulged in by the average youth when he tries to soar above himself. Here is an extract from the Human Mind." "Go on then, thou immortal creation. I know thee not and yet I know thee. I cannot comprehend, yet deeply have I studied thee. Farewell to thee, but in vain do I speak the word." Again, "Alone at midnight. How dreary every thing seems. All is silent as the grave. No sound is heard save the creaking of the floor, at which I startle. And * * I sit alone in this stillness undisturbed, unmolested, brooding over the teachings of some past hero, trying to learn the orations of Cicero, or the mathematics of Pythagoras." We can only spare the space to copy two stanzas as an example of the poems of this paper :

"Thou God at whose great will all worlds revolve,
Full millions more beyond our comprehension,
At thy command all nature shall dissolve,
And sink forever in a moment's mention."

"Thou canst create the atoms in their place,
And send, in rolling force, with equal ease,
A hundred million worlds in boundless space,
And place them in their order by degrees."

Our fourth addition to the exchange list is the *Hesperus*, from Denver University. This little paper, although only in its second year, has already assumed the proportions and character of a live college organ. An exchange column, however, should be, by all means, added at once.

The *Dartmouth, Wilmington Collegian, Oberlin Review*, and *Tuftsian*, have all appeared in new covers. The cover of the *Tuftsian*, however, is the only one which displays any artistic design. This cover is a real improvement to the paper, and reflects credit on the taste of the editors.

We are informed by the *Student* that the tables in the dining-room of Providence Friends' School, have lately been provided with tablecloths. Surely the world moves.

The *College Olio*, after a prolonged absence, has once more made its appearance in our sanctum. It has been much improved inside and out since our last acquaintance with it, but we are sorry to see the exchange column wanting.

The *College Cabinet* has come out under a new name, the *Genevan*, which is altogether more appropriate, as one can tell at once from what institution it comes. We would recommend a new cover to accompany the new name.

It is remarkable in what high estimation that epitome of American Roman Catholic opinion, the *Niagara Index*, holds modern infidels. Speaking of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, whom it dubs a "glib little whiffet of the infidel school," it says he "has reached the top-most round of the ladder in the profession of law." What wonderful lawyers infidels must make! If only a "little whiffet" of this school stands on the "top-most round of the ladder," we suppose, if a champion of infidelity should study law, he would go soaring away off somewhere far above the reach of any ladder. Let us advise all lawyers to become infidels.

The *Purdue* appears for October in a changed form. "While the size of the paper has been somewhat reduced, yet the number of pages has been increased." It is the intention of the board of editors further to improve the paper by adorning the cover "with a new and pleasing design." It might be well also to change somewhat the sentence which reads, "Students and graduates of Purdue are cordially invited to contribute *articles, verses and other information.*"

"Liberalism as a Social Force," a lecture by Prof. R. G. Boone, which appeared in full in the *Indiana Student* for October, is a lecture which would do honor to the faculty of any college. We are not surprised when we read that "the chapel was filled" to hear the lecture. It is rare for a college to secure a man of so broad and liberal views, but this instance is but an index of the direction in which college influence must flow. The days when only narrow-minded D.D's. and lesser ministers enrapt in hide-bound creeds, shall pose as directors and instructors of youthful minds are drawing to a close. The assertion which has been made, not without ground, that colleges tend to "polish pebbles, but to dim diamonds," will lose its force when all our higher institutions of learning can boast such men as Prof. Boone, as members of their faculty.

The *Hobart Herald* for September, contains a biographical sketch, accompanied with a portrait of Prof. H. L. Smith. There is also a semi-comic account of the Charleston earthquake.

The exchange editor of the *Swarthmore Phoenix* suggests a "State convention of college editors" to be held "at Philadelphia, or elsewhere." He states that "much mutual benefit could be derived from such a meeting." Perhaps there could. We can imagine many ways in which meetings held for as many different objects could prove of "mutual benefit;" but then we can imagine as many more which would not prove so beneficial. If the editor

will kindly explain the object of the convention, his "brother quill-drivers" can form some definite opinions on the subject.

Says the *Undergraduate*, "Almost every college paper we pick up has an article on compulsory attendance at chapel prayers. The prevailing tone is that of resistance and fault-finding. All sorts of remedies have been advised. 'Make prayers optional,' is the general cry. We can not see that attendance would be helped by any such condescension to what we deem laziness." We do not think this general cry is caused by such a "laziness." The key-note is struck in an appended quotation from another college paper, which we also copy. "The fact is 'compulsion' is becoming an odious word among college students. It has caused more trouble than all other things combined. There is a growing appreciation of manhood which revolts against it. Whenever confidence and responsibility have been placed in students, then unprecedented advance in college government has been made. Compulsion can only compel the fulfillment of the letter of the law; option has the power to fulfil the spirit also. Option has this advantage likewise; it makes interest absolutely necessary to secure attendance, and thereby stimulates the faculty to do its utmost."

The *University Herald*, in a somewhat fiery and flowery article, touches upon the demands of the laboring classes. "Stand! the ground's your own" is made the watchword of the Socialists and Anarchists, and from instances in the world's past history the conclusion is derived that labor will have the wealth it has produced. The picture is a dark one,—the overthrow of our existing institutions—but history does seem to bear out the decision, the poor will some day strike for and obtain the wealth which is withheld from them.

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* for October, maintains its usual good standing. The little poem by E. J. Brenner, breathes the spirit of true poetry, and promises well for the author. "Periodicals and Pamphlets" is a good department, but we think that the department of exchanges should consist of something beside mere quotations.

Our young friend the *Penn Chronicle*, contains a short biographical sketch of Gen. Lew. Wallace, and a criticism of his literary works. We are glad to note the improvements in this paper, but as yet one would judge from reading it that such a thing as sports or games were entirely foreign to the college. It is hardly advisable either, to insert notices of exchanges among the editorials.

Where is the *Washington Argo*?

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Columbia is trying to revive foot-ball.

The Princeton Glee Club practices daily.

There are 62 students at Bryn Mawr College this year.

Lowell is said to conduct the Italian and Spanish courses at Harvard.

There is a rumor that the Princeton Seniors will adopt mortar-boards.

The Princeton Freshman Foot-ball team defeated a Vineland Team, 110 to 0.

Hamlin, one of Yale's best rushers, broke his leg in a practice game lately.

Rutgers had a holiday to let the students attend the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue.

Princeton's illustrated paper, the *Tiger*, will probably be again brought to publication.

Yale has beaten in foot-ball—Technology 96-0, Stephens, 54-0, and Williams, 76-0.

The Columbia President in his opening address congratulated the college on last year's athletic achievements.

"An American team of college students defeated a German team, by a score of 16-0, at Gottingen, Germany."

A Northern Inter-Collegiate Foot-ball Association has been formed by Williams, Tufts, Amherst, and Technology.

"The victory of Lafayette over the University of Pennsylvania entitles the former team to membership in the foot-ball league next year."

There were 900 applications for admission at Wellesley this year, but there are accommodations for only about 550.

Brinley, '87 Trinity, as prize for the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Singles, received a bowl made of an elephant's tusk ornamented with chased silver.

An editorial in the *Yale Courant* on the alleged inefficiency of religious exercises at Yale has created such a sensation that the suspension of writer and editors is threatened.

Harvard's foot-ball uniform is "dark crimson jersey with a white 'H,' canvas jacket, crimson stockings, and breeches of thick mole skin of a creamy-white color."

"The charter of William and Mary College, Va., is retained by the old President ringing the college bell every morning. No student responds, for the institution has been defunct for years."

The Harvard Faculty, in order to decrease the number of special students, in future will require each candidate for a special course to undergo a severe examination to prove that he is a good student and a hard worker.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL * * * SHOES
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL * * *
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An institution which has attained its present high standing through the superiority of the instruction and the great success attending students in their business engagements.

The course of lectures on Ethics, Civil Government, Political Economy and Commercial Geography, (first introduced by this institution), continues to be a distinctive and valuable feature of our business training.

Students may enroll at any time and pursue a full, partial or special course, as may be desired.

Send for circulars.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Prizes, Trophies and
Tokens made by
Messrs. Caldwell &
Co.

CRICKET
PRIZES.

The William R. White
Cup,
The Young America
and Riverton Trophy.

BOATING
PRIZES.

Princeton College,
Metzger Institute,
Swarthmore College,

The Herrick Cup,
The Lowry Trophy,
The Gentlemen of
Philadelphia Souvenirs

BASE BALL
PRIZES.

The George W. Childs
Cup.
The Schuylkill Navy
Prizes, '85.

CLASS
TOKENS.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,

902
CHESTNUT
ST.

TROPHY, PRIZE
AND TOKEN
MAKERS.



EATLES' Galleries OF PAINTINGS

AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

—o—
Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,
BAKERY,
Confectionery & Restaurant,
ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,
MEALS AT ALL HOURS,
Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,
BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from
our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1846

The most popular **Weekly** newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had **Thirty-Eight years'** practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than **One Hundred Thousand** applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **Scientific American** free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, 361 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "**REMINISCENCES**" of 60 YEARS in the **NATIONAL METROPOLIS**,
By **BEN PERLEY POORE**

Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated treat of Inner Society History, from "ye olden time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonderfully Popular. Agents report rapid sales. Address for circular and terms, **HUBBARD BROS.**, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. C. CHALFANT,
STEAM POWER
BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING,



ANNUALS,
MAGAZINES,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ETC., ETC.,
A SPECIALTY.

No. 19 NORTH NINTH ST.,

Bet. Market and Filbert.

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY

1844.

1886.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

CHAMPION

POSITIVELY
Non-Explosive

Patent Safety
EXTINGUISHER

Will not
BREAK

the

CRIMNEY.

Gives a Light
equal in Brilliance
to 50 Candles, or
2½ Gas Burners.
This is the most
Powerful and
Perfect
LIGHT
ever made
FROM OIL.

THE FOUNTS

Can be used on your
old Gas or Oil Chan-
delliers or brackets, and
will increase your light
THREE-FOLD.

AGENTS
WANTED



Cleanly.
NO DRIPPING
of
OIL.

THE CHAMPION
is the Best,
Cheapest and
Safest Lamp
for Churches,
Halls, or
Family Use.

Send for
Illustrated
Circular.

A. J. WEIDENER,
36 S. 2d St.,
PHILA.

Sole Owner
of Patent.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP,

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.



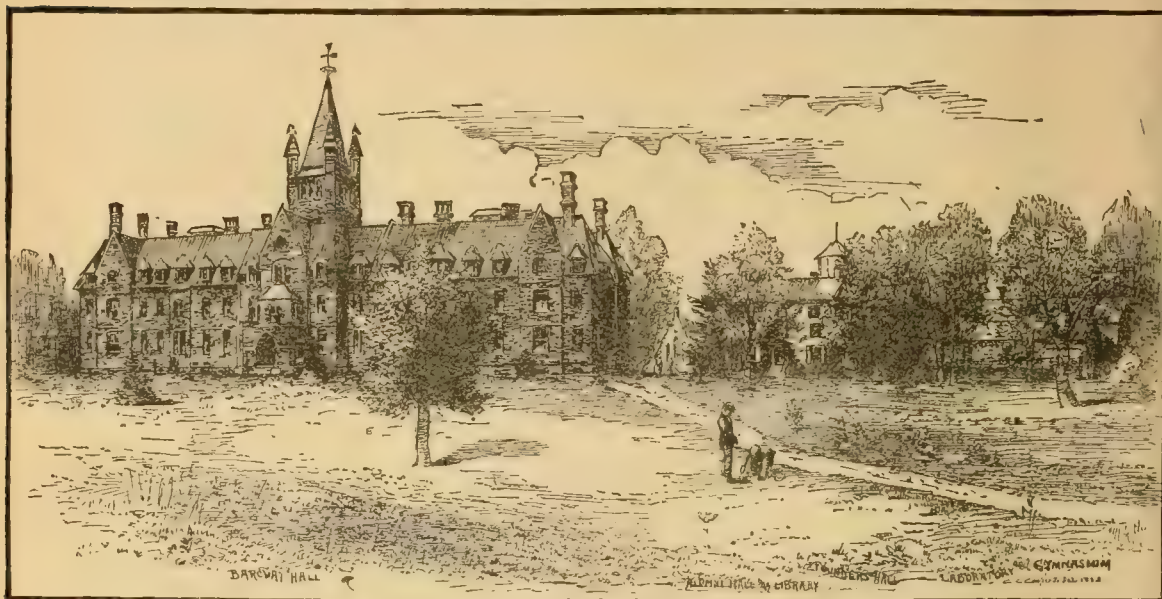
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Science and History.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Middletown University), Professor of Latin, and in charge of the Discipline.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOULDES, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

Valuable and Instructive New Books.

Half Hours with the Best American Authors.

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Complete in four crown octavo vols. of about 500 pages each. Cloth, gilt top. \$6.00. Half morocco. \$10.00. Three-quarters calf. \$13.00. This work embraces contributions from the pens of the leading writers of our country, living and deceased.

First Steps in Scientific Knowledge.

Seven Parts in one 16mo volume, or in Four Books, as follows: BOOK ONE. Part I. Natural History of Animals. BOOK TWO. Parts II. and III. Plants, Stones and Rocks. BOOK THREE. Parts IV. and V. Physics and Chemistry. BOOK FOUR. Parts VI. and VII. Anatomy and Physiology. By PAUL BERT. Translated by Madame PAUL BERT. Revised and Corrected by WM. H. GREENE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry in Philadelphia Central High School. With 550 Illustrations. Complete in one volume. 16mo. Extra cloth. 75 cents. Price, per Book, 30 cents each.

The sale of this book in France, in less than three years, reached 500,000 copies! There is scarcely a school, even in the smallest village, which does not use it. The well-known ability of the author is displayed in the manner in which he has simplified the most difficult subjects.

Charlie Lucken at School and College.

By the REV. H. C. ADAMS, M.A. With 8 Full-Page-Illustrations by J. FINNEMORE. 12mo. Extra cloth. \$1.50. "A story of school-days, true to life, and full of those humorous and exciting incidents, escapades and adventures which will recommend it to every boy."

The Boy Wanderer;

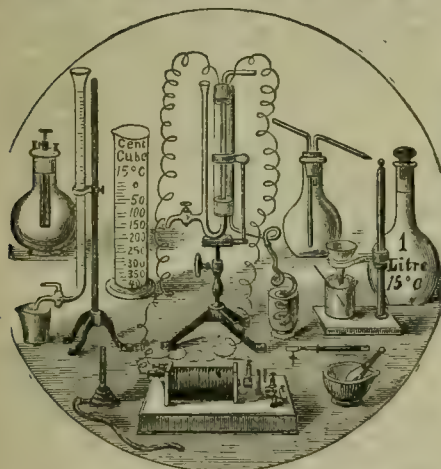
OR, NO RELATIONS. From the French of HECTOR MALOT. With Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, gilt. \$2.00. "An extremely fascinating story, written with unflagging force, and is full of genuine pathos as of graceful and delicate descriptions. This novel fully deserves the honor that has been done it."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

*For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by

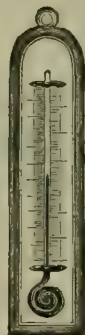
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers,

715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



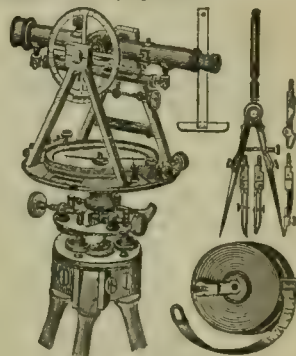
Photographic Apparatus.



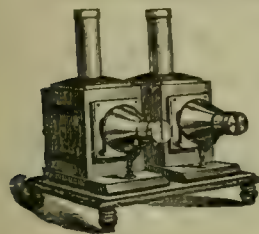
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE & COLLEGE & OF & BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR

COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

GRE

December

HAVERFORDIAN.

1886.

CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 3.

Editorials.—A Political Contrast.....	Page 35
Our Neighbors.....	35
Our Gymnasium	36
Hazing.....	36
Politeness.....	37
The New Rule	38
Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary at Harvard.....	39
The Heroism of a Private Life.....	41
My Queen.....	42
Fair Harvard.....	42
The Student's Dilemma.....	47
Lectures.....	47
Locals.....	48
Personals.....	49
College Friendship.....	49
Exchanges.....	49
General College News.....	51
Foot-Ball.....	51
Literature.....	53

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

(W. S. EMERSON.)

THE HERDER CUTLERY CO.,

No. 122 South Eleventh Street,

RAZORS,



Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Fine Cutlery,
Ice Skates.

Raymond Extension, NEW.

Acme Ice Skates, \$1.00

" " Steel Runners, 1.75

American Club Skates, 2.50

" " Nickle-plated, 3.25

Call and see our Stock.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT'S
KEYSTONE
DRY PLATES

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
"A" Plates for Landscapes. "A" Plates for Transparencies.
For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

PORTER & COATES.
A COMPLETE
STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances. Assay Weights.

Analytical Balances. Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES & Co.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

ESTABLISHED, 1828.

AGENT FOR
STEVENS TOWER CLOCKS.**G. W. RUSSELL,**

22 N. Sixth Street, Philad'a.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM

IMPORTER OF

Fine French and English Clocks,

DEALER IN

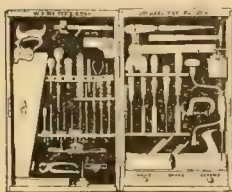
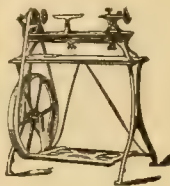
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

WM. P. WALTERS' SONS,

1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.

Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.

Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.**STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.**

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.**TALLMAN & McFADDEN,**

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.**WM. C. WHELLER,**

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Book and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.**Haverford College Shoe Store,**

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR,
Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

— **ICE.** —

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

THOMAS MELLON,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 1028 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

No. 1027 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Designers and Manufacturers of

◇ **FURNITURE AND BEDDING** ◇

Importers and Dealers in

Curtains and Draperies.

◇ **SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FURNISHING INSTITUTIONS.**

Important to Foot Ball Players.

WE desire to call your attention to our NEW CALF FOOT BALL SHOE, made of the best selected calf, double heel and toe. All foot ball players that have seen it, have pronounced it the "long felt want."

We will send a pair of these Shoes on receipt of price, or C. O. D. and if not satisfactory they can be returned and money refunded. Price per pair, \$7.00.

A. J. REACH & CO.,
GENERAL SPORTING GOODS
 No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Removal.

I beg to announce to my patrons and the public that I have removed my

Boot and Shoe Store

from the corner of Coopertown and Haverford roads to my NEW STORE, Lancaster Avenue, between Merion Ave., and Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.

H. J. HARRISON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gum Goods,
 REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Provident Life and Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA. No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1886.

Assets at market price,	- - - -	\$10,472,202 94
Liabilities,	- - - -	8,222,087 49

Surplus, including Capital Stock,	-	\$2,250,115 45
-----------------------------------	---	----------------

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference, - - - -	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
 T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
 ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
 JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
 DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Philad'a.	CHAS. HARTSHORNE, Philad'a.
T. WISTAR BROWN, "	WILLIAM GUMMERE, "
RICHARD CADBURY, "	FREDERIC COLLINS, "
HENRY HAINES, "	PHILIP C. GARRETT, "
RICHARD WOOD, "	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE, "
WILLIAM HACKER, "	MURRAY SHIPLEY, Cincinnati, O
ASA S. WING, "	J. MORTON ALBERTSON, "
ISRAEL MORRIS, "	Notristown, Pa.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.



"COLUMBIA" 'CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,

No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

MONEY SAVED.

Five Linen Collars for 50 cts.

Three Pairs Cuffs for 50 cts.

GUARANTEED 4 PLY. LATEST STYLES.

COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, **LAUNDRIED** 1½ cts. Each.
 10 cents Each.

AT BAIRD'S

5 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., December, 1886.

No. 3.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILLIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business Mgr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

HOW puerile and useless to an American seems this stirring of the war cauldron in Bulgaria! We may as a nation count it among the best of our Thanksgiving blessings that we have no "balance of power to maintain on this continent. With an eminently peaceful foreign policy, sometimes almost to our own disadvantage, and under the most amicable relations with our two little neighbors that nestle under our wings, as it were, neither a rascally editor on the one hand, nor even over-zealous and unjust revenue officials on the other, can disturb our calm and prosperous condition. By a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine however, especially just now in the case of the Panama canal, and by quietly presenting a modest bill whenever a certain J. Bull damages our property, we can and do preserve our own dignity and our citi-

zens' safety. Our long-standing friendly association with Russia and France have born fruit in the gain of Alaska and the reception of the sculptor's ideal of the patron goddess of two great republics. How different is Europe's condition! Turkey is a never-ending bone of contentment for lion and bear, while the other powers are highly interested spectators, and all the ill-fated nation can do is patiently to submit to being chewed, and hope, with the rest of the world, that so thorough a mastication may be soon followed by a final digestion and assimilation. The outcome of the process is hard to see. A confederated slavonic Republic would be an ideal result, and we hope this united nation may soon rise from the motley ruin of diverse religions, civilizations and empires, that spreads over the home of Alexander and Pyrrhus, of Constantine and Solymán the Magnificent. May their shades foster the result!

THOSE who at the opening of Brynmawr College saw perilous times ahead on account of the proximity of a college exclusively for men, should now see the existing state of affairs to convince them of the groundlessness of their fears. So far as anything like friendship is concerned the two colleges might as well be in different continents, and in its stead there is a sort of jealous criticism constantly passed, little calculated to engender kind feelings. That this is partly Haverford's own fault we fully grant, and trust that the rest of the blame will be as freely admitted. At present with nothing in common, no exchange of ideas or anything approaching fraternal feeling, our relations to our neighbors is anything but ideal.

A word as to our Gymnasium and its use. We notice with regret that it is not nearly as well attended as it should be. The men who most need this kind of work, and who would be greatly benefitted by it, seem to be the very ones who stay away. This is worse than foolishness. Now is the time and here is the place to pay some attention to our *physical* being, and to do something for our *bodies*, which will fit them for the hard work which will be required of them. To throw away such splendid opportunities is inexcusable. Let no man be ashamed to go into the gymnasium because he has a poor form, or because he is not well developed and is not given to athletics. Rather, for this very reason, let him turn to with still greater zest, for the primary object of a gymnasium is not to turn out athletes, but to give every man as perfect a development as possible. When you go into the Gym. do not let your ambition be to do such and such a thing so many times, or to twist yourself into all manner of contortions on the bar and rings, but go up to the pulley weights and get to work like the other men you see at them. No great result is ever obtained without hard work, and mere "fooling" on the bar and rings will do little towards filling out the frame, which is what most men need. By all means get examined and ask the doctor to show you your weak points. By steady work on the proper machines you can soon bring up the delinquent muscles to their proper size, and at the next examination you will find a great gain. The half hour twice a week, which is required of the two lower classes, will do little or nothing for a man unless he does a good deal of extra work.

Some men pride themselves that they do not need gymnasium work, as they are already strong enough without it. Nonsense! Every man needs it. In these days, as the doctors tell us, no one is naturally well developed all over, and consequently work of this kind is invaluable. One word now of

caution, and we are done. *Do not aim at great strength in any particular direction.* Herein lies a danger, for the over-development of certain muscles, is, later on in life, often a greater hindrance than if they had always remained weak. But let us honestly endeavor to improve our opportunities and fit ourselves for the hard task, which it will be our duty to perform in this life.

ONE year ago last June every kind of hazing was abolished by order of the faculty. The students, as a body, approved the measure, and all hazing has ever since entirely disappeared from Haverford. At the time of its abolition here, the country at large was up in arms against hazing, and every one was disposed to look upon it as wholly evil in its effects; accordingly we hailed the new order of affairs as an un-mixed blessing.

Last year, with the exception of some friendly advice from, and personal conferences with the Sophomores, the Freshmen's course was all unruffled. This year, in addition to the above-mentioned proceedings, in a much weaker form, a grand banquet was served up and an entertainment provided for the new men generally.

What have been the fruits of all this?

Last year's Freshmen, with all coercing power removed, and with no common foe to fight, have been permanently injured, their class split up into factions, and only half organized, while such a thing as a healthy class spirit is almost extinct.

With the new men of this year it has fared still worse, for since they were not only freed from hazing but were received with such open arms, and so generously feasted, many of them really believe themselves the rightful lords of the whole college, and their wonderful conceit and self-importance are as ridiculous as they are pitiable. Not only have they suffered this wrong, and it is a great one, but class organ-

ization and class feeling bid fair to become, in the near future, totally dead.

A person of ordinary observation need only compare the condition of the two upper classes, with the other two, to see at once, the good effects of a little vigorous coercion.

'87 and '88 have both undergone this wholesome discipline and the effects are marked, not only on the class organization, but on the men individually. Moreover it is that very class which had the hardest ordeal to pass through, which is to-day the best organized in college. This is no plea for a retrograde movement. The backward step was taken when hazing was abolished, as the fruits of the two systems show. Although such advice as was recently given by the Juniors to the Freshmen may serve partly to remedy the evil, yet it can never produce the effect of a vigorous system of coercion on the part of the Sophomores, not alone on the Freshmen, but also on their own new men who fail to appreciate their proper position, as subordinate to the two upper classes.

SO far as we are able to judge, at the present time, the natural inclinations of man always have been the same, hence it is not surprising, judging from every day scenes about us, that as far back as history carries us, courtesy, where we find recorded instances of politeness, always has been, speaking in general terms, more or less artificial or even deceptive.

Not for an instant would we imply, by this general statement, that it is impossible to meet with truly polite individuals; there certainly have been, and are, very many of them, and his intercourse, with the world, must be limited indeed, who has never met with a score of persons whose inborn politeness is admired by all who know them.

Thus we might infer that there are many shades or degrees of politeness, and that individuals have certain amounts of it allotted

to them, respectively, just as all other natural gifts are granted to man, and that this faculty like any other can be developed, but not created.

As we are now engaged in the development of many of our mental faculties, and, to a considerable extent, we are glad to note, of our physical structures too, the writer would impress upon us, also, that this is the time to cultivate and encourage the small endowment, it may be, of that which tends toward politeness in our possession. As no two individuals are likely to be identical, were space granted, it would be impossible to lay down any definite plan for training or bringing out that in man which is almost absolutely essential, in order that he may be considered agreeable by his fellows.

Assuming, then, that every person is endowed with a certain amount of this knack or faculty, and repeating the statement that the general politeness of all times has been, more or less, artificial or deceptive, we will endeavor to trace out the cause or causes of this unnatural state of affairs and thus be better prepared, whatever the extent of our natural endowment may be, to avoid this or these causes.

Seeing this artificial condition is not confined to our own times we at once infer that it must be due, in part at least, to some native or inborn tendency of man. Let us take a common method of expressing, or showing, politeness by one, to another, and, by inquiring into its character, we probably will be able to learn the nature of the motive that produced it. For this example we will seek a place where only the simplest forms of politeness are observed. We enter the college dining-room, at one table but two students remain, within reach of both of them is a fruit-dish containing two oranges of unequal size. At about the same time each student is ready for fruit, and "out of politeness" each, to save his companion the trouble, hastily reaches for the plate. He, who is fortunate enough to get the *stronger*

hold of the dish, immediately presents it to his comrade, who, "out of politeness," takes the smaller orange, leaving the large one on the plate for him who passed the fruit.

The motives, which prompt such every day politeness, are so evident that an analysis of this common occurrence scarcely seems necessary. Suffice it to say, on account of his selfish disposition, each student wanted the larger orange. Student A. was therefore anxious to pass the plate to student B., and *vice-versa*, because student A. knew student B., desiring by deception to make a good impression, would take the smaller orange and leave the larger one for himself. Likewise many absurd exaggerations in forms of politeness, particularly of implying for more than is meant in common modes of greeting, by the slightest investigation can be traced to deceptive or selfish motives.

Hence we are led to conclude, that to become actually and honestly polite we must strive to subdue all selfish and deceptive inclinations; for, indeed, we believe it will be found that those who think not of themselves, or of the impressions such and such an action will be likely to make, but constantly endeavor to add to the comfort of their fellows, are the ones that are known as the naturally polite.

WE believe we are expressing the sentiments of all fair-minded students at Haverford when we say that, as a rule, they have been treated by the faculty with great liberality and respect. No serious restrictions have been placed upon their leaving the college: no interference has been made with their time further than to exact attendance at recitations or at meeting: the hour formerly set for retiring has been removed: private requests for excuses have been met with the utmost liberality: public petitions from the college have received great consideration: and, in short, no one at the college who has shown a dis-

position to respect the college laws has enjoyed anything less than absolute liberty. On the other hand, we think that the students, placed upon their honor, have shown an honorable decorum and respect for the college laws.

It is then with extreme delicacy that we venture to criticize a rule recently made by the faculty. Under this rule, no absences from evening collections are allowed except by a separate request from the parents of the student for each absence; and no visits to Philadelphia are allowed during the middle of the week except by such excuses. General excuses, indicating that the parent has perfect confidence in the character of the student and is willing to assume the responsibility, are no longer received.

Our objections to this rule may be briefly stated. A regulation which forbids a student to make an evening call unless he presents an excuse from home, which forbids him to spend an evening in town with his family without an excuse, may be entirely proper in some places, but is unworthy of a college. It is perfectly right that children should be placed under strict discipline: it is not right that this discipline should be maintained when they have ceased to be children. A tutelage which is wholesome for those who have not yet acquired a clear perception of right and wrong and moral strength to follow their convictions degrades and unmans those who intellect has ripened, whose perceptions are developed.

It is probable, however, that our criticism should be directed not so much against this rule as against the causes which may have made such a rule necessary. We have before signified our strong disapprobation of the custom of admitting students to the college who are under a fixed age—a custom which is not at all peculiar to Haverford but which Haverford can help to discourage. Our observation justifies us in saying that to associate a youth of fifteen with another of nineteen is injurious to both parties.

It deprives the elder of that sense of the dignity of college life which is the best means of preserving order in the college: it afflicts the younger with a precocity that is sickening. If parents will persist in sending boys to college before they have reached a suitable age, we certainly think that the college ought, for its own sake, to refuse them admittance.

We hope, then, that legislation at Haverford is not to be a legislation for children. We think that the mass of our students have shown that they will meet manly rules with manliness and honor. If any have violated the good faith imposed upon them by this treatment, they are the ones who should feel the hand of authority. If any are too young to be treated in this manner, they are, by all means, out of place in the college.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AT HARVARD.

THOSE who were present at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Haverford, to some extent, can appreciate what the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary must have been at Harvard, with its multiple years of history and experience, and still greater number of graduates. Distinguished visitors from foreign universities gave evidence of the interest in Harvard which is felt among institutions of learning abroad, and eminent representatives from all prominent American Universities and colleges attested the same at home. It is an occasion which will long be remembered in the history of American education.

The celebration was opened on Friday, November 5th, by the meeting of graduates of the Law School. Towards noon the large lecture room of Austin Hall was crowded with graduates of many years, judging from the venerable heads which gave dignity to the throng. After going through business relative to the Association, the meeting adjourned. Shortly after, the graduates and present members of the Law

School formed in line and proceeded to Sanders' Theatre to hear the orator "whose name," as Hon. James C. Carter, of New York, said in introducing him, "is enough to attract throngs hither" — Mr. Justice O. W. Holmes, Jr. His oration was scholarly and practical. With changed names his idea of the functions of a law school would be those of any professional school: "I remember that a very wise and able man said to a friend of mine when he was beginning his professional life, 'Don't know too much law,' and I think we can all imagine cases where the warning would be useful. But a far more useful thing is what was said to me as a student by one no less wise and able—afterward my partner and always my friend—when I was talking as young men do about seeing practice and all other things which seemed practical to my experience: 'The business of a lawyer is to know law.' The professors of this law school mean to make their students know law." He then went on to state the part the Law School has in the fame of the University, and closed with this tribute, "It is the crowning glory of this Law School that it has kindled in many an inextinguishable fire." The exercises of the day closed with the collation in the gymnasium.

The fog of Saturday morning was a disappointment to the undergraduates, as this was their day of the celebration. However, by nine o'clock, the fog began to lift, and the boat-races came off successfully. After this the classes proceeded to Sanders' Theatre to attend the literary exercises. The oration was delivered by F. E. E. Hamilton of '87. In the beginning he thus alludes to the celebration: "We commemorate the quarter-millennium of a university which 'first among equals,' has striven to give form to American education; we commemorate the triumph of Puritan life and the widening success of that struggle of Puritanism which, running through eight generations, would perfect a form of education

distinctively Puritan, yet wholly American."

The poem was read by F. S. Palmer, '87. The address by E. J. Rich, '87, introduced humor into the exercises, as he proceeded to give the "Evolution of the Harvard Student." After singing the ode, written by Lloyd Mc K. Garrison, set to the tune "Fair Harvard," the exercises closed. Undergraduates could not be truly represented without a game of foot-ball, and so one was played with Wesleyan, resulting in a befitting victory for Harvard.

Bright and clear dawned Sabbath, November 7th, Founder's day. An expectant multitude crowded Appleton Chapel to hear the sermon by Rev. F. G. Peabody. His theme was taken from Job xxxvi. 16. "Even so would he have removed thee out of a straight, into a broad place." The text is very suggestive. Founded as the first public appeal announced "that the Commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men, and the churches with able ministry," he said of the college, "The spirit of the Puritan sect, out of which our college sprang, was a sense of responsibility to God; its form was a scheme of a state based on the Old Testament. The Puritan state was at once a signal failure and a magnificent success. The Puritan failed in the purpose upon which he set his heart; though the very qualities which made him sure to fail are the very qualities which have been perpetuated, and which it would be our ruin to lose."

A grand symphony concert, led by Henry Gericke, was given in Sanders' in the afternoon. No idea of the strength and beauty of the sermon in the evening by Rev. Phillips Brooks, on "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever," can be given by an extract. Only those who heard it can appreciate how he portrayed the influence of the teachings of our Saviour and Harvard's past and expected attitude

towards them.—"Once in the ages came the wondrous life, but what life made manifest had been forever there the love of God, the possibility of man. These two which made the Christhood—these two—not two, but one—had been the elements in which all life was lived, all knowledge known, all growth attained. Oh! how little men have made it and how great it is. Around all life which ever has been lived there has been found forever the life of the loving Deity and the ideal humanity."

It was fitting that the last day of the celebration should be graduates' day, the meeting of so many who thus returned to the scenes of their youthful joys and anticipations. All Cambridge flocked to welcome President Cleveland and some of his cabinet, as they came from Boston, escorted by the Lancers. The College Faculty, the Faculties of the several schools, invited guests and graduates of the various classes had formed in line, and soon after President Cleveland had been received by President Eliot, the procession started around the quadrangle, and wended its way to Sanders' to hear the oration of James Russell Lowell and the poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes. To few, and to the few, but once in their lives, is granted the privilege of meeting in such an assembly. Mr. Lowell held the audience in his power, by giving them the fruit of his ripe scholarship and culture, rare wit and wisdom, as he traced the history of the University, revealed the province of the ideal University and made his plea for "those liberal arts which have formed open-minded men in the past, nor have lost the skill to form them." After an interlude by the chorus, the venerable poet arose, and by his clear and loud voice, rejoiced the hearts of many in knowing that mentally and physically the "professor, autocrat and poet" is still vigorous. It is needless to quote from either of these, as by this time their productions have been given to the public.

The collation in Memorial in the afternoon was a grand success, and many were the toasts responded to by prominent men. It was unnecessary to be inside to judge of the occasion. The enthusiasm extended far beyond the walls of the grand edifice.

The evening witnessed the torchlight procession of the students and a display of fireworks on Holmes' field which, like all the other parts of the celebration, were all that was expected. Thus closed the celebration. Who of the many will live to see the three hundredth anniversary?

THE HEROISM OF A PRIVATE LIFE.

WE measure success by its results just as we measure time by minutes or space by inches. A successful enterprise nets so much gain; a successful life must exhibit wealth, or influence, or fame. It seems to be accepted as an axiom that talents or genius *must* and *will* produce as their inevitable consequences a proportionate amount of apparent success. And in the main the judgment of the world is the right one. It is true that wealth, honor, etc., indicate a superiority of mind, but it is not true that a superior mind will always show itself to the general public. There is more genuine merit, more manliness, more of the wealth of integrity, not reckoned in dollars and cents, among the *οἱ πολλοί* than anywhere else. Have we failed to see it? We have not looked for it.

It is not hard to die a glorious death in the wild frenzy of the fight; it is infinitely harder to be a silent target for the enemy's guns. It isn't hard to bear disappointment when the applause of an admiring public hangs upon your words; it is unspeakably hard to bear up under unseen burdens and a stranger to human sympathy. Little do we know or appreciate the heroism of the great mass of mankind. It is said "Merit brings its own reward;" but it doesn't. Some men live a long lifetime of

meritorious self-abnegation and die unrequited for perseverance and bravery, in the warfare for existence. In 1857 there died in Paris a Venetian gentleman of moderate circumstances. His last days spent in ordinary pedagogy. Do you think it required more bravery to lead the soldiers of Venice against the attacks of the Austrian armies than it did for Daniel Manin to fly from his home and eke out a scanty subsistence in the cold metropolis of France?

The philosophy of Socrates and Plato has been the wonder of twenty-three centuries; but what of the philosophy of dollars and cents, of bread and butter, of the cobbler on his bench, the girl at the loom or the farmer at his plow? There's a deeper meaning, which we may read between the lines of the page of every day life, than appears to the uninitiated. Were I to ask you to name the world's heroes, Cæsar and Wellington, Washington and Mazzini, Luther and Zwingle would be among them. Were you to name the Royal families, you would mention the Stuarts, the Tudors, the Houses of Hapsburg and Hanover and Bourbon. But the true royalty of earth knows not the purple nor the sceptre; its real heroes have not had the honor of seeing their names in print, but they are heroes all the same. "Life is what we make it?" Not always. Men with loftier aims and richer in talents than you have failed. So may you. But, a man without ambition is a rudderless ship. Better have an impossible ideal than drift at the mercy of wind and tide. Collegians are more sanguine of the future, more sure of success, than any other class of men. Their aims are higher, their prospects brighter, their resources greater. The thought of not attaining our purpose never enters into our calculations. And yet it is as impossible for all of us to fill positions of honor as it is for all to stand at the head of our classes. We cannot all be generals, but we can at least be soldiers of the line. Heroes are not always con-

querors. Leonidas' defense stemmed the tide of invasion only for a time. Bunker Hill's defenders fell in the midst of defeat. The greatest, the truest heroism consists in filling the place in which circumstances, possibly beyond our control, have placed us and in filling it well. Your niche and mine may not be very high up in the tower of history, but it will take a lifetime of bravery to fill it as it must be filled.

It is well to aim at the stars, if perchance we may hit the tree tops. It is better to aim at the tree-tops and strike their highest branches. Our names may not be enrolled among the prominent in the archives of to-day; that is not the test. Our standard is within ourselves. Have we made earnest endeavor? Are we conscious of a well-fought strife? Are we among the true royalty and the truly heroic?

The crying need of to-day is more men. Not men to fill public offices, not politicians, nor jurists, nor statesmen, nor poets. But men who, with a wholesome trust in themselves, will do their duty by themselves and by their vicinage. More *men* to bear the burdens of a private life with all the heroism which it necessitates.

MY QUEEN.

Oh! 'tis Scotland's the country of the beauties,
(It's often you've heard of its fame)

And it's fast progressin' my suit is,
With my Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

Oh! 'tis Ireland the land of the flirt is,
It's Belfast is the name of the town,
Since there she has been, she quite pert is
My Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

She uses an "a" of the broadest,
An' sure'n her *man* is a *mon*,
She drives with a rein of the tautest,
My Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

If she thinks she is sure of a lover,
Why I—think she is sure of one too,
For my feelings I never can cover,
For my Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

FAIR HARVARD.

THE average school graduate who has "come up" to the University does not take long in discovering that Harvard is in truth a University and not a college, nor will he ever again be tempted to make an indiscriminate use of the terms. He also discovers sooner or later, that in the words of one of her apologists, "Harvard wants men, not boys." It is with this predilection of hers clearly stated at the outset, that she offers the much questioned, much misunderstood system of elective study, that has been planned by wise and cultured men who knew what they were about,—the opinion of many respectable critics to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is my purpose, first of all, to explain exactly what is meant by the opportunities they seek to offer; not that such explanation has not been made before, but that it needs to be renewed so long as misunderstanding on the subject continues to exist.

Every college is elective in the sense that any man can, and many do, elect to really study nothing at all, while others elect to get everything out of college opportunities that they can, sometimes too in special directions, though a little discouraged as to the prospect of going far enough in any one of them to be really worth while.

But the defining of a University does not at all involve a criticism of any existing college. The question is not whether the college systems are or are not advisable in any given case, but whether the man who is most in earnest in any direction whatever, can get out of these college courses, arranged as they are (and no doubt rightly so arranged in the interests of general education) those advantages of exact and special training which he urgently needs, and the result of which he feels to be needed by the world around him. In old times, when what was known as philosophy, was a cut-and-dried article, and all there was of science

would go into a nutshell, the so-called humanities had it all their own way. The languages men had spoken, and the things they thought and said, no matter whether wise or unwise, were alone worth the consideration of mankind. But though the words of Terence, "*Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto*," that the humanity men were so fond of quoting, may, I think, be quite as aptly quoted by a man of science, far be it from me to discuss the relative value of different sorts of knowledge. It is enough to say that no truly scientific man could possibly undervalue the importance of classic knowledge, no matter how urgent might seem to him the claim of his special work.

It is with the liberal wish to give equal advantages to "many men of many minds," that Harvard has thrown open her doors to elective work, let us boldly confess also to the elective play, should the student on entering be so minded. No methods and no regulations unfortunately will keep out the born trifler, but seeing that to such a man (or boy as he should be called) even the "softest" of elective courses turn out in the end to be much more troublesome than he imagined for, perhaps the elective plan will do him no harm. No system has yet been found that will furnish supplies of character, of conscience, or of brains, and the guardians of such youths as are endowed with a constitutional lack of these things hardly have a right to expect that a great University should pause to consider their case too carefully.

The task that Harvard has imposed upon herself in attempting to be in fact as well in name a true University, is a much greater one than appear to a superficial critic. A careful study of recent catalogues will convince any candid reader of the magnitude of her undertaking, and of the success it promises.

At the outset, the entrance requirements

undoubtedly are, if not for the same classes of mind, at least equal in significance. If Greek be not offered, there must be a full equivalent of other languages and much more and higher mathematics, as well as subjects that depend upon mathematics. If only "minimum mathematics" (prescribed) is offered by the student, then "maximum Greek" must also be offered, thereby making the conditions of entrance more difficult than was ever the case before.

It would seem that should a candidate get so far as to pass even tolerably well the gates of these entrance requirements, he might be trusted to decide for himself on what line of study the precious remaining years of his youth should be spent. In the freshman year only three out of the necessary five "courses" are open to choice, but afterwards the field is so arranged that it is possible to follow an exhaustive course of study, either on the group system as it obtains at Johns Hopkins,—or else taking such parts of groups as may claim his instant attention, the student may select other subjects of interest during the same year, leaving the remainder of his group to wait his leisure, thereby making himself a less one-sided man. Finally he can select (or his parents can have selected for him) such courses as would make his final degree after four years of study almost an exact equivalent of that which he would receive from the most conservative Faculty.

Any "course" if it is taken up in its proper place in relation to the other "courses" in the same branch, is so arranged as to be equal to *every* other in difficulty—the subject of theses and forensics being the only one which is obligatory in the last three years of a student's course.

There are not many recitations;—the work consists mainly in "grinding" notes of lectures and in reading. Occasionally informal "hour exams." are held as much to test the character as the progress of a stu-

dent, but his standing usually depends entirely upon the results of his mid-year and final examination.

Then, after all is over, honor is given where honor is due, the same degree to every one no matter in what field he may have distinguished himself. Perhaps this is the new feature of a liberal education conducted on an elective foundation to which the greatest exception is taken. But it is scarcely to be expected that all those who have worked hard for degrees in a direction that has so long been thought the only legitimate one, should at once be able to accept as of equal value the hard work in another in so different a one—a work that (perhaps unconsciously influenced by some dim reminiscences of popular lectures) he cannot consent to regard as an equivalent to his own classic grinding, imperfect even though he may admit the results in his case to be. Such misunderstanding the world will outgrow; and while the Humanities will never lose their position, the Inhumanities, as some one has facetiously termed the newer courses (doubtless from the severe Mathematics they require) will be regarded in a juster light.

Possibly we may in the remote future behold a scientific A. B. grumbling over the equal degree that has just been conferred on a Greek fellow who has not seemed to do half the grinding he himself has found necessary. But the grumbling of neither will avail anything before the steady progress of ideas which will finally remodel the most conservative Universities.

Of life at Harvard, there is only to say that it is a little world, a counterpart of the great world around it. A man can be himself, and master of his own preferences, he may select his own companions, and is far less exposed to the influence of "evil communications" surrounding him than is the case in a smaller college, where he is of necessity brought face to face with all.

He may, should he be so inclined, make his way into one circle or another of Cambridge society, and share all the petty triumphs and disappointments pertaining thereto.

If his disposition, or the state of his finances, cause him to desire a life of greater freedom, he is welcome to live the life of a veritable hermit, without comment or criticism.

The majority of the students live in small circles of their own, and outside of the friendly relationships in their special clubs and societies, know little or nothing about each other. There is such a thing as general Harvard society.

The late agitation in the public press concerning the baneful influence of extravagant and luxurious students, on the character both of the University itself, and on that of the men as individuals, manifests what I might be allowed to call a plentiful want of information on the subject. There are men at Harvard as there are elsewhere who live chiefly for extravagance and display, but such men have no influence on the sober majority of the students, nor do they affect the "tone of Harvard" as much as, outside, they would affect the tone of the world. By the dissipated fellows who contrive now and then to make a sensation in the papers far out of proportion to their numbers, even less influence is exerted, for in the cultivated and inspiring atmosphere around them they occupy in the view of other students a position as conspicuously disgusting as the sternest moralist could desire. Such men generally enter Harvard with an ambition for the sort of distinction they attain, and though it is not true to say that they do no harm, we may at least think to ourselves that a youth who could be turned from the sternest purpose of life by such examples, would not be intrinsically worth much.

Among the Societies of Harvard, the Hasty Pudding Club probably takes the

first rank. It includes one hundred of the most popular members of the Senior Class, elected by the preceding Senior Pudding men at the time of the latter's graduation. Next to the Pudding comes, perhaps, the Signet, which is a Senior Literary Society, composed of twenty-one members. The usual Greek letter secret societies exist at Harvard in great numbers, the most prominent being perhaps the "Institute of 1770," with about eighty to one hundred members. Out of these, a chosen forty constitute the "Dikey Club," (*Delta Kappa Upsilon*) the initiation into which seems to outsiders the most notable thing about it. The ordeal is always absurd in the extreme. Men are required, for instance, to kiss all the babies they may meet in the streets, or to sell newspapers for a week. Others are made to promenade the streets with some absurd placard on their backs, with fool's caps or with their coats inside out; or to drag little woolly dogs on wheels by a string, or something else equally preposterous.

An article on Harvard without some mention of athletics would indeed be "filled with incompleteness," though there will probably be nothing new for Haverford readers.

Base-ball, of course, is the reigning sport—every Harvard man must be enthusiastic about it whether he will or no. But alas, Harvard is seldom able to obtain the championship. She won it in '85, but lost it to Yale last July in a tie game. It seems to be the peculiarity of her nine that they always get "rattled" in a game to play off a tie; and to this very unfortunate peculiarity may be traced the usual loss of the championship. The Freshmen, who are always enthusiastic over every sport, play two games annually with the Yale Freshmen, and great interest centres around these conflicts, because of the custom of the "fence" at Yale—as alluded to in the autumn number of the HAVERFORDIAN. Last

spring '89 was fortunate enough to prevent the Yale Freshmen from taking their fence—and of course there was great jubilation in Cambridge over the event.

It is the custom after an intercollegiate victory, especially an important one, to have a celebration. The Harvard Brass Band assembles on the piazza of Matthews' (one of the halls) and playing "Yale Men Say" thereby collects the students. Many Roman candles are fired off from the various buildings, and amid the glow of crimson lights the Glee Club and band render choice musical selections, usually of a patriotic nature. Finally, the band again starts the familiar tune "Yale Men Say" and the students form into a procession and march around the "Yard" each one singing the air in endless repetition until his feet are tired and his voice is husky.

Harvard would not be Harvard without her boating. The men undergo a very severe course of training, and when the river is open, the crews row every day. During the winter they also exercise daily in the rowing room in the gymnasium. All the interest, of course, centres in the Harvard-Yale race in June, which Harvard won in '85, but lost to Yale in '86.

Foot-ball is naturally the favorite game at this time of year, and now that the Faculty have removed the official embargo, this game has been taken up by the students with renewed interest. As the Princeton and Yale matches have shown, the college has not yet recovered from the effects of its years of enforced idleness—but next fall no doubt, she will make a better showing.

For tennis, very fair courts are provided by the Tennis Association on Holmes' Field, and they are always crowded in fair weather. Great interest is taken in the annual tournament.

Cricket has but few supporters; the game has never been naturalized on New

England soil. Rarely is a victory scored by the team, and such a victory, when it happens, is usually over some small local club. Since a slight interest, however, seems to have taken root and even sprouted, we may assume that it is alive and growing; and no doubt the day will arrive when even Haverford may find in an eleven of the great University a foeman worthy of her steel.

Lacrosse and polo have a few supporters, but as a rule, do not find much favor with the mass of the students.

The only form of sport in which Harvard has been uniformly victorious, is the "general track athletics." For seven successive years her men have won the cup at the annual intercollegiate sports at Mott Haven, and there is every prospect that she will continue to hold her own.

During the winter months nearly all the students exercise in the beautiful new Hemenway gymnasium, and the scene there in the latter part of the afternoon is lively in the extreme.

The large hall is crowded with three or four hundred students, going through every imaginable motion, the crew is active in the rowing room, and the running balcony is filled with an endless string of runners. The bowling alleys and hand ball court in the basement are also very well patronized as they deserve. The gymnasium is in every particular as nearly perfect as can be imagined, and that it is appreciated may be gathered from the fact that nine hundred and fifty lockers do not nearly provide for all who wish to exercise there.

I wish it were possible to give those who have never seen fair Harvard some idea of the loveliness of her natural surroundings and the dignity and beauty of her architectural effects—but this is an attempt I must leave to more skilful pens.

And in conclusion, since the question may have risen in the reader's mind, what after all is a Harvard degree worth? What

does it confer? I will finish in the words of President Eliot in his last report:

"We may thus see very clearly what the degree of Bachelor of Arts means at Harvard University, and what it does not mean. It does not mean that all Bachelors of Arts have passed through the same course of studies in college; and it does not mean that all Bachelors have necessarily studied together while in college any subject except Rhetoric and English composition and the barest elements of Chemistry and Physics. It does mean that all Bachelors of Arts have spent from seven to ten years, somewhere between the ages of twelve and twenty-three, in liberal studies. They have all learned at school the elements of three languages beside English, the elements of Mathematics and Physics, a little Ancient history, and something of English literature. They must also have gone, while at school, somewhat beyond the elements in at least two subjects.

At college they must have added the elements of a fourth language to three studied at school, beside pursuing the few prescribed studies above mentioned; and they must further have spent three years and a half upon a prescribed quantity of liberal studies, each person being at liberty to select his own subjects of study during those three years and a half, and all studies being accounted liberal which are pursued in the scientific spirit for truth's sake. Such being the comprehensive signification of its degree of Bachelor of Arts, the University has no occasion for the great variety of special courses, with degrees in letters, philosophy, political science, journalism, and so forth, with other institutions have established. Every student makes his own course for three years and a half, and the common goal of all courses of liberal study is the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

THEO. W. RICHARDS.

Cambridge, November 27, 1886.

THE STUDENT'S DILEMMA.

I pore o'er my books until late in the night ;
 The hours unheeded go by,
 Till I fall asleep by the light of my lamp,
 And I dream of the days as they fly.

Then rises before me the goddess ambition ;
 She lays her fair hand on my head,
 With the other she points me to new worlds to win,
 To gain a fair name like the dead.

She tells me there's trouble in reaching this goal,
 There's attention unfettered by love,
 Or any such nonsense as worries the head,
 But a student's reward is above.

I'm more than persuaded "I'll follow stern Goddess,
 I give myself wholly to thee."—
 But a change has come over the face of my dream
 And another's fair features I see.

A face full of pleading with love's sweetest smiles,
 A form that is graceful in bearing,
 While hands that are white keep beckoning on
 From the goddess whose colors I'm wearing.

I spring to her side ; "I'll give up ambition !"
 But my dreaming is broken. I wake ;—
 Now my mind is uncertain ; I'm pledged to this goddess,
 Must I forfeit my Love for *her* sake ?

LECTURES.

THE first lecture of our course was delivered by Professor J. Rendell Harris on "The Leicester Manuscript of the New Testament." The speaker, confronting a large gathering of students and visitors among whom was a welcome representation from Bryn Mawr College, began very pleasantly by remarking on the hunting instinct which is so universally implanted among man's passions and which is rapidly exterminating the wild animals in civilized lands. He himself had turned his hunting instinct into a useful channel, and directed it in hunting out old Bible manuscripts and proving their authority. One of the most interesting of these is the manuscript in question. The Leicester Manuscript became known quite recently, but for that reason its authority is not to be questioned without proof. An old manuscript Greek Psalter was found quite recently at Cambridge University, which, from the peculiar method used by the scribe in joining his letters, from his "recumbent epsilon's," and "tall tau's," was readily proved to have been transcribed by the same hand as had penned the Leicester Manuscript. On the binding of the Psalter was pasted a page of monastic accounts in Latin which contained names of places about the monastery from

which had come various donations for masses to be said for souls, etc., and by taking a "center of gravity" of these places, as also of a place whence a "recurring pig" had been repeatedly donated to the monastery, an animal which as the speaker scientifically remarked could not have travelled very far, the location of the recipient monastery, where accordingly the Psalter had been bound and probably written, and therefore the Leicester Manuscript, the same was determined to be at Cambridge. Not much could be ascertained of the history of the monastery at that place ; and taking up another thread, the first of the owners of the Psalter, whose names were written on its title page was found also to have owned the "Three Heavenly Witnesses Manuscript," so called from the verse, I John, 5-7, which was falsely interpolated in order to compel Erasmus, who had promised to recognize it if any manuscript were produced containing it, to include it in his Greek Testament. Several other manuscripts were found in the British Museum which had belonged to the same man, and which had their quires of part parchment and part paper folded in a peculiar way also employed in the case of the Leicester Manuscript, which fact goes to prove that that document also belonged to the same owner. His history so far as could be ascertained was then recounted. In this way and by many other considerations which we cannot report, the lecturer led us on very interestingly in the direction of proof that the manuscript was old and reliable, but before any definite conclusion could be reached he was compelled to close his discourse, having shown his hearers the methods used in such determinations, and the wide field yet open for individual work.

Our second lecture was by Dr. Henry Hartshorne on "Poetry—Its Past and Future." The lecturer began with noting the earliest origins of poetry ; how it was the earliest form of language as used in the most primitive religious chants, how long it remained an oral art and when it was committed to writing, how long the classic forms prevailed before the rhymed form which we know came into vogue. He then discussed the numerous and varying definitions of poetry given by different writers with the conclusion that the qualities of the

poetic spirit were too evasive to be certainly defined, but that high thought, emotion and imagination, and refined utterance were at least essentials. The different kinds of poetry, although the spontaneous modern productions sometimes seem to belong to so many kinds as to defy classification, were enumerated.

Gnomic; Lyric—of which the Psalms are very noble examples; Elegiac—including perhaps "In Memoriam," and a large part of Matthew Arnold's productions; Epic—with which the lecturer counted Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" Idyllic—as "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Lady of the Lake," "Hiawatha," and "Evangeline;" Pastoral, Dramatic, Comic, Satirical, Humorous, Descriptive, Society verse, and Didactic—of which class Cowper's "Task," and Wordsworth's "Excursion" are representative, but which being a long and laborious kind of poetry is too much for the modern stomach and has therefore become inartistic; and finally, a class by itself,—Walt Whitman's "Abyss of Realism." The speaker thought English so rich both in its existing literature and in its capabilities that it would become the main fabric of the "universal tongue." He would have even the most humble singers tolerated that they may all together swell the chorus and help to make things brighter. Though the more pretentious forms of poetry may become obsolete in this practical age, the lyrical forms, at least as long as men are emotional, will never be abandoned. He called our attention to the "poetical feeling" as a quality of our minds which if discovered and cherished, would be most instrumental in making the hard places of life more endurable in whatever occupation we may be placed, and recommended us to educate this higher endowment by a study of the great poets now while we have the chance, but mainly by obtaining in the beautiful rural surroundings of our college, a genuine love for nature.

LOCALS.

Disgusting!

Our botanical student says that he knew that grasses had bearded flowers, but until recently he never saw a bearded Reed.

Prof. "Can you tell me of what race Napoleon was?"

Student. "Of Corsican."—*Ex.*

The fellows who spent their Thanksgiving vacation at Hotel Haverford only averaged twelve or fifteen in number, while only about ten dined here on the day itself.

A Junior persistently maintains that the *sources* of solar heat is the sun.

It is rumored that the Cricket Eleven contemplates having *smooth* planks placed at a safe angle from the upper class-room windows to the cricket shed, to ensure rapid transit from one to the other after class, and lose no time for practice.

Asymmetry received its death blow at Haverford.

In Geology again. "There are some places where there is only one tide at a time." This is interesting; such places must be rare (?)

To a Sophomore after a fine tackle, "Well done. That was a 'Good'un.'"

The Baron announces that as the world—especially the Faculty—does not appreciate true genius, he will compose no more verses.

A syndicate of students has been formed in the Laboratory to secure a Chestnut Bell of such size and depth of tone that its awful warning may penetrate to the remotest recesses of that chestnut-haunted locality. If this does not quell the army of whistlers, who ravish our ears with tunes long since "gone to their long home," they will promptly be placed in the hoods, where all offensive gases must be evolved.

And now the bore goeth forth seeking whom he may bore; and woe is he upon whom his glance falleth, for he sticketh closer than a brother and like sin, when once he is entertained, is not to be put aside by rebuke.

That nature abhors a vacuum was ably demonstrated by a Junior attempting to exhaust a glass bulb by spiritus vivens. Broken glass in mouth and eyes has helped to make said Junior wise.

Smokers—Beware of the professor who asks for a match.

There was a young Soph. that appeared

To be raising an elegant beard:

But his guardian said, "No,

The whiskers must go,"

And so the young Sophomore was sheared.

Then he placed o'er his clean-shaved cheek

A silk hat so shining and sleek,

That the maids he would meet

On that gay Chestnut Street

Ne'er had seen such a handsome physique.

The Convention of Masters of the leading fitting schools in the Middle States in session in the city visited the college as its guests on the 27th ult. After a sumptuous dinner in Founders' Hall, they held a very interesting

session in Alumni Hall, in which they chiefly discussed the admission into colleges by certificates instead of by examinations, most of them favoring such a plan. Afternoon tea at Prof. Harris' closed the entertainment. About eighty were present, besides Profs. James and McElroy of the University of Penna., and other guests.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'39 Henry Hartshorne, M. D., LL. D., owing to the continued physical indisposition of Prof. Phiny E. Chase, LL. D., has now taken charge of the instruction of the Senior Class in Mental Physiology.

'49 Albert K. Smiley, A. M., who for a number of years, in connection with his brother, has been successfully engaged as a proprietor of the summer resort at Lake Mohonk, recently entertained the Indian Committee.

We quote the following from *The Weekly University Courier*, of Lawrence, Kansas, "Prof. Edward D. Cope," [A. M. of '64] "treated the geology class to a short lecture Wednesday morning," (17th of last month) * * * "He says that western Kansas is the geologist's paradise. * * * The lecture was very much enjoyed by all."

'79 William Penn Evans, is now in the West, seeking a drier atmosphere for the benefit of his health.

'77 Isaac Forsythe is book-keeper and steward of the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," at Frankford.

'78 Jonathan Eldridge was lately married to Anna Thomas, of Westtown, P. O., Pa.

'78 Edward Forsythe is successfully engaged in the Western Land Mortgage business, his office is in Philadelphia.

'79 Edward Gibbons visited the College on 6th of last month; he has joined the Knights of Labor and has been on a successful strike.

'84 J. Henry Bartlett has relinquished the book-keeping at Westtown, and at the opening of the winter term, will enter more into the discipline of the school.

'84 T. Herbert Chase has returned to America after an extended tour through England and Scotland.

'85 Augustus T. Murray was with us on the 19th ult.

'87 Alfred Chase is now travelling on the Continent, probably in the neighborhood of Paris, with his father and family.

Arthur Pease, an active member of the Society of Friends, and formerly a member of

the British Parliament, visited the college on the 29th instant, and was present at our evening collection.

COLLEGE FRIENDSHIP.

"My stars! what's the rumpus I hear overhead?"

I cried in alarm and in wonder,

As there came the first crash of what some might have said

Was a bit of judgment-day thunder.

"Has the tower tumbled in, or a meteor fallen?"

Just hark at the smashing of chairs!

Ah, I see; 'tis a fight, and some neighbor is callin'

To test how the carpeting wears.

Yes, yes! and those thuds that so frequently come

Are simply the cranial knocks

Where some student seems using the head of his chum

At driving down Belgian blocks.

Such wantonness surely is work of an ass—

My gracious! and there goes his lamp!

In a ruin of pictures and grinding of glass

He wages his battle, the scamp.

I'd really prefer he should play violin,

For at first I almost had fainted;

Now I see it is merely a sociable spin,—

Two Freshmen just getting acquainted."

EXCHANGES.

During the past month three new exchanges have made their appearance in our sanctum, the *Bible College Exponent*, the *University Mirror* and the *Princeton Prep*.

The first named comes from Kentucky University, appears to be true to its aim, and is a success as an exponent of a Bible school. The literary articles evince much thought, but the author of the poem the "Lover's Leap," should have given more attention to the meter.

The *University Mirror*, from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn., is a fair college paper. The enterprising management has instituted a course of lectures to raise the burden of debt, under which the paper is now laboring, and efforts are also being made to unite the *Mirror* with the *Layman*. The latter plan is thought by the editors to be a good one, but we doubt very much whether such amalgamation with an outside journal can be of any benefit to a college paper.

The *Princeton Prep*. is a new publication, but, from the business-like way in which the initial number is gotten up, we prophesy for it a long life of usefulness.

It is seldom one reads in a college paper an article of such literary merit as "Night in the Dissecting Room," which appeared in the *Pennsylvanian* of Nov. 9. It is only a short sketch, but displays the talent of the writer. Some of these fine days, we may have another Dr. Holmes among our men of letters.

The *Wilmington Home Weekly* says sarcastically, "That bright college journal, the HAVERFORDIAN, says, with amusing candor and unconsciousness of what a dreadful thing it is saying. 'The time for foot-ball having arrived, we hope that during its short continuance, the students will lay aside all other interists, and give their whole attention to our autumn sport.' Farewell, Euclid! Tra-la-la Virgil! Important business! See you later!" We suppose our witty and learned contemporary, who evidently thinks *college student* and *book worm* ought to be synonymous terms, is not aware that ancient Euclid has been superseded long ago by the more intelligible and modern Sharpless and that we bade adieu to gentle Virgil before our college days began.

The *Varsity* seems to be declining. Reduced in size, and printed on poorer paper, it does not compare very favorably with its standard of last year. The strong literary department which has characterized it heretofore, is much lessened, yet not so much in quality as in quantity, and much too great an amount of space is allotted to the anomalous department "Round the Table."

The *Colby Echo*, for Nov. 12, contains a well written article "The Lost Atlantis." We are sorry to see a paper of such a high standing display so great an antipathy to a neighboring rival. There is no criticism in the poor verses attached to the exchange column, and to allow these unfriendly sentiments to appear in an editorial besides, is surely in bad taste, to say the least. It reminds us too much of the somewhat similar quarrel between the *College Rambler* and the *Monmouth Collegian*.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* has taken up the march of progress, and without detracting in any way from the literary merit of its contents, in almost every number now appears some article, treating in a fair spirit the most advanced scientific subjects, or recording the life of a great man, without reference to his religious opinions. The step is in the right direction.

The *Roanoke Collegian* for November contains a beautiful pathetic little poem, "The Bore," there are few students in whose breasts it will not find a responsive chord. The article on Wordsworth's "We are Seven," was written by one who could rightly appreciate the poet. The issue altogether is a creditable one, except that several short poems and paragraphs are copied without any intimation on the part of the editors that they are not original.

The *Earlhamite*, with its usual obtuseness, criticises us for devoting one third of a recent number to the interests of Yale, apparently failing altogether to grasp the fact that we are

publishing a series of articles on American colleges, yet a more careful criticism can hardly be expected from a college which actually *expels* those students, who are of sufficient literary taste to attend the refined plays of Shakespeare.

The *Ursinus College Bulletin* is a good example of what a college paper is sure to become as long as the students of the college are not represented on the editorial board. The whole paper is full of notices of those good boys who intend to enter the ministry; of the "delights of study," and of that "barbarous 'fun,'" foot-ball, which should be prohibited by all means. Every alumnus noticed is a Rev. The thing is all too one sided, too partial. Unless the live fellows of a college are on the editorial board, the paper cannot be truly a college paper.

There is a pleasing sketch of a poet, but little known, in the *Bates Student* for November. David Barker, although his fame has not been great, possessed the true poetic spirit. It is a good thing to study the life and works of our humbler poets, as often they voice the sentiments of the people at large better than men of more lofty genius.

The *University Quarterly* contains a fine oration, "The Scholar's Duty and Opportunity," which is well worth reading. The *Quarterly* is inclined to criticise its new rival, the *University*, for failing to maintain a standard worthy of its name.

The *College Transcript* is not a paper of such merit as its numerous editors ought to produce. The number of Nov. 27, opens with a poor poem, "The Creed of the Bells." The prose articles, except two written by Professors, and quite an abundance of quotations, are below the average college themes, in ability. Of the five editorials, two of the longest treat of the dull routine of life, and deplore the monotonous course of college duties. It would be well for the paper itself to awake out of its habitual stupor, and infuse more energy into its various departments. The exchange column is rather too miscellaneous in its character.

"Thrice Told Tales," is the title under which is appearing a very creditable series of stories in the *Dartmouth*. Other papers would do well to profit by the example of this journal, as well executed articles of this character are always appreciated.

The exchange column of the *Niagara Index* is a shame and disgrace to the world of college journalism. The low and beastly manner in which its contemporaries are blackguarded is most contemptible. And since the gross insults, which it has heaped upon the lady editor of the *Sunbeam*, we cordially agree with the

Lafayette in saying that "Such a sheet should be ostracised by other college journals." No gentleman could pen such coarse, ignoble slander, and no respectable paper would permit its publication.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Yale will in future be Yale University.

Two Harvard graduates of the Class '11 are still living.

Yale's foot-ball record recently was 656 points to opponent's 0.

The University of Berlin is said to have 600 American students.

There were 113 applicants to the Princeton Freshman Glee Club.

Harvard's graduates think her foot-ball team the best she ever had.

Weight of foot-ball teams: Princeton 170 lbs., Harvard 167, Yale 162.

A Japanese Nobleman took the graduating prizes at Rutgers.

Moody has just been at Harvard and probably next visits Cornell.

The Harvard foot-ball team lately scored 70 points in 30 minutes against Dartmouth.

The Harvard Annex has seventy-three students—only eleven more than Bryn Mawr College.

Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark have opened their universities to women.

"A Tennis Tournament is to be a regular feature at the Vassar Commencement."

Harvard's figure against Exeter, 158-0, is said to be the "record" in foot-ball scoring.

Two young ladies, together with some male delinquents, were suspended for hazing at the Maine State College.

The 560 Wellesley College young ladies recently held an old-fashioned husking party in their Gymnasium.

"There is some talk of an inter-collegiate oratorical contest between the different New England colleges."

At Princeton, Wesleyan and other colleges, prizes are offered for the foot-ball player who scores most in match games.

Columbia has the smallest Freshman Class which has entered for years—the students say because of increased requirements and tuition charges.

The Yale foot-ball uniform is "sweaters with an old English 'Y' on them, brown canvas jackets, mouse-colored fustian knee-pants, blue stockings and long blue caps."

The "ruggedness" of alien foot-ball fields seems to trouble the Princeton team, since of course it is used only to Jersey grades.

FOOT BALL.

HAVERFORD VS. UNIVERSITY.

This important game which was looked forward to with such great interest, on account of its being the first ever played between the two colleges, is now an old story. Although the result was not quite up to our most sanguine expectations, yet it was a gallant fight on our part, and a fine game withal. The match was played on the University Athletic Grounds, on Wednesday, November 3d, and was well attended, a large number of students from both institutions and many outsiders being present.

Game was called a little after three and Haverford, winning the toss, secured possession of the ball. As the teams took their positions on the field, the Haverford men looked so light in comparison with their heavy opponents, that it seemed as if they must certainly be overwhelmed, but this was only partially the case. Garrett took the ball first and made a fine run, much to the astonishment of the University men who did not seem to be able to stop him. The next run took the ball still further down the field, and prospects began to look very favorable for Haverford. Soon our men tried kicking a little, but this evidently did not pay, owing to Graham's fine punts and the superiority of their rush line. Whenever their half-back kicked, their rushers would break through and follow up the ball, ready to tackle our half-backs as soon as they got it. Indeed it was only by the efficient work of our runners that we ever gained any ground. After several good runs by Morris, Garrett and Hilles, a touch-down was secured, much to the delight of the Haverford men and to the manifest alarm of the University. But though the goal was the easiest kind of a one, it was missed, which only further demonstrates our need of an experienced goal kicker.

The ball was now taken out to the twenty-five yard line, and Graham sent it way up the field, where Garrett got it and made up a good part of the distance. This was by far the most interesting part of the game, as the teams were well matched and the play was very even. The University at length succeeded in getting the ball within our ten-yards line, and it was here that our rush line did some of their best work. It was impossible to prevent their opponents from making a little at each run, but this little was made as small as possible. At length, rather than have four downs, Graham attempted

a goal from the field, but missed it, much to our relief, as the ball now returned to the twenty-five yard line.

Several good runs were made by Garrett and Morris but very little progress was made, and our men did not seem to be able to get through their opponent's rush line. In fact, the superior training and endurance of the University men were even now beginning to show. A little kicking was done on both sides, but our men did not return the ball as well as they should have. Before long, University secured the ball on a foul, and then, by dint of hard work, succeeded in making a touch-down, from which they kicked a goal. The score now stood 4-6, in favor of the University, but the game was far from ended. The University tried and missed another goal from the field, and time was called without any change.

Play was resumed with Hacker on the team instead of Janney, who had retired after playing a good game. Our half-backs now did some fine running, and Hacker especially gained considerable ground. Our men soon had the ball near their opponent's goal line, but could not succeed in breaking through, so Garrett attempted a goal from the field. He made a very good kick, but failed to send the ball between the posts, so the team went back to the twenty-five yard line. This was fatal, for the University men soon forced the ball down the field, and Alexander made a good touchdown. A goal was kicked and the score increased against Haverford.

By working hard our men forced the ball into their opponent's territory, and prospects seemed brighter for us. At this juncture, however, Shell got the ball and made a fine run to the middle of the field. He had scarcely been downed when "the Cuban" slipped up and seizing the ball from him, was away off down the field before anyone had realized it. By the time our men had taken in the situation, he had secured a touch down, from which no goal was kicked. This was, of course, a very lucky occurrence, and there are some who maintain that Shell had "down," and that consequently the touch down was obtained on a foul. However, it was very nicely done, and our men should certainly have been more watchful. After this our men had rather a hopeless task before them, but they succeeded in preventing the University from scoring again. At the close the score stood 16-4, in favor of the University.

In commenting on this match we can only say that we were fairly beaten. Whether they would beat us every time is indeed open to dispute, but there are one or two indispensable points in which they excelled us. Although

our running was far superior to theirs, we were much inferior to them in rush line work, and in tackling. As the teams which Haverford play are usually composed of much heavier men, we do not see how we can win any matches this fall, unless the rush line does better work in blocking and getting through. Nevertheless, under the circumstances, the men made a very good stand and, with improvement in certain points, will make a strong team. Especial credit is due to Garrett and Morris, who both did some splendid work as half-backs.

The game between the Freshmen (?) team and the Germantown Academy was played on our own grounds. It was remarkable chiefly on account of the very little scoring which was done. The first half was finished with nothing gained for either side. It was not until a few minutes before time was called that Thompson at last succeeded in getting a touch down, from which no goal was kicked, owing to '90's inexperience. The ball was placed on the ground before their man was ready to kick it, and the Academy men, rushing up, secured possession of it. Time was now called; score 4-0, in favor of '90. Veeder and Thompson played a good game, and did the bulk of the work for the Freshmen. Church, who is an experienced foot-ball player, played a very fine game for the Academy, and had he been at all supported by his men, they would undoubtedly have beaten.

HAVERFORD VS. LEHIGH.

Our annual game with Lehigh was played at Bethlehem on Saturday, November 20th. The weather was all that could be desired, but the ground was in its usual alluvial condition. Haverford won the toss and choose the west goal, giving Lehigh the ball, which, however, they soon lost. In a few moments Lehigh regained the ball and by very sharp play succeeded in making a touch down in the first four minutes. A goal was kicked and it was evident that our men had to do with a team much stronger than any they had ever met before. The team seemed to understand this and determined to do their best. Several very good runs were the immediate result. Thompson made a splendid effort and would, perhaps, have crossed the line had it not been for the miserable condition of the ground, which was so soft that he could not keep his feet, and before he could get off again he was downed. By several minutes of hard work and good all-round play by Janney and Hilles, Haverford succeeded in getting the ball away down the field. Here, however, an unfortunate fumble gave

the ball to Lehigh who speedily forced another touch down, from which, of course, a goal was kicked. Things now began to look bad for Haverford, and it was certain that if our men did not brace up they would be "shut out." However, the ball was again put in play, and Hilles, by a magnificent punt, sent it outside close to Lehigh's goal. This was a great gain and Garrett, by some excellent runs, succeeded in getting still nearer the line. At last Hilles, by a desperate run through the rush line, succeeded in getting a touch-down. As there was no time to punt the ball out a difficult goal was attempted, and it is not surprising that it was missed. When the first half was over the score stood, 12-4.

The second half was opened with fine play on both sides. For at least fifteen minutes the ball remained midway between the goals. Finally, by superior rush line work, Lehigh approaches nearer and nearer to our goal, and eventually secures the third touchdown, from which Howard, the Lehigh full-back, kicked a very difficult goal.

Garrett now put the ball in play again, by running with it, and Haverford kept possession of it for a few minutes, until a bad pass to the half-back gave it to their opponents. The latter seemed bent upon forcing another touch-down, but in this they were disappointed; for our rush line, now fairly roused and goaded to desperation, played a much finer game than in any part of the match. They forced back the Lehigh men who had carried the ball within our ten-yard line, and by hard, steady work carried it to the middle of the field, and even into their opponent's territory. They were still forcing it down when time was called; score, 18-4, in favor of Lehigh. The decisions of the referee, Mr. Swift, of the University of Pennsylvania, were fair and impartial.

In conclusion we can only acknowledge a defeat which was as unexpected as it was complete. Our team this year is almost as good as in former years, but Lehigh's team is incomparably better than any they have put in the field heretofore. Not only was their rush line superior to ours in weight, but they also excelled us in general play. It is indeed an open question how much longer Haverford can continue to cope with other colleges whose teams are invariably much heavier than ours. Hitherto we have come out ahead by excelling them in skill, but they are becoming skilful too, as was well illustrated at Lehigh. We have always a good supply of half-backs, and good ones too, but we are sadly in need of heavy men to fill the rush line. However, we would not discourage the team, for at times they played a very good game. Nevertheless, the

majority of their play at Bethlehem was not up to the mark. Our middle was exceedingly weak, and bad passes and fumbles gave our opponents two touch-downs. When it was too late the rush line did indeed show what it could do under an emergency, but this only serves to show that want of steady play is our chief defect. Runs by Garrett, runs and kicks by Hilles, runs and tackles by Thompson, and fine end-rush work by Janney, were features of the game, and had they been as well supported as their opponents, the result would have been different. However, suppositions like these are idle, for they had a much stronger team than we, and we ought to be satisfied with the fact that ours was the first team to secure a touch-down against Lehigh on their own grounds this year. We give the men from Bethlehem all honor for their well-earned victory, and we admire the pluck with which they have borne up under successive defeats, steadily improving all the while, until now they have a team which stands at the top. Nevertheless we shall be very glad to meet them again next year and, if possible, on our own grounds, where we hope to offer them a stronger resistance and a little less mud.

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Campion, we have seen the advance sheets of Porter & Coates' new "Christmas Catalogue" of this year's novelties. Before this is in the reader's hands the book will be ready for distribution. But a few words relative to its importance, not as an advertiser's, but as a real work of art, will be appropriate. The book will be uniform in style with the same set of publications of former years,—but greatly superior in workmanship and design. Seldom has it been the lot of book buyers and readers to have the respective merits of the year's publications so temptingly and tastefully laid before them. The illustrations are numerous and surpassing all expectation in the daintiness and thorough artistic skill shown in their production. Each notable Christmas publication receives due notice and appropriate advertisement. The "*tout ensemble*" deserves the unlimited praise it will receive from the reading public, and as a moderate edition will be printed, for free distribution, we urge all to lose no time in procuring a copy; for such possession

"* * * * cries haste,
and speed must answer it."

Readers in English literature who have enjoyed references to Prof. Henry Morley's critical

and descriptive work will welcome the news of the early issue of the first volume of "an attempt towards a history of English literature," upon which Prof. Morley has been engaged for many years past. About twenty volumes are planned at the rate of issue of two a year. It will be a continuous work, though the volumes will be grouped in sections forming distinct histories of periods. Volume I. will come down to the reign of Alfred.—(*Book News*.)

A new edition of Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" has been issued by John B. Alden, of New York. It is hardly necessary to refer our readers to the subject-matter of this book. Mr. Prescott's works have all the interest of Sir Walter Scott and all the authority of Hume. "Ferdinand and Isabella" is an account of one of the most interesting and important passages of history. It is a narrative of Spain when she was in her glory, when she was in the full enjoyment of the honor derived from the discoveries of Columbus, when her gold fleets covered the Atlantic, when her dominion extended to the Pacific, when she had driven the Moors from Grenada and when the union of the crowns of Castile and Aragon had made her the greatest power in Europe. Such a subject would be pleasing at the hands of the prosiest of scribblers: at the hands of Mr. Prescott it becomes one of

the most entertaining stories of our language. In regard to the manufacture of the book that is before us, we will say that it looks as if it were made for work. It is neatly and strongly bound, the illustrations are numerous, and the type is excellent. It is in two volumes, each of convenient size—a piece of forethought on the part of the publisher which will meet with gratitude from those who spend many hours with books.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

Philadelphia Depot for Sporting Goods.

SPALDING,

Barney & Berry,

and

American Club

SKATES.



FOOT BALL,

LA CROSSE,

and

Field Sports

for

ALL SEASONS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS FOR

STAR TOBOGGANS AND TOBOGGAN SUNDRIES.

Full line of Bicycles, Guns, Fishing Tackle and General Sporting Goods,

EDW. K. TRYON, JR. & CO.,

220 North Second Street.
10 and 12 N. Sixth Street.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An institution which has attained its present high standing through the superiority of the instruction and the great success attending students in their business engagements.

The course of lectures on Ethics, Civil Government, Political Economy and Commercial Geography, first introduced by this institution, continues to be a distinctive and valuable feature of our business training.

Students may enroll at any time and pursue a full, partial or special course, as may be desired.

Send for circulars.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**THE
CENTURY
WATCH.**

The Century Watch for Gentlemen is made to the special order of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. to supply the demand for a watch that possesses accurate time-keeping qualities at a popular price.

\$100

\$100

The average performance of this watch, owing to its fine adjustment, has exceeded the claims originally made for it (reliable time-keeping, running in many instances equal to watches of a much greater cost.

A new size in this watch has been introduced by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., measuring 17 Lignes and very thin, which is recommended for Evening Dress or where a watch of small proportions is desired.

**THE
NEW
SIZE.**

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,
BAKERY,
Confectionery & Restaurant,
ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,

BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from

our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

ALL FARES REDUCED
VIA
STONINGTON LINE



THE FAVORITE
Inside Route
FOR
Bos'on, Providence
and all New England
Ports.

Rolling Chair Parlors Cars
between Steamer's Landing
and Boston.
WITHOUT CHARGE.

Leave this Pier now No. 36, North River, one block
above Canal St., at 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Elegant Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts
are now running on this line. First-class fare, \$3.00 to
Boston, \$2.25 to Providence. Passengers via this line
can have a full night's rest by taking 7.55 A.M. Express
train from steamer's landing for Providence or Boston.
Tickets for sale in New York at Pier 36 N. R., 207,
257, 297, 457, 785, 942, 957 Broadway, Windsor Hotel,
Astor House, Rotunda, 3 Astor House, Cosmopolitan
Hotel, 355 Bowery. Brooklyn—333 Washington Street,
730 Fulton St. F. W. POPPLE, Gen. Pass'r Agt.,
J. W. MILLER, Gen. Manager. Pier 36, N. R., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES"
of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS,
By BEN PERLEY POORE
Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities
of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated
treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden
time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonder-
fully Popular. Agents report rapid sales.
Address for circular and terms, **HUBBARD
BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.**

D. C. CHALFANT,
STEAM POWER
BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING,



ANNUALS,
MAGAZINES,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ETC., ETC.,
A SPECIALTY.

No. 19 NORTH NINTH ST.,

Bet. Market and Filbert.

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY.

1844.

1886.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

CHAMPION

POSITIVELY
Non-Explosive

Patent Safety
EXTINGUISHER

Will not
BREAK
the

CHIMNEY.

Gives a Light
equal in Brilliance
to 50 Candles, or
2½ Gas Burners.
This is the most
Powerful and
Perfect
LIGHT
ever made
FROM OIL.
THE FOUNTS
Can be used on your
old Gas or Oil Chan-
dliers or brackets, and
will increase your light
THREE-FOLD.

AGENTS
WANTED



Cleanly.
NO DRIPPING
of
OIL.

THE CHAMPION
is the Best,
Cheapest and
safest Lamp
for Churches,
Halls, or
Family Use.

Send for
Illustrated
Circular.

A. J. WEIGENER,
36 S. 2d St.,
PHILA.

Sole Owner
of Patent.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

BARBER SHOP,

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.



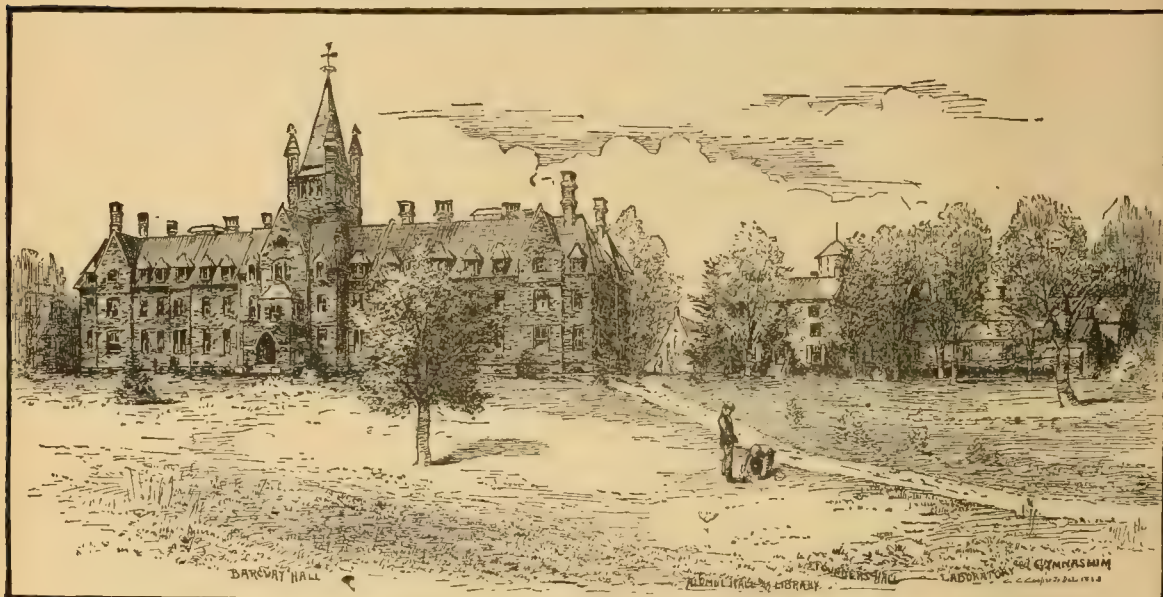
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Science and History.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Middletown University), Professor of Latin, and in charge of the Discipline.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

Valuable and Instructive New Books.

Half Hours with the Best American Authors.

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Complete in four crown octavo vols. of about 500 pages each. Cloth, gilt top. \$6.00. Half morocco. \$10.00. Three-quarters calf. \$13.00.

This work embraces contributions from the pens of the leading writers of our country, living and deceased.

First Steps in Scientific Knowledge.

Seven Parts in one 16mo volume, or in Four Books, as follows: BOOK ONE. Part I. Natural History of Animals. BOOK TWO. Parts II. and III. Plants, Stones and Rocks. BOOK THREE. Parts IV. and V. Physics and Chemistry. BOOK FOUR. Parts VI. and VII. Anatomy and Physiology. By PAUL BERT. Translated by Madame PAUL BERT. Revised and Corrected by WM. H. GREENE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry in Philadelphia Central High School. With 550 Illustrations. Complete in one volume. 16mo. Extra cloth. 75 cents. Price, per Book, 30 cents each.

The sale of this book in France, in less than three years, reached 500,000 copies! There is scarcely a school, even in the smallest village, which does not use it. The well-known ability of the author is displayed in the manner in which he has simplified the most difficult subjects.

Charlie Lucken at School and College.

By the REV. H. C. ADAMS, M.A. With 8 Full-Page-Illustrations by J. FINNEMORE. 12mo. Extra cloth. \$1.50. "A story of school-days, true to life, and full of those humorous and exciting incidents, escapades and adventures which will recommend it to every boy."

The Boy Wanderer;

OR, NO RELATIONS. From the French of HECTOR MALOT. With Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, gilt. \$2.00. "An extremely fascinating story, written with unflagging force, and is full of genuine pathos as of graceful and delicate descriptions. . . . This novel fully deserves the honor that has been done it."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

. For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by

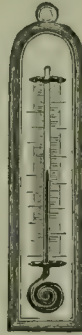
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers,

715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

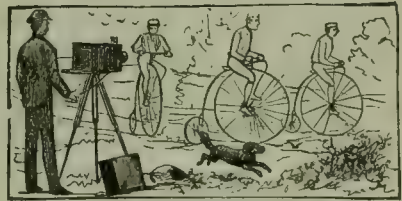
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



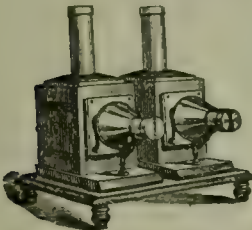
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

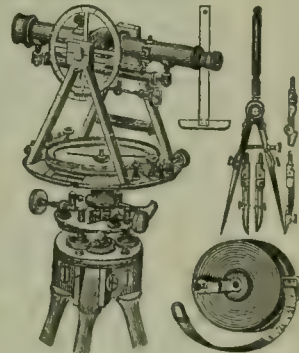


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

- (1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.
 - (2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.
 - (3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.
- Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.
Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
 COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



CONTENTS.

VOL. V. NO. 4.

Editorials.—Our Loss.....	Page 5,
A New Department.....	55
The Purpose of a College.....	55
Our Literary Societies.....	56
A Word on Cricket.....	57
Columbia College.....	58
Pliny Earle Chase—1820-1886.....	59
Resolutions.....	63
Communication.....	63
Lectures.....	64
Afterward.....	65
Edward M. Pope.....	66
Personals.....	66
Locals.....	66
Exchanges.....	68
General College News.....	70

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference,	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	WILLIAM GUMMERE,
RICHARD CADBURY,	FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY HAINES,	PHILIP C. GARRETT,
RICHARD WOOD,	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
WILLIAM HACKER,	J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ASA S. WING,	JAMES V. WATSON.
ISRAEL MORRIS,	

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT'S
KEYSTONE
DRY PLATES

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
"A." Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.
For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.
JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances. Assay Weights. Analytical Balances. Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES & CO.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

→ Two squares from Broad Street Station.

ESTABLISHED, 1828.

AGENT FOR
STEVENS TOWER CLOCKS.**G. W. RUSSELL,**

22 N. Sixth Street, Philad'a.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM

IMPORTER OF

Fine French and English Clocks,

DEALER IN

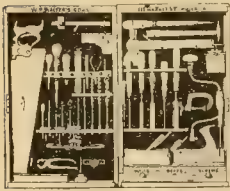
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

WM. P. WALTERS' SONS,

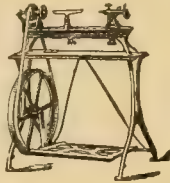
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

TOOL DEPOT

• —FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.**WM. C. WHELLER,**

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Book and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.* Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK, Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

"Fairie Club" vs. Toboggan

The "Fairie Club" Coaster belongs to the double runner class, and is intended for both ladies and gentlemen. It is sure to make the exhilarating sport of coasting more common and popular than ever. The Toboggan is deservedly a favorite, but for pure delight and comfort combined, nothing equals the "Fairie Club." No expensive slide is required, and the steering apparatus is just as deftly and easily governed by a lady's touch as by the stronger sex.

Send for descriptive circulars to

S. L. ALLEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

127 and 129 Catharine Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Genuine Canadian Toboggans and Toboggan Outfits.

We are now prepared to
furnish everything
relative to

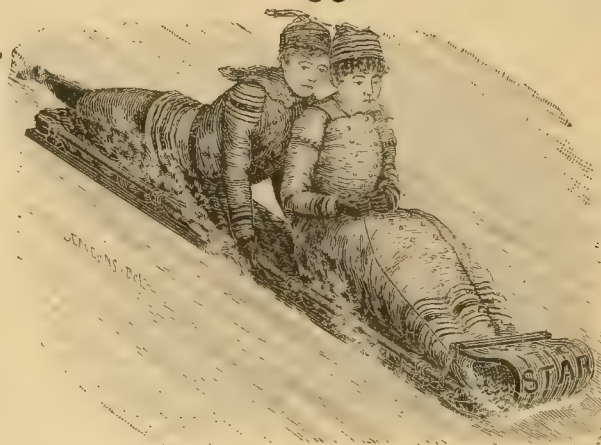
TOBOGGANING,

FROM

Building the Slides

To furnishing the

UNIFORMS.



We invite your special
attention to the su-
perior excellence
of our

TOBOGGAN

COATS,

PANTS,

TUQUES,

SASHES,

STOCKINGS,

MOCCASINS,

&c., &c.

Directions mailed free for building "Slides," with approximate cost. Estimates furnished for Uniforms on application.

A. J. REACH & CO.,

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(W. S. EMERSON.)

THE HERDER CUTLERY CO.,

No. 122 South Eleventh Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

FINE CUTLERY

RAZORS,

AND

FINE POCKET KNIVES,

Ice Skates.

Raymond Extension, Nickel Plated	\$4.50
Acme Ice Skates, - - -	.85
" " Steel Runners,	1.75
American Club Skates, - -	2.50
" " Nickle-plated,	3.25

Call and see our Stock.



"COLUMBIA" CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,
No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

MONEY SAVED.

Five Linen Collars for 50 cts.

Three Pairs Cuffs for 50 cts.

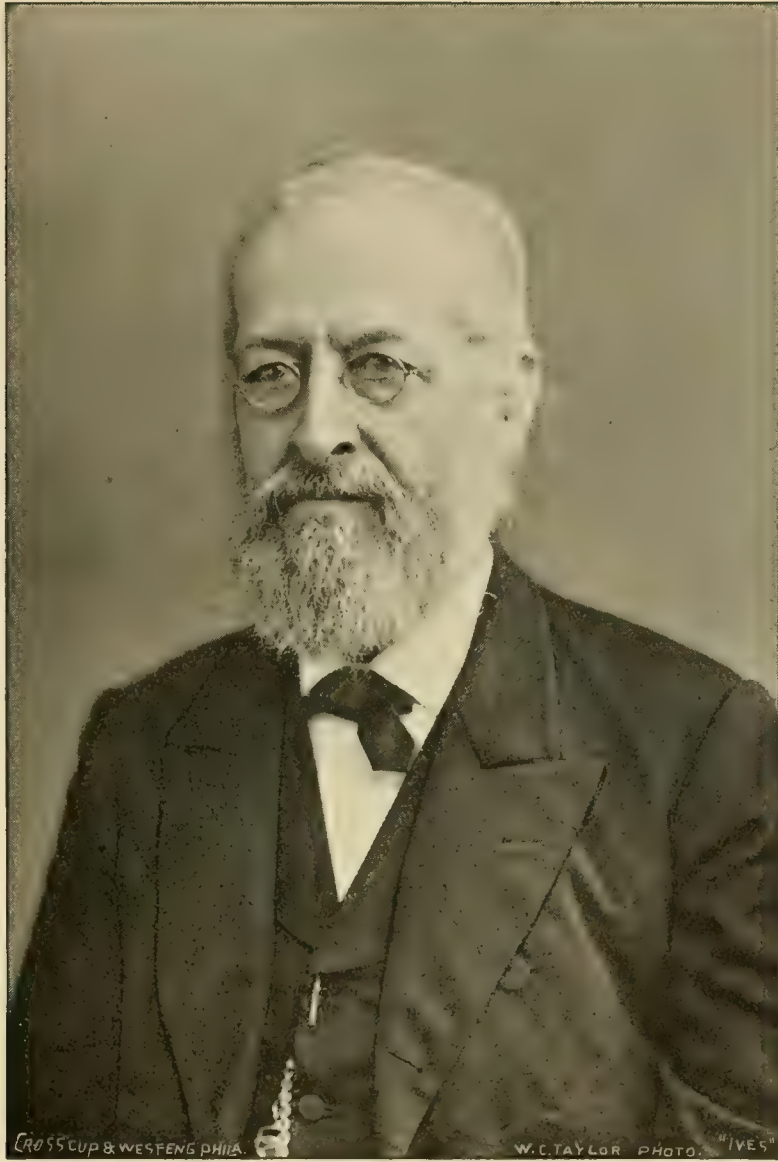
GUARANTEED 4 PLY. LATEST STYLES,

COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, **LAUNDRIED** 1½ cts. Each.
10 cents Each.

AT BAIRD'S

5 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.



The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., January, 1887.

No. 4.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILLIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business Mgr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10
Extra Copies January Number, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITH heavy hearts and thoughtful countenances, we bade one another our Merry Christmases and Happy New Years. The loss of our beloved Professor whose portrait is presented herewith to our subscribers, and the sudden death of our fellow student which followed so closely, upon it, cast a gloom over us all. In the one case any verbal expression of eulogy or respect must fall short of that which every heart contains; and in the other our feeling of loss and sorrow, that a life, which promised so richly had ended thus soon, fails to formulate itself. But an over-ruling God knows better than we the disposition of His creatures.

THE HAVERFORDIAN proposes with the assistance of the old students of Haverford, to add a new department to its list, namely: a department devoted to the alumni and their interests. The column will be open to communications, letters, class-histories, personal notes and biographies of Alumni; such articles to be contributed from time to time by the members of the Alumni Association. We hereby ask for the earnest support of all old Haverfordians to make this column a feature of the paper. It depends largely upon your support.

THE remark was made a while ago by one of our professors that "it makes little difference *what* a man studies at college." The idea was new to us, but consideration has convinced us of its truth. One of the chief objects of college life should be a thorough and broad training for life, and the acquirement of a deep-rooted culture. All the varied powers of the man, of which he is himself often largely unconscious, are here brought to the front, tested and carefully examined, and, if practicable, put to their best use. Since college is but the beginning of one's education, it should partake far more of the nature of a firm and sound foundation, than of any superficial structure. No one can succeed as a specialist until he is first well grounded in the elements of every branch of learning. That delicate and cosmopolitan mind, which feels at home in every variegated field of knowledge, is one of the richest and noblest at-

tainments of human endeavor. If at twenty-one a young man enters the world with all his mental and spiritual powers trained and ready for action, knowing well what he can do, and somewhat ignorant of what he can not, he stands upon a great vantage-ground over the large majority of mankind. If this be his position, though his actual *knowledge* may be small, he is nevertheless bound to succeed somewhere. Without this ability, he must slowly learn by experience and disaster the neglected wisdom of his youth, for he is handicapped at the start and sees others, better equipped than he, rank among the leaders of humanity. Without a governing principle or purpose, he will rudderless drift on life's stormy ocean, or sluggishly lie in some dull harbor. With a view to these liberal and prudent purposes have the courses at Haverford been arranged, and with like aims will the wise spend their hours of study and the prudent invest their mental capital.

NO thoughtful Haverford man is, we are sure, satisfied with the condition of our literary societies. Few of the productions which grace the meetings of these societies will survive a sound literary criticism; and their members are showing their appreciation of that fact by failing to attend the meetings. It is a well-known fact, indeed, that, even of our best scholars, comparatively few can mould their ideas into an intelligible and logical form, or render the works of the great masters of literature in a manner at all artistic.

It is not necessary to inform our readers that the cause of this state of affairs lies in

the indisposition of the students to embrace the opportunities offered by the societies; nor is it necessary again to encumber our columns with a repetition of the advantages of belonging to a society. Our object is simply to criticize their present organization, which we consider to be, in some respects, calculated to interfere with their proper work. One object of a literary society is to cultivate the art of public speaking; in other words, the art of keeping one's presence of mind before a large audience, and of using language suited to the dignity of such an occasion. Now we are quite sure that no such practice is obtained at Haverford. We are quite sure that the most bashful man would be safe before an audience of fifteen or twenty, of whom one-half are reading "Life," and the other half are asleep. We are also sure that no man without a strong imagination could address this audience with the dignity demanded in the Academy of Music. The art of public speaking must be cultivated under the awe and inspiration of numbers; in the presence of a few there is no exercise of self-possession, and the voice naturally drops from a dignified to a familiar tone. Moreover, essays and recitations to be heard by a few do not invite the same care as those to be heard by many. This, we believe, is the result of three societies in a college of one hundred students.

We are told that a number of societies produces a rivalry; but we must own ourselves unable to detect any evidence of rivalry at Haverford, except a prodigious amount of boasting at the beginning of the college year for the benefit of the Freshmen. Moreover, we do not believe that

rivalry is necessary to the life of the societies; and we consider this absurdity of equal value with the doctrines that persecution is the natural nutriment of Christianity and war the only recipe for national sentiment. But there is no rivalry between the societies at Haverford; they seem to be expressly organized to prevent rivalry. A member of one society may resign, but may not join another. A member of one society may not attend the meetings of another, except those of the Loganian Society, which are open to the public. The membership of the societies which depends not upon merit but upon the address and persuasion of their members, is fixed early in the college year; nor will superior merit bring an increase of membership or of influence. They have no object for rivalry except a reputation for superior merit, which must rest upon their own testimony; and, consequently, there is no rivalry. We are not altogether prepared to suggest a complete union. There are, indeed, some advantages in a separation, though rivalry is not one of them; and we should much prefer an organization which would combine the advantages both of union and separation without their disadvantages. We leave this to our readers, hoping that they will devise some plan which will secure the hearty co-operation of all students in extending their studies beyond the necessarily narrow confines of a college curriculum into the broader realms of literature, where they may study the works of the great masters of prose and verse with a freedom and delight not to be found in the class-room.

IT has been evident that the interest in cricket at Haverford has not been up to its usual mark. Little interest was manifested, with one exception, in any of last spring's matches, and the fall practice amounted to little or nothing. It is true that the tennis tournament was partly responsible for the latter failing, but if tennis tends to dethrone cricket we must weigh the matter well before we enter into another tournament, or at least deny entrance to cricketers in general. For, fascinating as tennis is, and however interesting a contest in it may be, it should not be indulged in to the detriment of the established college game. Tennis cannot and must not take the place of cricket.

And now, as to a little advice—a first and second eleven should be organized at once on gymnasium work under good leaders, continued throughout the winter; regular hours for practice in the cricket shed established, and a thorough cricket spirit aroused.

Of all games cricket is the most dependent upon constant practice. A tyro never makes runs. Good, hard, earnest work always does. And while we feel the loss of some of our leading men we still have the material to put a good team in the field if we only use it, and we can't begin too soon.

Harvard's team for '87 will be stronger than ever before, and the University has had some excellent additions to its already strong team, so that Haverford's position in the race will be predetermined unless the strongest efforts are put forth to prevent it.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ONE of the desires entertained by Berkeley was the cherished one of founding a college in America. In the earlier part of the last century he visited this country, and certain it is, that at about that time, the first steps were taken toward the establishment of what is now "Columbia College." But there were a great many who feared that the design was to imitate a church-establishment, and so it was not till 1753 that a charter was granted to "King's College."

The trustee of Trinity Church donated to the new institution the land now bounded by Barclay, Church, and Murray streets, and the Hudson river; there the college remained for more than a century.

Previous to the Revolution the college could have been little more than a boarding school; one of the reports of that time reads: "All students but those in medicine, are obliged to lodge and diet in the college, unless they are particularly exempted by the Governors or President; and the edifice is surrounded by a high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden; and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer, and nine in winter; after which hours the names of all that come in are delivered weekly to the President."

In 1814 the state legislature ceded to the trustees "twenty acres of land on Manhattan Island," upon part of which grant the college has been located since 1857; the land thus acquired has greatly increased in value, and has been the source of a large income.

The block bounded by the Fourth and Madison avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, is occupied by the buildings of the several "schools," each of which is a separate institution, complete in itself; each has its own faculty, its own buildings and class-

rooms. Thus there does not exist that feeling of fraternity between the students of the several schools which there might be.

Columbia College has now "a school of Arts, a school of Mines, a school of Law, a school of Political Science, and a school of medicine; employing a President, one hundred and sixty-seven professors, instructors and assistants, and has in all the departments nearly fourteen hundred students."

All attending the school of Arts, who reside in New York City, are required to attend chapel at half-past nine, A. M. As no student remains longer than his daily recitations and chapel demand, the latter is not regarded by all as it might be. By two o'clock the classes are over and the buildings appear deserted.

Here still flourishes the "marking system;" yet perhaps there is a prospect of a change, since, in his last annual report, President Barnard recommended that each student be marked simply "proficient" or "deficient" as the case might be.

Young ladies can pursue the regular college course in an "annex" located in another street.

During the first two years of the course the only optional study is that of a modern language; in the Junior year one-third the studies is optional, while all the classes of the Senior year are elective.

Columbia, doubtless, has its full share of the "sporting" interest, since here are supported not only several tennis clubs, baseball and foot-ball teams, but an athletic and cricket association, as well as an efficient boat-club. During this year no foot-ball team will be formed, in order that the boat-club may receive more liberal support.

The representative secret societies of American Colleges have "Chapters" here. Students from the different "schools" can become, and are, members of the several "Chapters;" while the most proficient of

whichever "school" he may be a member, obtains place in the athletic organizations.

Since its founding this institution has not ceased to graduate men who are an honor to their professions, or callings, and to the college. However we may think in regard to the two great political parties, we must agree that their late candidates for the office of mayor of New York were singularly able men; both were formerly Columbia students; and many graduates might be named who are now pursuing useful and honorable careers.

With her large income, her efficient faculty, and her weighty influence, there can be no doubt but that in the future, as in the past, the same high standing will be fully maintained, and even grander work accomplished by "Columbia College."

PLINY EARLE CHASE—1820-1886.

IN the death of Professor and acting President Pliny Earle Chase, Haverford College suffers a great and unusual loss.

"The good gray head that all men knew," is gone from us forever.

It is eminently fitting that the pages of THE HAVERFORDIAN should contain some recognition of his worth, some account of his life, some attempt to point the character of that life.

Pliny Earle Chase, the oldest son of Anthony and Lydia Earle Chase, was born at Worcester, Mass., August 18th, 1820. The old family mansion is still standing near Lincoln Square, but the neighborhood has been invaded by large manufacturing establishments, and its attractiveness as a place of residence is mostly gone. Like so many of his distinguished Massachusetts contemporaries he received his early education in the excellent common schools of that state. He was also for a time at Friends' Boarding School, Providence. In 1835, he entered Harvard College as a Freshman, and was graduated in 1839, taking the degree of

A. B. Among his classmates were Edward Everett Hale, Samuel Eliot, and other well-known men. In 1844, he took the degree of A. M. He began his career as a teacher by taking charge of a district school in Leicester, Mass., the home of his mother's family, and shortly after he was appointed principal of a school in Worcester, which had at that time the reputation of being the hardest one to manage in the district. In both of these positions he was entirely successful. In 1840-41, he was an associate teacher in Friends' School, Providence; and in 1841-42, in Friends' Select School, Philadelphia; in 1842-44, he had a private school in the same city. On the 28th of June, 1843, he married Elizabeth Brown Oliver, of Lynn, Mass. This most congenial union was only broken by his death. Most of the years 1844-45 were spent in New England, during which time he prepared for publication his *Elements of Arithmetic*, noticed below, and assisted in cataloguing the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. In the fall of 1845, he returned to Philadelphia and opened a private school for girls, also giving lessons in schools and families. In 1848, he was obliged to give up teaching on account of severe hemorrhages from the lungs, and it was about ten years before he was entirely free from these attacks. A less sedentary employment being advised by his physicians, he entered into a partnership for carrying on the stove and foundry business, the firm name being North, Harrison & Co. In 1850, the firm was enlarged by the addition of A. W. North as an active, and John Edgar Thompson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a special partner, the name being changed to North, Harrison & Chase. The works were at Wilmington, Del., and the salesrooms in Philadelphia. In 1851, the firm was changed to North, Chase & North.

In 1861, Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, so well known as the editor of the

Compendium of English Literature, wishing to retire from teaching, sold to Professor Chase the furniture and good-will of his young ladies' school at 903 Clinton street, Philadelphia. But after a time Professor Chase found it more lucrative as well as better suited to his health to confine himself to private instruction, and so, in 1866, he gave up the school, and also disposed of his remaining interest in the foundry business. In 1870, he visited Europe with a small party under his charge. On this trip his wide culture and his perfect command of the languages of the various countries visited, independently of his personal charm of character, made him a delightful companion. It is needless to say how great was his own pleasure in visiting places so familiar to him in name and in history. In 1871, he received the appointment of Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, with which institution he was thenceforward connected without intermission until his death.

He was also acting Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, for several months, taking the place of Professor Fraser who had died in office.

In 1876, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Haverford College "on account of his attainments and original researches in Mental and Physical Philosophy." In the spring of 1878, he had a severe attack of sciatica and partial paralysis of one foot, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until the summer of 1878, when he removed to reside permanently in one of the houses on the college grounds.

In 1875, a new chair of Philosophy and Logic was established, to which he was transferred. How congenial were the subjects placed under his charge only those who were under his instruction can fully appreciate. Dymond, Porter, Whately and Berkeley had new life given them as their

thoughts were interpreted by his sympathetic and well-stored mind. In 1880, at the request of the Board of Managers, he reluctantly took charge of the discipline of the college. It was not a position in accordance with his tastes, and it was gladly relinquished in 1883. His administration of the duties was marked with great kindness and he retained the good-will of all the students.

In the summer of 1883, he again went abroad accompanied by several members of his family.

At the organization of Bryn Mawr College, in 1884, he was appointed *Lecturer on Psychology and Logic*. In the winter of 1885-86, he had a severe attack of pneumonia, after which he never recovered his usual health, though he was able to preside as Acting President at last commencement. His health did not improve during the summer as was hoped, but, on the contrary, he grew worse, and new and unfavorable symptoms set in. He returned and was present at the opening of the college, but was not able to assume any duties. On the 17th of December he peacefully and unconsciously passed away.

I am not qualified to speak critically of his scientific work. Indeed, there are few so qualified, because he belonged to that class of philosophers who are ahead of their times—men who see, though it may be imperfectly and dimly, very deeply into the relations of things, and whose speculations, like those of the Marquis of Worcester, though misunderstood and perhaps even unintelligible to contemporaries, contain truths grasped and accepted by future generations. He has been criticised for working in too wide a field. It is true that his studies and investigations cover a very wide field, but it must be remembered that his was an unusual mind, and not a few of his investigations were simply recreation, the results of which, however, seemed worthy of publication. In

all his studies, too, he constantly found proofs of his belief that all things form one harmonious whole.

Probably his first publication was *The Elements of Arithmetic, Part First*, published by Uriah Hunt & Son, Philadelphia, 1844. This was followed by *Part Second*; and, in 1848, by the *Common School Arithmetic*; and, in 1850, by a new work prepared in conjunction with Horace Mann. These treatises had a fair success and were highly spoken of by many teachers, among them Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard. In 1884, he prepared and published through Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, "*Elements of Meteorology for Schools and Households. Part I. Practical Instructions. Part II. Principles and Scholia.*" This is, perhaps, the first attempt to put this subject in a simple and popular form.

He delivered many lectures in Philadelphia on subjects connected with science; and at various conferences on education at Portland, Baltimore, Richmond, Ind., New York and elsewhere, he gave addresses of greater or less length on educational topics. He was a frequent contributor to *The Student and Friends' Review*, on educational, scientific, and religious subjects. It is, however, in the Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society that his most important papers appeared. In the Proceedings for November 5th, 1880, will be found a "List of Papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society by Pliny Earle Chase, LL. D." They number in all 119, beginning with one on "Sanskrit and English Roots and Analogues," September 17th, 1858, and ending with a paper on "Relations of Chemical Affinity to Luminous and Cosmical Energies," April 16th, 1880. This list alone would fill seven columns of THE HAVERFORDIAN. The titles show the wide range of his investigations in Philology, Meteorology and Physics. After 1863, he con-

finer his attention chiefly to the last two subjects, and especially to the confirmation of his "General Postulate, *All Physical phenomena are due to an Omnipresent Power acting in ways which may be represented by harmonic or cyclical undulations in an elastic medium.*"

After 1880, he was a frequent contributor to the "Proceedings," and sixteen papers have appeared under his name. He was also a contributor to the American Journal of Arts and Sciences (Silliman's), The London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine; the *Comptes Rendus*, of Paris, and to the Journal of the Franklin Institute; for this latter periodical he had for a number of years prepared the scientific notes or gleanings from other scientific publications, chiefly foreign.

In 1864, the Magellanic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society was awarded to him for his paper on the "Numerical Relations of Gravity and Magnetism." He was for several years one of the secretaries of the last-named society, and latterly one of its vice-presidents. He was also a member of various scientific and literary bodies at home and abroad. Three years ago he was employed to testify as an expert in an electric light suit in New York. A number of his suggestions relative to the method of observing the weather were embodied in the instructions issued by the United States Signal Service Bureau to its observers. The rapidity and accuracy of his arithmetical calculations will be testified to by anyone who has seen him extract the square-root of large numbers at the blackboard.

He had a wonderful faculty of seeing analogies and harmonies where to the ordinary mind none existed, and it is not unlikely that as time goes on the scientific world will be compelled to follow more and more in the lines in which he worked, and that, though he himself had the satisfac-

tion of seeing many of his predictions and forecasts proved, still more will be accepted in the future. He believed, to use his own words, that "science and religion are outgrowths of a harmonious nature; that all error is man's mistake, while all truth is God's truth; and that there is no real conflict between Reason and Revelation."

He was an enthusiastic Botanist, and in the spring and summer he would often come into the house with his hands full of plants to be examined. Though language was in later years quite a side issue, he was an unusually able linguist, and could speak with comparative ease six or seven languages; while with the aid of a dictionary he could read about 120, including dialects. He was one of the two or three men in the country who could read Eliot's Indian Bible.

Of his personal and religious character it is unnecessary to speak to those who knew him well. Rarely does it fall to the lot of any one to meet a purer life, a kinder heart, a greater simplicity, a more perfect humility. Never putting himself forward, he was always ready to listen to others, and always treated them with kindness and consideration. His own extensive attainments were kept in the background, so much so indeed that many of his friends were not by any means aware of the extent and variety of his knowledge. In the social circle he was bright, cheerful, and, on occasion, witty. He was always disposed to think well of men, and this trait more than once inflicted on him considerable pecuniary loss.

Born and brought up among members of the Society of Friends, he always had the strongest attachment to its principles. In later years, though never officially recorded as a minister of the Society, he frequently spoke in the ministry, and his discourses will long be remembered by his hearers. Most of his life was spent in teaching,

and he always took the highest ground as to the dignity, importance, and responsibility of the calling; his own words will best express this feeling: "Our weakness gives us no excuse for shirking our share of the work, or for trying to throw any portion of our individual responsibility upon the great Master Builder. It is the duty of educators to till the soil, to remove noxious weeds and other obstructions, to plant and water, and then look hopefully to God for the increase. We can not give faith to our pupils, but we can show them that the foundations of faith are impregnable, and no one should feel himself qualified for the teacher's chair who is not able to expose the weakness which characterizes all the onslaughts of skepticism." Again: "Schools have been too exclusively intellectual; they have cultivated the intellect without cultivating the moral and religious faculties. This is an error.

* * * Intellect was given to man that he might fit himself for immortality. He should be trained to see that his intellect was meant to be a means of drawing him continually upward, and that an exclusive devotion to earthly pursuits is necessarily degrading. We must satisfy our intellectual nature, but the highest satisfaction is to be found in the self-control which forms a sterling character. * * * Intellectual culture cannot be too great if it is kept in due subordination to Divine Guidance." It was most instructive to see how fully these doctrines were carried out in his own life. With all his great attainments he accepted the truths of the Gospel in simplicity and with an unwavering faith. To the young men who have come under his instruction, such teaching and such a life cannot but be a permanent influence for good; to all who knew him, his example and memory will be a lasting possession. Lives like his are at once a proof and an illustration of the power of grace in the human heart. / ALLEN C. THOMAS.

RESOLUTIONS.

IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of the intelligence that Haverford was bereft of its acting President, a mass-meeting of the students was held, and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Appended is a copy :

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved Professor, Pliny Earle Chase ; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the irreparable loss of one so thoroughly informed in every branch of human knowledge, and so prominent in the practice of every Christian virtue, and

WHEREAS, We realize that by his death we are bereft of a most able instructor, an earnest Christian teacher and a true friend, whose every effort was for our best welfare ; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of Professor Pliny Earle Chase, the country has lost one of her foremost scholars and scientists, one known and respected throughout the civilized world ; the Christian Church a zealous and powerful defender of her divine truths, our college her ablest professor ; and we, the students, our most beloved and honored friend and teacher ; and be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, and pray that God may comfort and sustain them as He alone can. And further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be printed in the HAVERFORDIAN.

J. E. PHILIPS, JR., '87,	} <i>Signed by the Committee on behalf of the College.</i>
H. S. ENGLAND, '88,	
W. H. FITE, '89,	
E. M. ANGELL, '90,	

At a special meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held December 18th, the following resolutions were passed :

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take our honored professor, Pliny Earle Chase, from the cares of a busy life to the enjoyment of eternal happiness, and

WHEREAS, His life has been an exemplification of that of a Christian gentleman, and his words have always inculcated the principles of that divine life, of which he was himself a reflection ;

Resolved, That the Young Mens' Christian Association of Haverford College has sustained the loss of its most devoted friend and wisest counsellor, and one who has ever guided and fostered the Christian life of the college ;

Resolved, That we do hereby extend our full and sincere sympathy to his family in their great affliction, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and printed in the HAVERFORDIAN.

Signed by a committee of the association.

BARKER NEWHALL,	} <i>Committee.</i>
W. F. OVERMAN,	
H. H. GODDARD,	

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Haverfordian :

MR. EDITOR,—On behalf of the class of '89 and by their instruction, we submit to you the following communication and protest. We noticed in the December number of the HAVERFORDIAN an editorial on the subject of hazing. In the course of this article the writer undertakes to corroborate his remarks by a comparison of the classes at present in the college. He states that, in June, 1885, hazing was prohibited at Haverford, and asks what was the result of prohibiting it. His answer is that "last year's

Freshmen ('89), with all coercing power removed, and with no common foe to fight, have been permanently injured, their class split up into factions, and only half organized, while such a thing as a healthy class spirit is almost extinct." He further proceeds to say that it is only necessary to compare the two lower with the two upper classes of the college to see the good effects of coercion, and that the class which passed through the hardest ordeal is the best organized class in college.

Now we have nothing to say concerning the subject of this: we simply wish to refute the statements made therein, and to protest against any invidious comparison of classes, of societies or of persons being made in the columns of the HAVERFORDIAN. It is not true that our class is split up into factions. If such is the case, we greatly doubt if any of our men can say to which faction he belongs, or to which faction he does not belong; and we affirm that the writer of this article would be unable to make a division of the class into the factions which he mentions. The class of '89 formally declares to you, Mr. Editor, that it is not under the influence of any internal dissensions, and that its members form one harmonious body. It is not true that we are half organized or that we are lacking in class spirit. In simple proof of this we offer the fact that, within twenty-four hours after the appearance of the article which reflected unpleasantly upon our class organization, we had formally protested against it, and our committee had interviewed the editor of the paper. Moreover, we would affirm that the class of '89 is not, in any respect, inferior to any class in college, either in athletic courage or in mental attainments.

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, we protest against any comparisons of classes in the HAVERFORDIAN. It announces that it is the organ of the students of Haverford College. Of these students, nearly one-third are included

in the class of '89. The object of the HAVERFORDIAN is to foster a college feeling among the students, and to represent their interests with the public and with other colleges. And unless it has the support of all the classes and all the societies of the college it will fail in its aim.

Therefore, on behalf of Haverford College, and in vindication of the unity and class spirit of the class of '89, we make this protest.

H. FIRTH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
W. F. OVERMAN,	
W. H. FITE,	

LECTURES.

On December 1st we had the great pleasure of hearing again Professor Luigi Monti, this time his subject being "John Milton." He gave a review of the great epic poet's life; his Italian travels and studies, from both of which seemed to spring his main inspiration; his hardships in advocating great reforms; the lack of appreciation of his genius by contemporaries. The lecturer then considered "Paradise Lost." Its main idea originated in some Italian plays which Milton saw produced when he was in Italy; numerous passages had been borrowed from the works of Dante, Tasso, and Ariosto, one or two of the speeches of the Fallen Angels in hell being almost direct translations of Italian passages in those poets; yet this fact was no detracting, since as Professor Lowell says, not the fact of borrowing but what is made of the idea borrowed is important, and the passages taken by Milton were by no means weakened in passing through his sublime mind and falling into new utterance. Professor Monti then passed rapidly over the poem, making beautiful quotations, expressing the opinion that it excelled all other poems in moral elevation, and calling it the "Poetical Bible." He closed by quoting and ex-

pressing extreme admiration for the sonnet written on the massacre of the Waldenses, which begins:

"Avenge, O Lord! Thy slaughtered saints,"—

On December 6th, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Burdette, lectured on "The Pilgrimage of a Funny Man." He seemed to refer to the life journey, and interspersing his usual convulsing side-remarks, he depicted the difficulties and dangers of the humorist, assuring us that the life of a funny man was far from funny, but that in fact the greatest humorists had usually experienced the bitterest sorrows, and were always subject to great reactions of melancholy. We believe this lecture was generally considered much funnier than last year's, and if Mr. Burdette continues to grow funnier from year to year our only recourse will be finally to beg him when he addresses us not to be "as funny as he can."

On the 18th Professor Monti gave what we would consider one of the most charming lectures we have heard from our platform,—*"Personal Reminiscences of Longfellow."* Having been, from the time he first arrived in this country a voluntary exile, and was taken by Longfellow as "The Young Sicilian" in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," until the death of the poet, a most intimate friend of the latter, it was no small treat to hear him tell of some of the private life of the poet which the world agrees had the greatest and most beautiful spirit, and to find that in his actual life no less, but rather more, than in his writings was the same Christian beauty to be found. But what was perhaps most striking was the humor and fun which the poet seemed to have allowed to bubble over in private, but which is almost wholly absent from his poems. Mr. Monti related how once, a biting criticism having been aimed at Longfellow, the former came running in, and with "some breath of the volcanic air" of

Ætna in his brain, wished to know if he had seen that most malicious and outrageous attack which had been made on him. "Oh," said the poet, "that is only a bilious attack." Mr. Monti also related with great feeling the circumstances of the tragic death of the poet's young wife, as also the death of Longfellow himself.

On December 15th, Mr. James Wood lectured on "America before the European discovery." He spoke at length of the mound-builders of the Mississippi valley, and the remains which proved their state of civilization. Wild hunter tribes of the kind known to us, notably the Iroquois, inhabited the Eastern mountains and sea board, and owing to their greater hardihood harassed the mound-builders, and drove them into cliff-dwellings or away to Mexico. Mr. Wood mentioned two disproved theories with regard to the existence of man on this continent,—that they were originally created here and that they were one of the lost tribes of Israel. Another theory is that men came from Europe by the "Lost Atlantis," but the existence of such a continent has hardly enough scientific proof. The very possible drifting on wrecks in the ocean currents of men to America or their simple transit by the Behring straits, which are no broader than the English channel, appeared to him the most plausible theories.

AFTERWARD.

I heedlessly opened the cage,
And suffered my bird to go free;
And, though I besought it with tears to return,
It nevermore came back to me.
It nests in the wildwood, and heeds not my call,
O, the bird once at liberty who can enthral?

I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain,
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain.
But the bird, once at liberty, who can enthral?
And the word that's once spoken, O who can recall?

—*Virginia B. Harrison in the Independent.*

EDWARD M. POPE.

THE death of Edward M. Pope was an unexpected calamity to the college and to his relatives. The transition from life and strength, to death was so sudden that we are unable to realize the fact. The empty chair at class and table, the vain search for the calm face and the voice heard no more, will force us to comprehend our loss.

The signs of future usefulness were already apparent in a character of intellectual grasp, manliness and simplicity.

His faculties were evenly balanced, and he understood with equal facility and accuracy the branches of languages, mathematics and science which he had studied. In no class will his loss be felt more than in the Greek, where his authority was supreme and his elegant translations the pride of his fellows. He was by nature and inclination a student and the sports in which he participated were always of secondary interest.

His heart was pure and simple. He thought ill of no one because he saw some good in all. He never appeared to be what he was not. He made no pretense to learning which he did not possess. There is not a man in college who ever heard from his lips a word that was impure or untrue. His bearing whether among his classmates or professors was always of exactly the same dignity and openness. He looked forward to the future with a calm hope.

He did what many of us try to do: he lived out in his life the principles of a personal Christianity with a simplicity and at the same time a firmness that is rarely seen.

His class and those who really knew him will be made to realize that a strength has passed from them and from the institution to which he belonged.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'58 Hugh D. Vail, A. M., is now residing in Santa Barbara, Cal.

'71 Walter T. Moore is superintendent of foreign affairs in a prosperous and extensive concern under the name of Charles Cumming.

'71 William H. Haines is in business, in Philadelphia, with Morris, Tasker & Company, Iron Works.

'81 Albanus L. Smith is a member of a Philadelphia firm, known as the Manley & Cooper Manufacturing Company. The corporation has an extensive ornamental iron works.

'83 Thomas K. Worthington is at Johns Hopkins, studying for a Ph. D.

'83 Samuel B. Shoemaker was recently appointed resident physician at the Pennsylvania hospital.

Henry N. Hoxie, (A. M., of '83) is expected to accompany the Wharton family South this year.

'84 T. H. Chase, formerly of the editorial staff, now in the law school at Harvard, spent the 22nd with us.

'85 Lloyd Logan Smith, who during the past year has been continuing his studies at a German University, has now returned to America, and is in the New York office of Whithall, Tatum & Co.

'85 Enos L. Doan is teaching school in Wilmington, Del.

'85 Jos. L. Markley, of Harvard, called during vacation.

'86 Guy R. Johnson was with us on the 17th of last month, he is chief book-keeper in the Malaga office, of the Malaga Glass Manufacturing Company.

'86 Horace E. Smith, of Harvard, paid Haverford a visit on the 22nd ult.

LOCALS.

According to the *Haverfordian*, published one year ago. "First skating of the season on 12-7-85." This year we had good skating on 3rd of last month.

"How many downs, Mr. Referee?"

The "Gunning Fiend" thou canst not see, because he is not yet in sight.

Quicksilver, according to "Fweddy," is an ore of silver.

"Dan" thinks that "what's-his-name" was the greatest musician of all time.

The "Apostolic Father" thinks that *beau-coup* should be pronounced *boocup*. The shock to the Professor was a severe one, but he is recovering slowly.

Concrete, according to a member of the Geology class, is an excellent example of a concretionary rock.

The other night the Everett Society passed three amendmendments in ten seconds, and without a single dissenting voice. The shock was so great that the President nearly fell out of his chair, but by a mighty effort he recovered himself.

— A chestnut: "Jones, may I borrow your rubbers?"

Robert J. Burdette gave us a lecture the other night, by invitation of the Y. M. C. A. Though the night was very stormy, the audience was large and enthusiastic, and the lecturer was at his best.

In Geology. Prof.: "How do rocks get rid of their water?" The class circus, "They expell it." "But suppose they can't expell it?" "Oh, why then they just suspend it."

Some of the students went in to see Bishop a few nights ago, and have been bewitching the College with their "mind-reading" ever since.

Professor Sandford gave a lecture before the Loganian Society on "The Press of a Century ago." His remarks were drawn from the first volume of one of the earliest newspapers in this country. It is a very curious and interesting old book.

That little editorial last month seems to have made quite a sensation among our "jealous critics" at Bryn Mawr. The prevailing opinion is that the writer must have been suffering from an acute attack of sour grapes.

And yet another. "What kind of rock do phosphates give?" Our eminent pedestrian: "Phosphates give an apatite."

Mix intimately a blackboard rubber, a row of empty laboratory desks and two lazy "chemists," and the result is a combination which will defy analysis.

The Museum has been turned completely upside down. All the cases have been moved over to the south side of the room, and the rest of the space is occupied for Biological works. This is a great improvement on the old room.

The "Mutual Admiration Club" is now in full blast. As a consequence, the cloud of obscurity which has hitherto veiled the history of the Ancient Egyptians, is being rapidly dispelled.

A Senior in describing the customs of a Jewish patriarch in regard to the Passover, made the startling assertion that "He and his family then took their annual bath!"

The cricket shed is becoming popular, and when the light is improved, the team ought to be able to get some very good practice in it.

Lost! A small, yellow "Purp," with a voracious appetite for Tennis balls, overshoes, etc. Please return to '88.

Overheard. "Well, E-r-y, how did Kris-Kingle ever get all those things into your stocking?"

Barker says that "The great Amazon is only a mile wide at its mouth." We suppose he would consider the width of the Delaware at Market street a mere toothpick's throw.

We hear that a Bryn Mawr student has discovered positive evidence that the ancient Greeks used to smoke before meals. They ought to have known better.

We are sorry to say that the stately old fashioned clock which stood in the entrance of Barclay Hall, has been removed, and an unaristocratic and commonplace eight-day concern now *hangs* in its place. Thus, one by one, the old things go.

On Thursday, December 9th, on the way back from meeting, an animated snow fight took place between the two lower classes. The Sophomores took up their stand on this side of the bridge, and literally jumped on the unsuspecting Freshmen. The latter violently pro-

tested against such outrageous treatment, but one after another they were all rolled and their faces washed, to the utter ruin of their shirt collars. Several '89 men suffered the same punishment, but this was not down on the programme. The affair was very good natured on both sides, and it was a very fine thing—to look at.

A laboratory man has just perfected a remarkable filtering apparatus. It is constructed entirely of glass rod, and is said to filter light, heat or electricity with great ease and despatch. The only trouble with liquids is the difficulty in making any at all pass through the apparatus. When this is accomplished, they will undoubtedly be well purified.

In rain and mud and darkness was played the first half of the foot-ball game between '88 and '89. '88 had the ball, and with only two momentary exceptions kept it throughout the half hour. Hilles ran well, and '89's rushers blocked and tackled well. '88 was well up the field when Slocum was disqualified by the referee. Though the play from this on was always in '89's territory, their good rush line work prevented '88 from scoring.

When play was resumed three days later, the ground was hard as a rock, and a bitter cold wind was blowing across the field. Play was quick and hard throughout the half. '89 had the ball and with good runs by Thompson and Firth, and a rush by Dunton, secured a touch down. The try at goal failed. It was now '88's turn, and two splendid runs with good rush line support carried the ball within the ten yard line; but the stubborn resistance of '89's rushers kept them there until within a few minutes of "time," when a touch down was secured, but no goal resulted owing to the high wind and the shortness of the time. Score, 4 to 4.

The game was excellently played on both sides, and with the exception that there was too much of a disposition to argue and claim fouls, etc., it was a good game throughout. If more players would play the game, and not stop to complain or contest decisions, foot-ball would be much more enjoyable both to players and spectators.

EXCHANGES.

We have received a copy of the *Weekly Ledger*, published at Tacoma, W. T. It professes to be "An independent journal devoted to the development of the resources of Washington Territory." If opposition to the present administration of the government tends towards independence, or the improvement of the above mentioned Territory, then the paper is true to its aim.

No. 3, vol. I. of the *Seminary Mirror* has reached our sanctum. It is published by the students of Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian, Mich. Of course being so young, it bears quite numerous evidences of its infancy, in its general make up. However, representing as it does, "the only educational institution of Friends in Michigan," the HAVERFORDIAN, true to her Quaker instincts, will be glad to exchange.

The *Holcad* comes to us for the first time. This plain little journal, while it maintains throughout an air of quaintness, is a paper of more real merit than some, of much more pretentious aims. "The Lorelie," in the number before us, while by no means an exact translation, is not bad poetry, although it could have been much improved by being written in a different meter.

In the *Wilmington Collegian* for November there is a long address entitled "Our national difficulties in the light of the past." The article is well written, but lacks that depth of thought and a certain unprejudiced candor of looking at things as they truly are, which should always mark essays of this character.

The continued story, "The Royce Case," which has just closed, in the *Brunonian*, did not carry out the plot so successfully as the opening chapter gave us cause to hope would be the case.

"Crazy patchwork" and a "Letter from Japan," are the prominent articles in the last issue of *Our Magazine*, and they are worthy of their place. It is interesting to note that the English school girl takes a place in athletics, beside her stronger brother, and with such success that two scholars of the North London Col-

legiate School, Misses E. G. and E. M. Wilkinson, took three first prizes in "open handicap" swimming matches; the distance swum in each case being 88 yards.

"Yarbs," in the *Tuftonian* for December 4, is a well told story of how some adventurous youths spent vacation, and "Another Victim," in the same issue is a very clever thrust at the popular story writer.

Since the clear explanation setting forth the advantages of a State Convention of College Editors, which appeared in the December number of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, we are heartily in favor of the scheme. We do not mean that we favor the holding of only one convention, because, the College editorship being necessarily of so short duration, and the editorial boards of all the papers changing from year to year, there could be no permanent good derived from a single meeting. What seems to be needed is a permanent association, which shall hold meetings at least once a year. In these meetings subjects of mutual interest could be discussed, greatly to the advantage of all concerned. As the papers of the various New England Colleges are about to form a similar association, we cannot afford to be left behind in the onward movement. As the *Swarthmore Phoenix* has the honor of first calling general attention to this matter, let her set a time and place for the first meeting of the convention, and notify the other Pennsylvania college papers. The matter is one in which we are all concerned and *every college paper in the State* should send its representative. Let the meeting be called as early as possible.

In a recent number of the *College Olio* is a curious piece of literature called "Phrenology." We are perfectly aware that it is fashionable now to deny all claims of phrenology to rank as a science, most probably, because the majority of the people have rather poorly developed heads. But though we blame no one for joining in upholding so harmless a fashion, yet when he produces reasons for so doing, they should have at least a shade of reasonableness. The writer curiously concludes that if phrenology is true, Christianity is false, and ends his essay thus: "Phrenology leads to materialism,

pantheism and atheism. If it were to prevail as a science, under its influence the social fabric would be destroyed and anarchy enthroned." What a fine thing it is for society that the writer, who signs himself "R.," has not contracted a belief in phrenology!

The *Student*, for December, thus comments depreciatingly on the work of Haverford students: "The defect of elementary training in reading, writing and spelling, is often painfully felt." It is left for the reader to guess who feels this defect. For the students, we can say that in these respects they are not aware of any inferiority to others, who like themselves have passed through years of preparatory work. If any one else "feels the defect," let him examine the students of other colleges in these matters, and we are sure he will become better satisfied with the work done at Haverford. We do not believe the slur was intentional, but appearing in such a paper as the *Student*, it cannot help being an injury to the good name of the college.

The *Perdue* has appeared in a new cover. The design is rather more elaborate than is desirable, but the different figures are so arranged as to produce a very good effect. The cover is a great improvement over the old one, and was designed by Mr. H. A. Mills; the same artist who made the design for the cover of the *De Pauw Monthly*.

The *Princetonian* for December 6, contains a synopsis of a lecture by Mr. E. Miller. The lecturer discussed "The Ethics of Naturalism." After reading the general outline of the discussion, and noticing the speaker's indiscriminate jumbling of different theories under one head, we were glad to learn that a debate followed in which Dr. McCosh, Prof. Ormond and others took part. It is to be hoped the matter was made clearer.

The *Baldwin Index* from Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., has just made its appearance in our sanctum. The different parts are moderately well sustained, but the editorials being put after the literary department, seem out of place. There is a great deal of first class literature in the number we have seen, literature in the form of quotations from authors of more or

less notoriety. No doubt this displays the familiarity of the editor, with standard works, but in a college paper, we want to have the student's ideas expressed in the student's words. The plan of massing the exchange notes with the general news is a very bad one. Each of these departments ought to be ably managed in every college paper, but should never be merged in one, and to introduce miscellaneous quotations into either of them, is in exceedingly poor taste.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

"An annex for women is to be established at Yale."

"Twenty per cent. of Yale Freshmen use tobacco."

Harvard's Christmas vacation began as late as December 24.

The University of Pennsylvania has a Professor of Assyrian Art.

A Yale paper gives portraits of their nine, crew, and foot-ball eleven.

A Chair of Pedagogics is in prospect at the University of Pennsylvania.

The *Princetonian* of December 8, has an interesting discussion of defects in the foot-ball rules.

Williams intends applying for admission to the Inter-Collegiate Foot-ball League.—*Ex.*

Two additional professors are to be appointed on the Faculty of Music at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Trustees of Columbia have decided not to make Greek and Latin elective.—*Ex.*

The earliest professorship-of-law in this country was established at William and Mary College in 1779.

The modeler of the Puritan and Mayflower recently lectured to the Harvard Freshmen on yachts.

Captains-elect of foot-ball teams are :—Cook, of Princeton ; Beecher, of Yale ; Holden, of Harvard ; and Alexander, of University of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pennsylvania's base-ball nine for the coming season is expected to be "one of the strongest of all the college teams."

Professor Baur, of Yale, was recently knocked senseless by the bursting of a "venerable" ostrich egg.

"The University of Pennsylvania has plans for the formation of an extensive botanical garden."

Twenty-seven men have played in at least one game on the University of Pennsylvania's foot-ball team in the past season.

The son of President Arthur, and two sons of President Garfield are studying law at Columbia.—*Ex.*

The parents of a student who was expelled from Dickinson, have begun a suit against the college for \$10,000.—*Ex.*

A professor in a Vienna University made himself insane over a mathematical problem, and then committed suicide.

It is reported that Dr. Beck will retire from the foot-ball arena at the close of this season. The Doctor has had a career of about 8 years.—*Ex.*

Ames, Princeton's freshman half-back, won the prize cup for the largest score made in their inter-collegiate foot-ball matches. He scored 7 touch downs.

The one hundredth anniversary of the confirmation of the Royal Charter of Columbia College by the New York legislature, will be celebrated April 13, 1887.

President McCosh, of Princeton, proposes a convention of colleges to restrict college sports and do away with existing abuses. He proposes that Harvard, as oldest, act in the initiative.

A convention of the Inter-Collegiate Foot-ball Association, after three hours hot debate, left the decision of the championship between Princeton and Yale, to the other colleges of the league. These judged that Yale got the game, but that the championship should not be awarded this year.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An institution which has attained its present high standing through the superiority of the instruction and the great success attending students in their business engagements.

The course of lectures on Ethics, Civil Government, Political Economy and Commercial Geography, first introduced by this institution, continues to be a distinctive and valuable feature of our business training.

Students may enroll at any time and pursue a full, partial or special course, as may be desired.

Send for circulars.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE
CENTURY
WATCH.

The Century Watch for Gentlemen is made to the special order of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. to supply the demand for a watch that possesses accurate time-keeping qualities at a popular price.

\$100

\$100

The average performance of this watch, owing to its fine adjustment, has exceeded the claims originally made for it (reliable time-keeping, running in many instances equal to watches of a much greater cost.

A new size in this watch has been introduced by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., measuring 17 Lignes and very thin, which is recommended for Evening Dress or where a watch of small proportions is desired.

THE
NEW
SIZE.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAIN TINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,

All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,

BAKERY,

Confectionery & Restaurant,

ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,

BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from
our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

**HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP,**

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES"
of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS,

By BEN PERLEY POORE

Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities
of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated
treat of Inner Society History, from "ye olden
time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonder-
fully Popular. Agents report rapid sales.
Address for circular and terms, HUBBARD
BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.



D. C. CHALFANT,

STEAM-POWER

Book, Job & Label Printing,

133, 135 & 137 North Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY,

Annuals, Magazines, Catalogues, Programmes, Etc., Etc.



1844.

1886.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

Philadelphia Depot for Sporting Goods.

SPALDING,

Barney & Berry,

and

American Club

SKATES.



FOOT BALL,

LA CROSSE,

and

Field Sports

for

ALL SEASONS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS FOR

STAR TOBOGGANS AND TOBOGGAN SUNDRIES.

Full line of Bicycles, Guns, Fishing Tackle and General Sporting Goods,

EDW. K. TRYON, JR. & CO.,

220 North Second Street.
10 and 12 N. Sixth Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of Rhetoric, Political Science and History.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Gottingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Middletown University), Professor of Latin, and in charge of the Discipline.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.


The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Removal.

I beg to announce to my patrons and the public that I have removed my

Boot and Shoe Store

from the corner of Coopertown and Haverford roads to my NEW STORE, Lancaster Avenue, between Merion Ave., and Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.

H. J. HARRISON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gum Goods,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

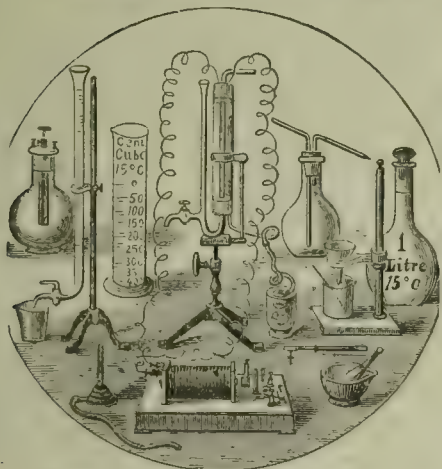
ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

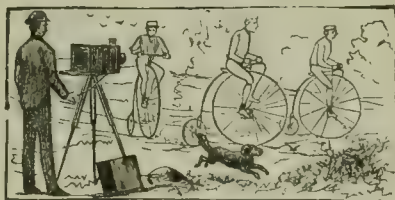
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



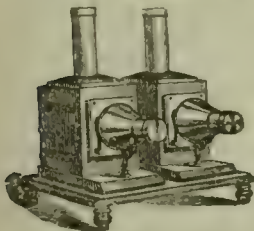
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

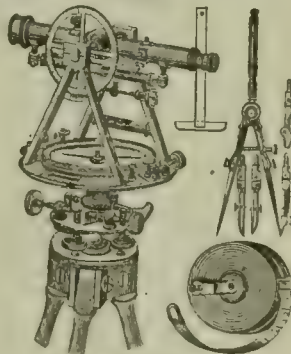


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE

February.

HAVERFORDIAN.

1887.

CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 5.

Editorials.—Our Press Association.....	Page 71
College Vices.....	71
The Cricket Shed.....	71
Elections.....	72
Examinations.....	73
Music.....	73
Earlham College.....	74
The Present.....	76
Lord Macaulay.....	77
Drifting.....	80
Alumni Department.....	80
Y. M. C. A. Notes.....	82
Locals.....	82
Literature.....	84
Exchanges.....	84
General College News.....	86

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

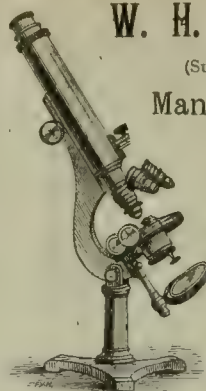
S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BACK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference,	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
ASA S. WING,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
JAMES V. WATSON.

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

DRY PLATES

KEYSTONE

CARBUTT'S

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.

Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.

For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

The Girard
LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS. Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,
Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

ESTABLISHED, 1828.

AGENT FOR
STEVENS TOWER CLOCKS.**G. W. RUSSELL,**

22 N. Sixth Street, Philad'a.

AMERICAN WATCH SALESROOM

IMPORTER OF

Fine French and English Clocks,

DEALER IN

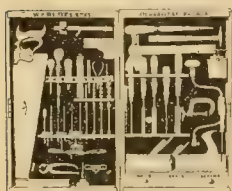
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

WM. P. WALTERS' SONS,

1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.

Lathes,
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.

Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.**STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.**

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.**TALLMAN & McFADDEN,**

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.**WM. C. WHELLER,**

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.**Haverford College Shoe Store,**

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK, Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

H. C. PHILLIPS

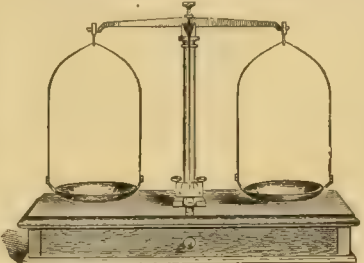
1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.



Analytical Balances.

Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES & C.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Genuine Canadian Toboggans and Toboggan Outfits.

We are now prepared to
furnish everything
relative to

TOBOGGANING,

FROM

Building the Slides

To furnishing the

UNIFORMS.



We invite your special
attention to the su-
perior excellence
of our

TOBOGGAN

COATS,

PANTS,

TUQUES,

SASHES

STOCKINGS,

MOCCASINS,

&c., &c.

Directions mailed free for building "Slides," with approximate cost. Estimates furnished for Uniforms on application.

A. J. REACH & CO.,

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(W. S. EMERSON.)

THE HERDER CUTLERY CO.,

No. 122 South Eleventh Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

FINE CUTLERY



RAZORS, SHAVING MATERIALS &c.
FINE POCKET KNIVES, MANICURE
GOODS AND FANCY
HARDWARE.

ICE SKATES.

Raymond Extension, Nickel-plated,	\$4.50
Acme Ice Skates, - - -	.85
" " Steel Runners,	1.50
American Club Skates, - - -	2.50
" " Nickel-plated	3.25
Raymond Extension ROLLER SKATE	
Nickel-Plated - - - -	2.50

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.



"COLUMBIA" CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other
make. This reputation has been well earned.
Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and
thoroughly good workmanship has placed them
in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find
all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,
No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

MONEY SAVED.

Five Linen Collars for 50 cts.

Three Pairs Cuffs for 50 cts.

GUARANTEED 4 PLY. LATEST STYLES.

COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, LAUNDRIED $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts. Each.
10 cents Each.

AT BAIRD'S

5 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., February, 1887.

No. 5.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business Manager.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE formation of a State Intercollegiate Press Association meets with our warm approval. The hearty coöperation of our fellow-editors will make it a success, and what is more, a lasting benefit to college journalism. So soon as people recognize that a college organ is not issued for fun, but because it has something to say and means to say it, just so soon we will see their standards raised and a place for them in the journalistic world. There is no reason why a college monthly should not have as wide a circulation and as high literary merit as many of our professional literary magazines. Lack of time is a consideration, but this can be more than compensated for by the number of editors and the abundance of material. A retrospection shows a steady advance, and the prospect indicates its continuance. Hail the Intercollegiate Press Association.

THERE is a prevalent opinion among a large class of college men, that college is a place where petty vices can be indulged in with impunity, where one is expected to be a little fast or he isn't anything, and where in fact all the various sorts of wild oats can be sown, afterwards to be choked out by a vigorous scattering of genuine wheat. It isn't necessary to name any particular vice or vices in this connection; we might name three of the most prominent and call them the college "graces," but we shall not even do that.

Suffice it to say that this opinion is an erroneous one and a fatal one as well. No one can live a year or two along a downward line and fully regain his loss. We have a mathematical proof of this, if proof were necessary.

One reason why such a sentiment is abroad is because the better class of students are not outspoken against it. A little more decided stand against some things would be sufficient to decrease their number. When the college record is made up, and when each student passes judgment on his work, some men will find themselves behind, and it will not be those who take a decided stand against college vices.

WE wish to extend to Professor Sharpless our greatest thanks, in behalf of the cricketing fraternity of the college, for the time and trouble he has expended in obtaining funds, materials and workmen for the construction of the new cricket-practice shed. The students themselves for whom the shed has been built,—both as a place where they can continue their cricket-practice during the winter, and where their superfluous energies and apparently automatic

tendency to damage college property may be harmlessly worked off,—have certainly done next to nothing towards aiding its completion. Of the several hundred dollars necessary, the students have contributed only fifty, the rest having been secured through the liberality of friends and the energy of Professor Sharpless. We would also give our best thanks to those friends of the good game; they have certainly done one of the best things for cricket at Haverford which has yet been forthcoming. But the way for the students to express their appreciation of the benefit is to use it, and to turn out next spring such an array of accurate bowlers and batsmen that the unexpected loss of some of our best cricketers will not be felt and the college may hold its own as it has succeeded pretty well in doing heretofore. But the best way to show this appreciation would be to continue the good work by making improvements, such as having a sky-light put in the roof just above the "pitch," extending the wainscotings, setting "stumps" of the right size, padding the walls at the sides and behind the batsman, enlarging the white back-ground behind the bowler, placing some material of the consistency of sod on the "pitch" to prevent the ball from rising so swiftly, etc. A simple and good way to improve the light would be to paint the interior of the building white. All these improvements should be accomplished from the funds of the cricket club, to prove that the students appreciate the start which their friends have given them.

AS the time for the election of a new board of HAVERFORDIAN editors draws on, a great problem has thrust itself upon the consideration of the present management. How can we make our paper *in reality* what it only professes to be now, *an organ of the students*?

Every one knows how, at present, the editors are elected, and what they represent.

Now, at first thought, it seems that nothing could be more appropriate, than that the literary societies should control the paper, and surely no better plan could be adopted, if the societies were the college.

However, as the facts now stand, there is a considerable and increasing body of the students who do not belong to any society, but who are students nevertheless and ought to feel that they have a real interest in the college paper. These men must be represented. How this representation can be brought about, the present editors cannot as yet fully agree; nor is it for them especially to decide, for the problem belongs to the college as a whole.

It may be well to state the manner of conducting the papers at other colleges, in order to enable us to arrive at some more definite ideas on the subject.

In some colleges the papers are conducted by a "self-perpetuating board," that is, the members of each board, before retiring from office, elect their successors. This method at once makes of the editors a select body, a kind of aristocracy, who represent no one but themselves. As this plan does not admit of any representation by election on the part of the college, it is plain that our present system is better.

Other papers are managed by a joint stock company, whose members are chosen in various ways. This is a good plan when the company is composed of a large majority of the students, otherwise it lies open to the same serious objection as the first-named system.

Some few papers are conducted by only one class, but this plan is open to the great objection that *all* the editors are new every year, thus causing annual attacks of greenness; for just as one board of editors becomes capable of producing a decent paper, it is deposed bodily, and an entirely green board takes its place.

Several very good papers are conducted by men chosen by competitive examination;

but as the successful candidates may not represent the opinions of the college at all, this system will not answer our purpose.

The literary society plan is the one perhaps the most widespread of any; but this we have already, and it is to remedy the evils of this that we propose a change.

Although the present board has not arrived at any definite conclusion as to what will be the best method to adopt, they are, at present, inclined to favor a modification of the joint stock company plan, which will be something like this. *Every man in college* would be a member of the company, and the editors and business managers would be elected according to class, and by their own class-mates. That is, each class would have a stated number of representatives, and the privilege of choosing them. This would give each man a lively interest in the paper, and, at the same time, restrict the election of editors in such a way that no one class could usurp too much power. The editors simply state the matter, in order that it may be considered by the college at large. It would be well to carry out whatever change seems best to the college, before the time for electing the new board of editors, early in April.

THE Examinations have come and gone, and we have experienced our usual disappointments and surprises. The lazy man has in some cases failed utterly, while in others he has managed to skin through by the skin of his teeth. Many good students have astonished themselves and their Professors by their productions. Let us see if we cannot draw some useful lessons from experience.

We all have our particular study or studies in which we are generally well prepared, but we have also our "Cares," or studies, in which we take but little interest. We go on from month to month, giving such subjects as little attention as possible, and it is seldom that we fully appreciate

how little we really know about them, until the examinations are at hand. Then it is that we have to do some of our hardest work, and often to very little purpose. For though cramming will generally put us through, and often with a good mark, yet subjects studied in this way are not really mastered. The knowledge so hastily and promiscuously acquired is not stored up for future use, but only borrowed, so to speak, until the examinations are over, after which it is flung to the winds.

No amount of cramming can possibly make up for good, steady work during the term. The only way to acquire a lasting knowledge of a subject, is to master it, step by step, as the lessons are assigned. Then, too, the explanations of the instructor will have their due effect. Be not deceived nor discouraged because the man who crams gets a better grade than you. Marks, as admitted by all experienced professors, are only approximate tests of proficiency, and it is only necessary to be *near* the top. In studies in which you take an especial interest, it should of course be your aim to do as well as possible. In all others, whether you like them or not, do your duty by them during the term, and when the examinations come you will not regret it. Hereafter let it be your ambition to be able to say, as the dreaded season approaches, "*I need not cram.*"

MUSIC.

Great Angel! round our planet wandering,
Thou seekest him who hath a waiting soul,
To enter there and make thine own the whole,
Possessed of greatness thou alone canst bring.
Entranced in mystery words may never sing
He whirls on passionate waves that surge and roll
Implacably. The solemn ages toll;
Or flowery wreaths of melody round him cling.
Thou mountest to our spiritual part
Most near, far Echo of the choirs of Heaven!
Oh! enter here and sound upon my heart;
With nobleness my aspirations leaven,
That thoughts and deeds may fall in perfect art,
And slumbering worlds awake and move and start.

EARLHAM COLLEGE.

THE church and the school are two institutions, for which the Society of Friends, during the entire period of its existence, has manifested special concern. It has advocated the theory that the one is the counterpart of the other. To the soul, acute and trained in the perception of spiritual truth, it would cast in as a second factor, a mind cultured and refined by a study of literature and science, thus producing the noblest type of manhood. In the light of this fact, it is not strange that very soon after Friends' settlements began to be made in Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana, attempts were made to establish a school in which the young might be educated. Those coming from the Carolinas had been accustomed to a system of schools under their own control; while those from Pennsylvania brought with them a knowledge of the educational systems of the East.

Earlham has not been a plant of rapid growth. In 1832 the Indiana Yearly Meeting first considered the propriety of establishing somewhere within its limits a Boarding School. The committee to which the subject was referred having reported favorably, the task of raising means was undertaken and at the close of the following year, \$137 had been collected. With the exception of 1835, in which year nothing is reported to have been received, the committee appointed to receive contributions report each year small sums until 1837. In this year \$59.85 were collected. From this it will be seen that means did not accumulate very fast. But in joyous anticipation a site had already been chosen for the prospective building. It was in 1839 that the foundations were laid, but owing to the great financial panic that prevailed throughout the land at that time, work was obliged to cease, and it was not till 1847 that the structure was completed ready for the reception of students. On the 7th day of the 6th month of this

year the first session of the Boarding School was opened. It was provided that no one should be connected with the institution in the capacity of student or teacher who was not a member of the Society of Friends. We quote from the rules of the first Boarding School Committee: "The teachers and scholars shall be members of our religious society and conform to plainness in dress and language."

Under this organization the school year was divided into two terms of twenty-three weeks each. The expense per term was \$30.00. The students usually came with their minds fully made up to make the best of opportunities. Some had had experience in teaching and most expected to teach. It must be remembered that no railroads nor graveled turnpikes had yet been constructed in the vicinity. The stage coach line connecting Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio, passed through Richmond. Students within range of this line commonly did their traveling on it; while it was no uncommon thing for them to come from homes more than an hundred miles distant by means of carriages.

But the true life of the institution dates from 1859, when it was reorganized and placed upon a college basis. For this new college the name of Earlham was proposed and adopted in honor of Joseph John Guernsey, who owned a country seat in England by that name.

Two courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree were opened, viz.: the Classical and Scientific. It continued thus until the fall of 1884, when a Latin-Scientific, embracing most of the studies of classical course except that history and mathematics were substituted for Greek, was added. In the autumn of the next year a course, based upon modern languages, was instituted under the direction of Dr. Hans C. G. von Jagemann, whose profound scholarship and enthusiasm have placed him among the very

foremost of modern language teachers in America. This course requires three full years of German, during the last of which lectures and recitations are entirely in German; but the work of the year centers in the study of the history of German language and literature, and in the philological examination of the most important works representative of different periods. Two years are given to French. During the second year difficult modern French prose is read and essays on connected themes written by the class.

While Earlham recognizes the utility of foreign languages in the educational field, it is not disposed to sacrifice to them the time that should be given to the English language. A thorough study of this richest of literatures has been a prominent feature in the course of instruction. An entire year is given to this branch. Typical works of each literary period are chosen for study. The chief works of Shakspeare and Emerson are critically examined, while the American group of poets are read and discussed. To supplement this, there is a course in composition for all classes. Each student is required to prepare and deliver before his class two essays per term; besides appearing before the whole school and such visitors as may be present, once a year. An oratorical contest, in which members of the Junior class participate is one of the events of the spring term. The contest takes place in the city of Richmond, and a full audience is always sure to greet the candidates for oratorical honors.

Secret societies of course are not tolerated, but their place is more than taken by two active Literary Societies. The Phoenix Band conducted by the ladies of the college classes, began its existence in 1856; while its brother, The Ionian, first saw light a year later. At present the average membership of the former is about thirty; of the latter, about forty. Both these societies

own extensive libraries. The Ionian became an incorporated body in 1874, and its official organ is the *Earlhamite*.

From its beginning, ladies have enjoyed the same privileges as gentlemen. They recite in the same classes and receive the same degrees. A glance at the roll shows that the attendance is now nearly equally divided between the two sexes.

Earlham is a denominational college. But although founded and maintained by the Society of Friends, with the primary object of fitting its members for honorable positions in the church and in society, its halls are not barred to persons of a different persuasion. Many of its students are members of other churches, and two of its ablest professors have been Lutherans. The aim is to teach religion of the heart rather than strict conformance to creed. The moral tone of Earlham society is equalled by that of but few institutions anywhere. True to the ancient customs of Quakerism, the mid-week meeting is continued. Chapel exercises are held every morning before the day's work is begun, for attendance on which every student is held responsible.

Earlham does not suffer by comparison with any of her colleagues in the West. Not having as large an endowment fund as has fallen to the lot of some others, it has not been able to provide as extensive an outfit of physical apparatus as have State institutions like Michigan University or the Ohio State University. But through the labors of so ardent a disciple of Agassiz as Joseph Moore, it has been enabled to have at its command a geological and zoological cabinet which many Eastern colleges would be proud to possess. While the range of instruction is not as varied as that in some others, it has ever been characterized by thoroughness.

Its graduates are well distributed among the different professions and occupations. Quite a number, coming from the farm, have

returned to it. Some have chosen literature and become eminent in its walks. Others have risen to distinction at the bar: still others have become missionaries. But the field into which the larger portion of Earlhamites enter is that of teaching. So marked is this tendency, that one is almost regarded as a "stray sheep in the fold," if he does not at some time make a trial of the business. Four college presidents and fourteen professors have received here their first degree.

The natural beauty of the surrounding country acts as an inspiring influence. The buildings are located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, south of the National Road, one mile west of Richmond. Near by is the Whitewater gorge, rich in geological specimens of the earliest periods, where the ambitious student of nature may profitably spend his leisure moments. The native forests consisting chiefly of oak and hickory are the home of more than a hundred species of flora. The college itself is surrounded by beautiful groves and lawns.

Located as it is in Eastern Indiana, Earlham occupies a central position with regard to Friends' settlements in the Ohio Valley. In this territory are three Yearly Meetings, viz.: the Ohio, Indiana and Western, numbering in all not less than forty thousand members. It is plain that a religious organization of such magnitude should have in its midst a college in which its principles may be taught, and in which culture and refinement may be imparted to its members. By employing a faculty composed of thorough scholars, Earlham is able to fulfill these demands and to give to its graduates a diploma that is recognized by the best institutions everywhere, giving promise thus, of being in the future as it has been in the past, the moral and intellectual centre of Western Quakerdom.

ARTHUR L. MORGAN.

Earlham College, Richmond, Jan. 29, 1887.

THE PRESENT.

The poet dreamed until it seemed
All real things were gone;
Its veil unfurled another world
Before him floated on.

In visions of enchanted air
The past had lost its little pain;
In perfect joy 'twas born again
And stood transfigured there.

For high arose before his gaze
In lines of wandering light,
A silver dream of saintly haze,
A towering and transcendent blaze,
As marvellously bright
As Heaven's citadels,—
The home where everlasting beauty dwells.

He dreamed a dream of former times,
And something seemed to bring
The harmonies of many chimes,
More sweet than mortals ring,—
More like the hymns that spirits sing.

Ah! music like the Sabbath bells
From clouds of summer sky,
When Nature's voice rejoicing tells
From all her rivulets and dells
How we may then draw nigh
To Zion's throne,—
So now alone,
From far and deep the former music wells.

Joy in the distant, distant past!
Joy! when the future's stirring hope
In all unfathomed splendor massed
Appeareth where the portals ope
That guard the darkness round us cast.
But sad, that all must die
Across the glorious sky,—
A sunset fading on a mountain slope.

The poet turned his thoughts to toilsome things:
Where now is joy, and where the blazing
dreams;
No more the vision glows nor music sings;
The sudden flash of insight only seems.

The silver chimes of former times,
The future's mighty sound,
Are like the throbbing, mounting waves
The dreamy sea that leaps and raves
Along our carnal bound :—
And of the time far distant tells
This sea of sound that haunts the bells.
But now, the present hour,
With pitiless iron power,
Is like the crashing clapper-clang
From which the dreamy music sprang!

Down, down, down! his spirit sank,
As if 'twould never rise again;
And deep of dark and bitter pain,
Of sorrow and despair, he drank.
Hard pressed with fear and hope forlorn,
His heart could only mourn and mourn;
Far gone was all his gladness and complacence.

Oh, bow not to the Present! Bow not down!
Rouse up thy giant spirit; make it reign!
And low before the glories of thy crown,
Thy momentary trials sink in deep obeisance.

LORD MACAULAY.

NO statesman in English history has held a political position so easy to define as that of Lord Macaulay. The features of his policy are as clearly cut as those of his character. He was a Whig of the most advanced type. Political power, he believed, was the right solely of the people. By the will of the people the King governed; by that will he was advised; by that will stood the House of Lords, and by that will the Established Church. His whole career, both as a statesman and an historian, was marked by a firm adherence in this principle. He supported the Reform Bill because the House of Commons had ceased to represent the people; he opposed the Established Church of Ireland because that church was not the church of the Irish people; he supported the Established Church of England because that church was the church of the English people. For the same reason, in his writings, he loads James II. with an excess of severity and William of Orange with an excess of praise. Yet it must not be inferred that he carried the popular theory of government so far as to be insensible to the blessings of order and the advantages of a strong government. He was, indeed, a zealous Whig, but he admitted the necessity of a Tory power in the state. "One," he says, "is the moving power and the other the steadying power of the state. One is the sail, without which society would make no progress; the other the ballast, without which there would be small safety in a tempest." He was quick to perceive a change in the condition of the people and prompt to legislate for that change, but he trusted not less the strength of ancient customs and ancient institutions.

No man was ever less guilty of the sin of the Laodiceans. What he saw he saw clearly, and what he did not see he thought

no one could see. He never for a moment admitted to himself the possibility of his being wrong. His understanding was swift and accurate; he quickly comprehended the question at issue and immediately formed his own opinion. When once he had committed himself to an opinion he never retracted; and he considered it an indication of the highest sense of honor in a statesman that he should adhere to one set of opinions and to one party throughout his career.

He was a man of strength rather than of sensibility. He loved strong men and strong characters. He forgave the vices of the strong more readily than he acknowledged the virtues of the weak. A man of large and generous impulses, he appreciated perfectly the noble and grand parts of human nature; to the gentler passions he seems to have been utterly indifferent. It is probable that he was well aware of this peculiarity of character. He had no idea whatever of either art or music. Though he wrote verses, he rarely wrote poetry, nor do we believe that he considered himself a poet. For polish and brilliancy his verses are not inferior to Pope's; for strength and eloquence they are superior to Pope's. But his rhymes have neither the gentle beauty of Wordsworth nor the rugged grandeur of Homer. In fact, his notion of poetry prevented him from being a poet. In the essay on Milton we are told that poetry was an art of antiquity; that it belonged to the childhood of the human race; that men of modern times may read poetry, and may even write poetry, but that the enthusiasm which produced and the simplicity which nourished the great poems of the past is lost forever to the human race.

In spite of an acquaintance with history and literature, in which hardly any man has excelled him, he seems to have been a man of rules rather than of principles, a man of deeds rather than of thoughts, a

statesman rather than a philosopher. He could detect the faults of a false system of philosophy, but could not construct a system of his own. While still a young man he became famous for his attack upon the Utilitarian theory of government. Yet even here he failed to produce any counter-theory; and in his criticism of Mitford's "History of Greece" he frankly owns that he attaches no importance to theories of government. "A man who upon abstract principles should pronounce a government to be good, without an exact knowledge of the people to be governed by it, judges as absurdly as a tailor who should measure the Belvidere Apollo for the coats of all his customers."

It is, however, in his essay on Bacon that we learn most of the general tenor of his mind. The philosophy of the ancients, he says, was to make men perfect. Bacon's philosophy was to make imperfect men comfortable. It is not difficult to learn, in his excessive praise of Bacon, that Macaulay was a man who thought more of making imperfect men comfortable than of making men perfect. "Logicians," he informs us, "may reason about abstractions, but the great mass of men must have images." We suspect that Macaulay belonged, in this respect, to the great mass of men. He certainly required images. The visible results of modern philosophy were to him of vastly greater importance to mankind than the invisible results of the philosophy of Socrates.

We think, however, that this caste of thought was in some degree owing to the age in which he lived. The ancient philosophers dwelt upon only one side of philosophy. They dealt largely with doctrines of spiritual perfection. They, indeed, set before them high and noble ends, but they either overlooked or despised the means to those ends. During those dark ages which followed the overthrow of the Roman Empire even the memory of the ancient philos-

ophy had nearly perished. The philosophy of the Renaissance was that of the ancients. Bacon came and invented new methods of arriving at truth, explored new fields of knowledge and gave an impulse to that great wave of natural science which has come down to us laden with the splendid discoveries of Newton and Galileo, with the valuable inventions of Stephenson and Morse, and which has wrought a mighty change in the civilized world within every generation. The great effect which the steam engine, the electric telegraph and the Atlantic cable have had upon civilization has turned the attention of all scholars to the study of physics. The study of abstract truth is nearly forgotten; and scholars, in their anxiety for the material progress of humanity, have forgotten that material prosperity is only a great and important means to the cultivation of the mind and the soul of man. No class of men were more ready to appreciate the effect of the study of physics upon public prosperity than statesmen and political economists, and no class of men were more inclined to depreciate a philosophy which gave no aid to civilization. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise to us that Macaulay, who was by nature rather unspiritual, should attribute to the Baconian philosophy greater virtues than it possessed and should visit the philosophy of Socrates with more contempt than it deserved.

Macaulay's essays are perhaps the most intoxicating literary fruit of the English language. A well-known writer on literature has said that, to gain the full force of Macaulay's sentences, they must be read twice, but to comprehend their meaning, a glance is sufficient. To no portion of his writings is this remark more applicable than to his essays. Like luxuriant fruit, they are not easily pressed dry; but enough may be quickly obtained to satisfy the thirst. Indeed, it is not easy to read them slowly. The progress of the narrative is

so swift, the labor of understanding so small, the argument gleaming with so much brilliance and vivacity that the mind is unconsciously hurried to the conclusion; yet, upon a second reading, the study of his words and figures, of his antithesis and climax, reveals the wonderful completeness and perfection that are under the dazzling exterior of the work. There are, indeed, faults. The rhetoric is at times showy. It must be remembered, however, that they were written to catch the popular eye and to die as soon as public curiosity had been satisfied; and it was only after an ill-spelled and ill-punctuated edition had been issued by unauthorized persons that the author consented to correct and revise works to which he attached no great value. They were mostly written while Macaulay was taking a conspicuous part in great political events, and the spirit of the House of Commons pervades the whole argument and emphasis.

Of all his works there is none of so sustained excellence as the History of England. There are passages more eloquent in "Hastings" than in the History; there are more beautiful passages in "Milton," stronger passages in "Barere;" but in none is eloquence, strength and beauty combined and sustained so well as in the History. Parts of the essays might be called flowery, but no just critic would impute this fault to the History. In this work, written in the ripe judgment of experience, he has exchanged the oratorical style of the essays for a style more suited to the dignity and gravity of his subject. There is no loss of wit, vivacity, or of enthusiasm, but he has learned to "beget a temperance which shall give it smoothness," and what his style has lost in glare it has gained in splendor and richness.

Respecting the veracity of his History there has been much dispute; yet no one who will compare his History with other standard histories of the same period—

with that of Mr. Green, for instance,—will detect any material difference. A statesman rather than a philosopher, he has written history rather for the establishment of political rules than for the attainment of abstract truth. In this respect he does not rank among those who are properly regarded as the highest class of historians. His History establishes no general principles, nothing that could be used in the construction of a system of government. It is a history of Britain, written for the British, to explain and defend the British constitution.

As such, however, it is invaluable. There is no constitution in the world so stable and vigorous as the unwritten constitution of the British. The story of its birth is lost in the Witenagemot of the Anglo-Saxons. At the time of the Great Charter it had already passed from childhood into youth; and at the close of the seventeenth century, after an active though turbulent youth, its majority was tardily recognized by the Act of Settlement. Macaulay's History was to cover that period from the accession of James II. to the reign of George IV. Hardly had he begun his work when he was prostrated by heart disease. He felt that his time was short. He saw that he must alter his plan or leave his work undone. He determined to make an effort to complete the reign of William III. and the history of the Act of Settlement. During the last seven years of his life, in which he was never free from sickness, he labored bravely at a work which he had hardly completed at his death. He has left to the English people a noble account of that period of their history when their constitution assumed the form which it still bears.

The style of Macaulay has had a great effect upon the English language. With an immense vocabulary and a clear, exact notion of the meaning of every word, he was able to write in a style which has never

been excelled by any writer for perspicuity and expressiveness. A comparison of Macaulay's English with that of Bacon and Shakespeare, or even with that of Hume and Dr. Johnson, will show what great strides the English language has made in exactness, and also with what exactness Macaulay used that language. A review of the works of subsequent writers will fail to produce any clearer expression of thought. The clearness of the language of the present day we owe largely to Macaulay, and more than one great writer has acknowledged his debt to him. Yet, not thirty years have passed since his death, and the prevailing style of English is greatly changed. Macaulay's style is a medium between the involved and stately Latin of Dr. Johnson and the simple Saxon of Mr. Ruskin. We are now under the influence of a movement in favor of the Saxon constituent of our language, a movement, however, which, as Professor Lounsbury observes, cannot be permanent. There can be no doubt that the English-speaking people of the future will choose for their model of style—so far as they will choose models of style from writers of past ages—from those who have made the best and most discriminating use of both the Latin and Saxon elements of their tongue, none of whom have excelled Lord Macaulay.

DRIFTING.

I

We were in the current drifting,
Rapt in mists and near the shore,
But, at times, the clouds uplifting,
Opened to our vision shifting
Glimpses of old Labrador,
Of that rough and rock-bound country
Known as stormy Labrador.

II

Soul of mine, thou too art drifting
O'er a mist-encircled sea,
But the clouds, before thee lifting,
Open to thy vision shifting
Glimpses of eternity,
Of that course of endless changes
Which men call eternity.

H. S. ENGLAND.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

HAVERFORD FIFTY YEARS AGO.

My first vivid impression, on going to Haverford, in 1836, was of the broad brow, silver hair and paternal voice of Daniel B. Smith. "Master Daniel" we soon learned to call him. It was a "School" then, not yet a College; our teachers were masters, not professors; although their ability, learning and functions might well have justified such a title. Six teachers and officers at that time constituted the faculty, or staff, of the school: one not engaged in giving instruction, unless in the important department of practical ethics and institutional law. This department was celebrated among us by an irreverent and anonymous band, in a poem of some length, of which I remember now only these lines:

"Arise, in haste to dress, James, the Bible has been read.
Thee knows I have authority to pull thee out of bed."

*Among the qualms of regret for early short-comings have been, with some of us, those for our want of proper respect and regard for this honest and useful official, who, since leaving Haverford, has lived a long and honorable life, not long since ended, as a physician, in California.

One recollection of those days is of our bodily hardiness. No furnace, grate or stove warmed the sleeping-rooms of Old Founders' Hall, and some of us, at least, kept our windows open all the year round, whatever the temperature, from zero to 95° Fahrenheit. No gymnasium existed then on the grounds; but the few "bars" on the edge of the woods were much used, and the "ball alley" was a favorite resort for a very pleasant exercise. Our games were football, "shinney," base or "corner" ball, and, at last, cricket, which I well remember playing at Haverford in '38 or '39.

Football then was a very good, active and sufficiently rough game. As an old-timer, I must protest against that I call the *degeneration* of this into the terribly rude, sometimes almost or quite brutal, mashing and bruising fight of the common "Rugby" football of to-day.

Swimming in our dam, in the woods at a short distance south of the college, was a delightful summer refreshment. Most of

us went thither after four o'clock on summer afternoons. For skating, we had to make special excursions to a greater distance, unless we were contented with the small circle allowed by the same modest dam. "Kelley's dam" was our principal resort at such times.

Haverford literary life was then pretty active, being encouraged and aided by the talents and culture of our preceptors. John Gummere, the Superintendent and teacher of mathematics and astronomy, was absorbed in the sciences, of which he was a master and an authority. Daniel B. Smith was endowed with admirable taste, large reading, and enthusiasm for poetry. His rendering of Wordsworth, especially, will never be forgotten. In the Loganian Society, William Dennis, our classical teacher, graduate of a New England college, and Samuel Gummere, assistant teacher of mathematics, afterwards President of the College, aroused our wonder by their fluency and copiousness of matter and expression in the debates.

The Literary Societies, besides the Loganian, were the Historical and the Franklin Literary Society. Older students mostly belonged to the former. Our evening meetings were very much enjoyed. Never in my life have I since felt so warm a glow of literary ambition, as was kindled by listening to the eloquence, in prose or verse, of Fisher or Serrill (both long since passed away) in those days. My conviction was then formed, and has never been altered, that the students' own literary societies have great value and importance as parts of the intellectual life and work of a college.

I was present at the first Commencement of Haverford, in 1836. It was held in the "lecture-room," now the dining-room of the college. The two graduates were Thomas F. Cock, of New York, now M.D., and LL. D.; the latter honorary degree having been bestowed upon him by the college in its Semi-Centennial year: and Joseph Walton, at present the able Clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and Editor of the *Friend*. The exercises were very simple; with "no flowers" either of rhetoric or those gathered from the greenhouse or garden. At the next Commencement, in 1837, several very creditable "essays," which would now be called orations, were

read by the graduates. Of that class of nine, but one now survives.

On the whole, fifty years ago, we had a very good time at Haverford. Solid, thorough instruction was given, while literary culture was fostered. Our love of "the true, the beautiful and the good" was cherished, by precept, example, and the power of personal influence. While we rejoice in the greatly enlarged prosperity and resources of Haverford College to-day, our affectionate remembrance will always linger around the "Auld Lang Syne" of Founders' Hall.

THIRTY-NINE.

* * *

'42 Richard Cadbury has resigned his position as Steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and has opened an office as expert accountant. He has presented two plaster casts to the College Library.

'49 Albert K. Smiley was at the College on the 16th ult., on the way to Florida and California.

'53 Wm. B. Morgan, A. M., has suffered from trouble with the eyes, and has been incapacitated for work.

'53 Wm. H. Pancoast has resigned from Jefferson Medical College, and has entered the Medico-Chirurgical College.

'56 R. P. Hallowell has just issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "The Pioneer Quakers," a defence of the Friends in Massachusetts in the Colonial days; also the fourth edition of the "Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts."

'69 Pendleton King is Secretary of the Legation and Acting U. S. Minister, at Constantinople, Turkey, *vice* Hon S. S. Cox.

'70 Rev. Chas. Wood, A.M., has conducted "Theatre Services for the Non-Church Goers," in the Arch Street Opera House this winter. The audiences have been so large that many have been turned away. Rev. Dr. McVickar and others have preached.

'71 Wm. P. Evans has gone to California for his health.

'72 Abram F. Huston has lately been made a Manager of the College.

'72 R. T. Cadbury, A.M., has gone to Boston, and resides at Charles River Station, Mass.

'73 J. L. Tomlinson and W. A. Blair, '81, has started a paper called *The Schoolteacher*, in North Carolina.

'81 W. P. Shipley has been suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in the face, but we are glad to hear that he is much better.

'82 L. M. Winston is in the office of the City Engineer, Philadelphia.

'82 Samuel B. Shoemaker, M.D., has been appointed a Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

'84 T. H. Chase has spent the last month with his late uncle's family, and has now secured a position in a New York publishing house.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. David McConaughy, General Secretary of the Philadelphia Association, and Mr. W. A. Bowen, Assistant State Secretary, conducted a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Room on the 11th ult.

Rufus P. King, just returned from a missionary tour around the world, gave an account of his travels before the Association on the first of this month.

The *Intercollegian* gives a cut and an account of the dedication of Dwight Hall, the home of the Yale Y. M. C. A. This is the fourth building of the kind in the country, and must greatly aid the Christian work of the University.

Either Mr. Wishard or Mr. Ober, College Secretaries of the International Committee, will visit us here soon.

The Association has several speakers in view who have promised to address it, either secularly or religiously, and hopes to continue the addresses of the past.

Checkers and chess have been lately added to the Association room, and seven papers, including the Daily Press, are on file there. A rack and files now add to the convenience of their use.

The Association's membership is now 51.

LOCALS.

The sleds have not come up to last year's record yet.

We learn that it is *salutatory* to take a bath once a week.

A certain Junior will please brush his hair before coming to meeting.

The Baroness says the Examinations are a great strain. We agree with him.

The new papering in the dining room is very fine. We can now feast our eyes while ministering to our bodily wants.

"Shang" says electricity must be at the bottom of it, and yet the Professor calls him selfish for keeping a joke to himself.

Student to waiter, who has just given him a piece of meat: "Is that the rarest you have?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, bring me something rarer."

It reminded us of our childhood to see the "incubates" sliding down the hill on little pieces of ice.

The Loganian was given a rare treat in the form of a lecture on "The Comedie," by Professor Lepoids. This was the gentleman's first attempt at lecturing in English, but he made himself very well understood. He touched upon writers ancient and modern, and his lecture was very interesting to the small but select audience which heard him.

The new spring-doors in Barclay Hall have made the halls so hot that Beauty says he would like to go out between the acts.

The following was found among the Laboratory receipts:

1 Camel's Hairbrush.

We never knew before that the animals used them.

The local editor is ready to receive condolences. The bottom of his trusted silver mine has at last dropped out, and he is once more thrown localless upon the world. In short, the Geology recitations have stopped. In view of this fact, we offer the following, as it is our last opportunity:

Icebergs were defined as "Chunks of ice floating about on the ocean."

Certain rocks were said to have an organic disposition.

Sandstone was said to form limestone by metamorphosis,

The sturgeon was stated to have a gelatinous skeleton.

And the chemical element usually found in organic rocks, was said to be limestone.

In Deschanel a Sophomore refers to the cylinder of an engine as the "piston-rod box," an ingenious combination of words which would delight the heart of a hater of comprehensive Latin words.

The following curious combination was scattered broadcast in the hall one night. The Faculty have vainly endeavored to ascertain in what language it is written:

"Local, bumbocal, diddylumti-cumfocal, skeelegged, skylegged, bowlegged local."

The chemical compound mentioned in our last as defying analysis, still defies it, but is thought that it will soon undergo spontaneous combustion and pass off as $\text{CH}_{\text{EST}}\text{N}_{\text{UTS}}$.

In one of the plays which the "advanced Germans" are reading, there is a long soliloquy. After reading it, one of these erudite individuals remarked it was a wonder the actor didn't get out of breath. A still eruditer one, however, put in the point that "He couldn't because he was speaking to himself." We suppose he thought it was a sort of "stage whisper."

A certain Senior wishes it distinctly understood that he has not got a corner in examination papers.

When the sleepy Editor is consuming the midnight oil, the clang of the steam heater, echoing through the halls, falls pleasantly on his ear, for it is the assurance of warmth and comfort, which formerly could not be enjoyed at a late hour.

The "little children" on the third floor amused themselves the other day by lowering things down the banisters. We used to do it when our feet were small, but we used strings instead of sheets.

When "Fweddy" was asked how he thought a certain actor was supported, he said, "It looks like marble, but guess its only wood." We suppose he meant to say that all the other actors were sticks.

When "Smithy" was asked to name two kinds of electric lamps, he said, "Candescent and incandescent."

Where is "Wilson"?

Now doth the musical Senior hie him away to the hall heater, and when he hath perched himself thereon, he poureth forth his soul in song. Yea, the very walls doth he cause to reverberate, until he putteth to shame the nocturnal melody of the city felines, and outdoeth even the delicious harmonies of pandemonium.

A Senior has discovered that the number of *burnt officers* was greater at Tabernacles than at any other feast. This is conclusive proof that the Jews were cannibals.

Speaking of derivations, "Jim" wants to know the *adulteration* of the word "dent."

One absent-minded friend was studying in his room, the other day, when a student, having knocked and received no response, entered and sat down, apparently unobserved. He was not so sly as he thought, however, for our A. M. F. suddenly called out in a loud voice, "Come in."

This is the season when the Junior goeth about seeking a subject for his oration. And when he getteth him one, then doth he transport a goodly part of the library over to his own room, there privily to devour it.

"Guss," or the man with the tight pantaloons, is said to possess an embryo. We have ordered a microscope.

The "Good Samaritan" insists upon it that he is direct from Samaria.

We have a fine lot of sleds on the Hill this winter. '89 and '90 have each secured fine large sleds, and we now have ample accommodation for visitors. It is a pity the new sleds were made quite so long, as it seems to be some disadvantage. The acme of perfection seems to have been reached in '88's sled, which has held all records for three years. It has a plucky little rival in '90's "Kid," which gets up a very respectable speed. '87's old terror still goes bumping and thumping down the Hill, and, from the loads it carries, it is a wonder there is anything left of it. We believe that "Casket's" sled is a worthy successor to the "Board of Health."

A student in the library
Among the alcoves oaken,
In streams of blissful wisdom was
His dry cerebrum soaking,—
(In criticising of the book
Two panes of glass were broken.)

Senior.—"When does a Junior feel down in the mouth?"

Junior.—"Give it up; never had the experience."

Sen.—"When his moustache is long enough to bite."

Prof. in Psychology.—"What other of our daily operations belongs to the sensori-motor class of actions?"

Precocious Senior.—Sucking, sir."

On January 5th James Wood lectured on "By Whom and for What, Settlements in America were Made."

On January 12th, Mr. Ellis Yarnall lectured very interestingly on his "Historical Recollections," relating his remembrances of Lafayette and the Duke of Wellington, and of the times of Napoleon III.

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

The changes are at present being rung upon the negro dialect and other local dialects to a marvelous extent. It strikes us that this sort of thing can be run into the ground; and when we read some of it we wish it were. A more wishy-washy, insipid, senseless thing than a poor story dressed up in detestable doggerel cannot be imagined. It takes a master to use such a thing. Every literary tyro cannot be a Charles Egbert Craddock, and even she sometimes is guilty of writing for the sake of the dialect alone. Still if we had any writing of this sort to be done we would rather trust it in her hands than any one else.

The power which women are wielding in modern affairs is so frequently brought to mind by the press, and by women themselves, that we must admit the question of woman's place in the world, of to-day, as one of the leading topics of our time. And whatever she may have been, she has been advancing, and is advancing, asserting her rights, using her power, and, thank fortune, using it in the right direction. A little book from *Chas. H. Kerr & Co.*, Chicago, entitled, "The Social Status of European and American Women," is full of facts on the subject of woman's condition in the leading countries of the world. The author, in speaking of America, says: "The lack of a uniform marriage and divorce law is a crying abuse." And again, after saying "the morality of American women is higher to-day than is that of any other civilized community," she warns her sisters against a growing tendency to make vice respectable, and throws "the responsibility of elevating or degrading society upon the shoulders of our mothers and our sisters. A little more such wholesome advice, coupled with such a candid statement of facts, is what is needed instead of a lot of poetic nonsense about "woman's possibilities" and the "future of woman."

From the same house and in similar form comes "The Legend of Hamlet," by George P. Hansen, late United States Consul at Elsinore, Denmark. Among the legendary records which have been preserved and incorporated into the history of Denmark, is that which tells us the story of Hamlet. Almost every writer of Danish history, modern and ancient, refers to him as an historic personage. But the true Hamlet is far different from that of Shakespeare, and lives long after avenging the death of his father, taking possession of the throne, and ruling in the despotic barbarism which characterized his age. The story is nicely told, and

aside from the interest derived from its Shakespearian counterpart, is valuable as history.

No modern theory of science has opened such a discussion as that of evolution, or the survival of the fittest. Just how far the facts correspond to the hypothesis is yet to be proved. The field is open to scientists and invites their acutest powers of investigation and generalization. "The Origin of the Fittest," by E. D. Cope, from D. Appleton & Co., is worthy of more than a passing notice, both on account of the high rank of its author as an anatomist and paleontologist, and the merit of the work itself. The book is in fact a collection of twenty papers covering a period of as many years, but nevertheless is a clear, logical statement of the facts upon which evolution is based.

"The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," by Edward Dowden, LL.D., published by J. B. Lippincott Co., brings again to our consideration a name we are too apt to neglect. Lives of Shelley have appeared before, but we may say that this easily leads them all in authority as well as in interest. With many manuscripts and other hitherto unavailable material, the author has produced a book worthy of so remarkable a genius as Shelley. Perhaps no man exhibits so many admirable traits coupled with such a disordered life, or lived a life so romantic, if the term may be used to include the results of his strange social theories.

In the magazine world there is evidence of renewed activity. *Atlantic* leaves nothing to be desired, and it would take a cynic to find anything there to criticize.

Harper's and *Century* will find a dangerous rival in *Scribner's* magazine, which starts out with the brightest prospects and an assured success that is deserved as well. *Lippincott's* still preserves its claim of being "eminently readable." Such a galaxy of monthlies may well delight the popular mind; and the United States may compliment herself as much as she likes upon the superiority of her magazines.

EXCHANGES.

The following new exchanges have been received during the last month:

The *University*, of which we had heard from its sister publication, the *University Quarterly*, is a paper which promises to be a credit both to those who originated it and to the institution from which it comes. We shall gladly exchange.

The *Coup d'Etat*, from Knox College, Ill., of which we have read such favorable comments in many of our exchanges, at last has reached us. We are quite pleased with the paper, and hope to number it among our regular visitors.

The *School Teacher*, a journal "devoted to approved methods and principles of teaching" and "to education in general," is a little monthly magazine published at Winston, N. C., by two Haverford alumni, J. L. Tomlinson, '73, and W. A. Blair, '81. The HAVERFORDIAN wishes them success.

The *York Collegian* is a rather awkward-looking paper coming from York College, Nebraska. It contains only eight pages, but since these are very large, and each has three columns of reading matter, it seems to be about equivalent to an ordinary sixteen-page paper. The different departments of the *Collegian* are well sustained, and its unwieldy size is the only thing we feel inclined to criticise.

The cutest little school magazine which we have seen for a long time is the *Penn Charter News*. It is well conducted throughout, and the old Penn Charter, which has prepared some of our best students in the past, can now aid in training future editors for the HAVERFORDIAN. Our young friend has, however, done great injustice to two of our proud Sophs by dubbing them "Freshie" in its joke column.

The *College Argus*, which several years ago was one of our regular exchanges, but which for a long time had ceased to visit us, wishes to renew our former friendship. We admire the *Argus* very much, except its cover, and are pleased to shake hands again. The department devoted to "Notes and Comments on Upper Class Studies" is a very good one. Candid criticism of any text book by a student must be of value to the instructor, and may be a potent means of keeping the college authorities out of "ruts" and abreast of the times.

The *Standard*, Mr. Henry George's new labor paper, has started on its career. We have received the initial number. There can be no doubt that there is cause for such a publication. The people need awakening to the fact that wealth is being gradually appropriated by the few, while labor is treated by these with more and more contempt. Already we hear that the vote must be taken away from "ignorant labor," and unless this ruinous tendency be overcome our republic must fall and a miserable aristocracy take its place. While Mr. George has set out to arouse the people to the realization of this fact, we doubt if he has taken the right plan. A paper five cents a copy, and \$2.50 a year, cannot have such a wide circulation among the laboring classes as a cheaper one. However, the tone of the publication is bold and fearless, and must produce a profound effect, if the laboring man can afford to buy it.

Now for a perusal of some of our old friends:

The *Wilmington Collegian* for January surprised us by its pale and wan appearance. On peeping between its covers we were still more surprised at discovering that it was pale with rage about our criticism of one of its November articles. Come, come, old boy, make up! We are perfectly willing to admit, if it will cool your anger, that we do ~~not~~ lack that peculiar "depth of thought" which would enable us to view either the past or present in the light of any deformed, distorted, irrational dogma, or set of dogmas, and then complacently assure ourselves that we were viewing phenomena in the light of truth.

The *Bates Student* has again changed the design of its cover, and this time has made a decided improvement. The *Student* ranks among the best college monthlies, and always contains something worth reading. We quote the following extracts from an editorial in the January issue which treats of an abuse by far too prevalent in Eastern colleges:

"We are glad that card-playing is not prevalent at Bates. Such an occupation may do for gamblers and blacklegs, but for honest, intelligent young men it is not the thing. It may do for the starved in soul and intellect, but college students should find some amusement better fitted to their station than shuffling a pack of greasy cards. 'Progressive Euchre,' 'Whist' and 'High Low Jack' are all members of the same family. Nothing connected with them is either tender, elevating or beautiful. Their tendency is, and always has been, to draw the mind away from weightier matters, and for young men who expect to be and to do something in life it is a needless waste of time and energy."

* * * * *

Young men, students especially, should leave card-playing to those who earn a living by questionable methods, or to those whose only occupation is killing time."

Our old friend, the *College Rambler*, has appeared in a tasteful new dress. It is pleasing to note the great development of this paper within the last two years.

The *Alabama University Monthly*, while maintaining its usual dignity and good sense in other departments, has lately allowed its exchange column to run wild. This is the way the various exchanges are addressed, after having noted some four or five individually:

"DEAR EXCHANGES:—We are entering upon the duties of a new year—our craft is already launched upon the pacific waters of another sea, which merges into the boundless ocean of time. Christmas and New Year, like lulling dreams, have come and gone,—and we hope the seasons have brought pleasures and happiness to the hearts of you all."

There is more of this kind, but space forbids its reproduction here. The case is a sad one! Still, the cause can be guessed, at least partly; for, just before this loving epistle, the editor states: "We would just give half of our lives

to be near enough, and high in favor, that we might *shake hands* with those brave ladies who edit the *Hamilton College Monthly*." Poor fellow! He will soon begin to write poetry now.

What can be the matter with the *Stevens Indicator*? During the whole of this college year we have received only *two copies*. Surely all the fault cannot lie in Uncle Sam's mail system. From the December number we learn that the *Indicator* has lately passed into the hands of a new management, and will be a strictly scientific paper in the future. We hope to receive it more regularly under the new regime.

The *Pacific Pharos* thus sensibly comments on the proposed intercollegiate press convention:

"Eastern college editors are discussing the advisability of holding a convention. The idea is an excellent one and deserves to be carried into effect. No editor, whether in the college or out, connected with the public press can afford to ignore the ideas of his fellow-editors, be they his rivals or not."

It seems strange to us that the different Pennsylvania college papers do not take a more active interest in proposed association of the State college press. We should like to suggest that the *Delaüware College Review* be asked to join in forming the association. This paper is not published far south of the state line, and, from its situation, could better belong to the Pennsylvania association than any other.

"Silence," in the *Notre Dame Scholastic* of January 15, is an essay which expresses very beautifully the great value of this corner-stone of Quakerism. It is impossible to read the production without thinking of Fox, Penn, Barclay, and the host of other worthies, who, in their silent "waitings," used to receive their inspirations.

We will be much indebted to the *Butler Collegian* if it will be so good as to send us a few specimens of those model Indiana Freshmen who, without any outside coercion, are at once so tame and gentle, and yet zealous for their class interests! The species, if it ever existed here, is now extinct. Please label them carefully, for we wish to place them in the museum.

The *Beacon* for January is a very good number. The editorials are especially strong. In the literary department are two interesting discussions of the fraternity question and an article, "The Freedmen at Home." The latter, although well written, seems too hard in its conclusions as to the mental capabilities of our negroes. The quaint poetry of Sir John Suckling is also criticised at some length.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Columbia's winning crew of last year has lost its stroke oar.

The Medical School of the University of Edinburgh now admits women.

The only mark in electives at Rutgers is that of the examination.

"A Junior at Yale has started a class in the Hawaiian language."

"A student at Vassar can limit her expenses, including books, to \$25 a year."

Bowdoin students recently had to attend prayers in a temperature of zero.

"Ex-President White has given his magnificent Historical Library of 30,000 books, to Cornell."

The Junior Class of Law at the Michigan University is said to contain a Catholic priest, 65 years old.

Previous to 1786, both Harvard and Yale students were ranked according to their social position.

The Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania is going to buy a steam launch for the use of the crew.

Women may now take the Harvard entrance examinations in any city where they are offered to men.

The Conference Committee of Princeton students which is to help in the discipline of the College, was elected on January 22d.

Princeton thinks of sending an expedition under Prof. Young to observe an eclipse of the sun in Russia, next August.

"It is reported that the editors of the new *Songs of Harvard* are to be prosecuted for infringement of copyright."

A new institution, Clark University, with an endowment of a million or more, will be founded at Worcester, Mass.

"A new Base Ball League is proposed between University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Lafayette, Wesleyan, Trinity, Cornell, St. John's, and Hobart."

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

—‡‡ DENTIST, ‡‡—

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An institution which has attained its present high standing through the superiority of the instruction and the great success attending students in their business engagements.

The course of lectures on Ethics, Civil Government, Political Economy and Commercial Geography, (first introduced by this institution), continues to be a distinctive and valuable feature of our business training.

Students may enroll at any time and pursue a full, partial or special course, as may be desired.

Send for circulars.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

FINELLI & WATTS,
Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

— AND —

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE
CENTURY
WATCH.

The Century Watch for Gentlemen is made to the special order of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. to supply the demand for a watch that possesses accurate time-keeping qualities at a popular price.

\$100

\$100

The average performance of this watch, owing to its fine adjustment, has exceeded the claims originally made for it (reliable time-keeping, running in many instances equal to watches of a much greater cost.

A new size in this watch has been introduced by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., measuring 17 Lignes and very thin, which is recommended for Evening Dress or where a watch of small proportions is desired.

THE
NEW
SIZE.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

—o—

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,

BAKERY,

Confectionery & Restaurant,

ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,

BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from
our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

**HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP,**

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES"
of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS,
By BEN PERLEY POORE
Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities
of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated
treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden
time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonder-
fully Popular. Agents report rapid sales.
Address for circular and terms, HUBBARD
BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.



D. C. CHALFANT,

STEAM-POWER

Book, Job & Label Printing,

133, 135 & 137 North Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY,
Annuals, Magazines, Catalogues, Programmes, Etc., Etc.



1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

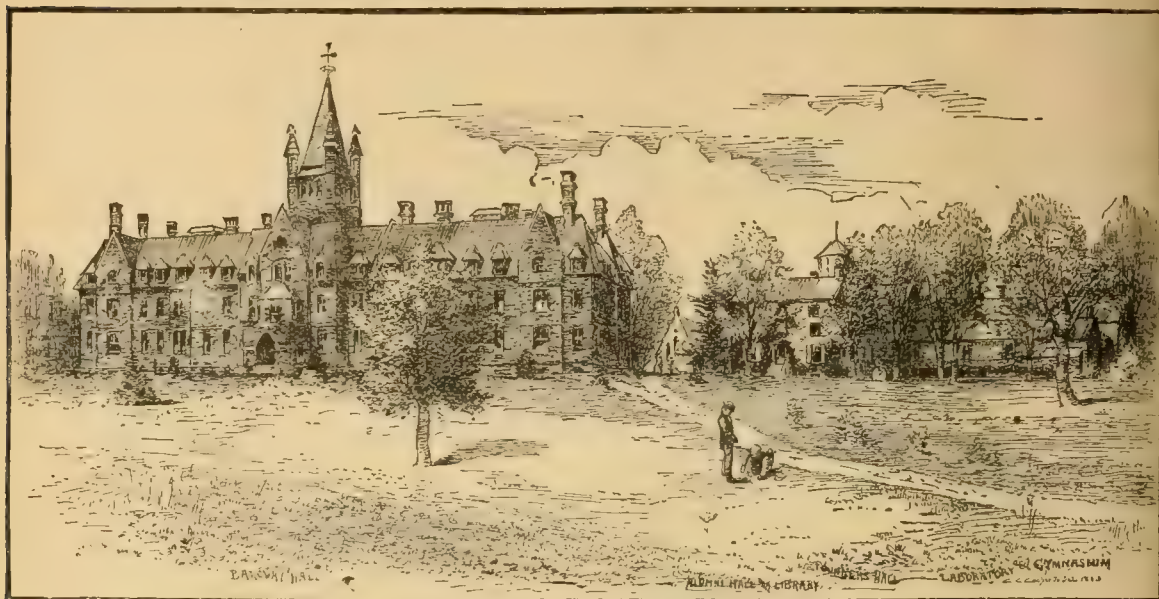
Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Gottingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Middletown University), Professor of Latin, and in charge of the Discipline.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Removal.

I beg to announce to my patrons and the public that I have removed my

Boot and Shoe Store

from the corner of Coopertown and Haverford roads to my NEW STORE, Lancaster Avenue, between Merion Ave., and Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.

H. J. HARRISON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gum Goods,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

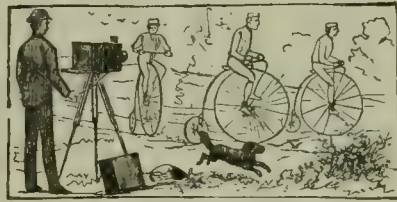
QUEEN & CO.



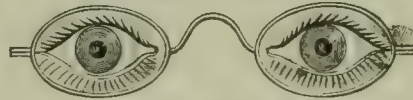
Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



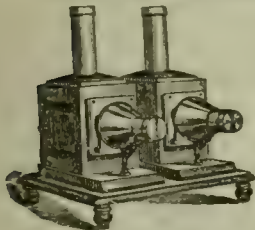
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

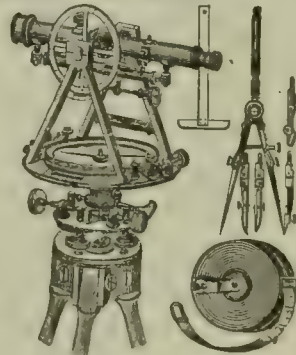


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

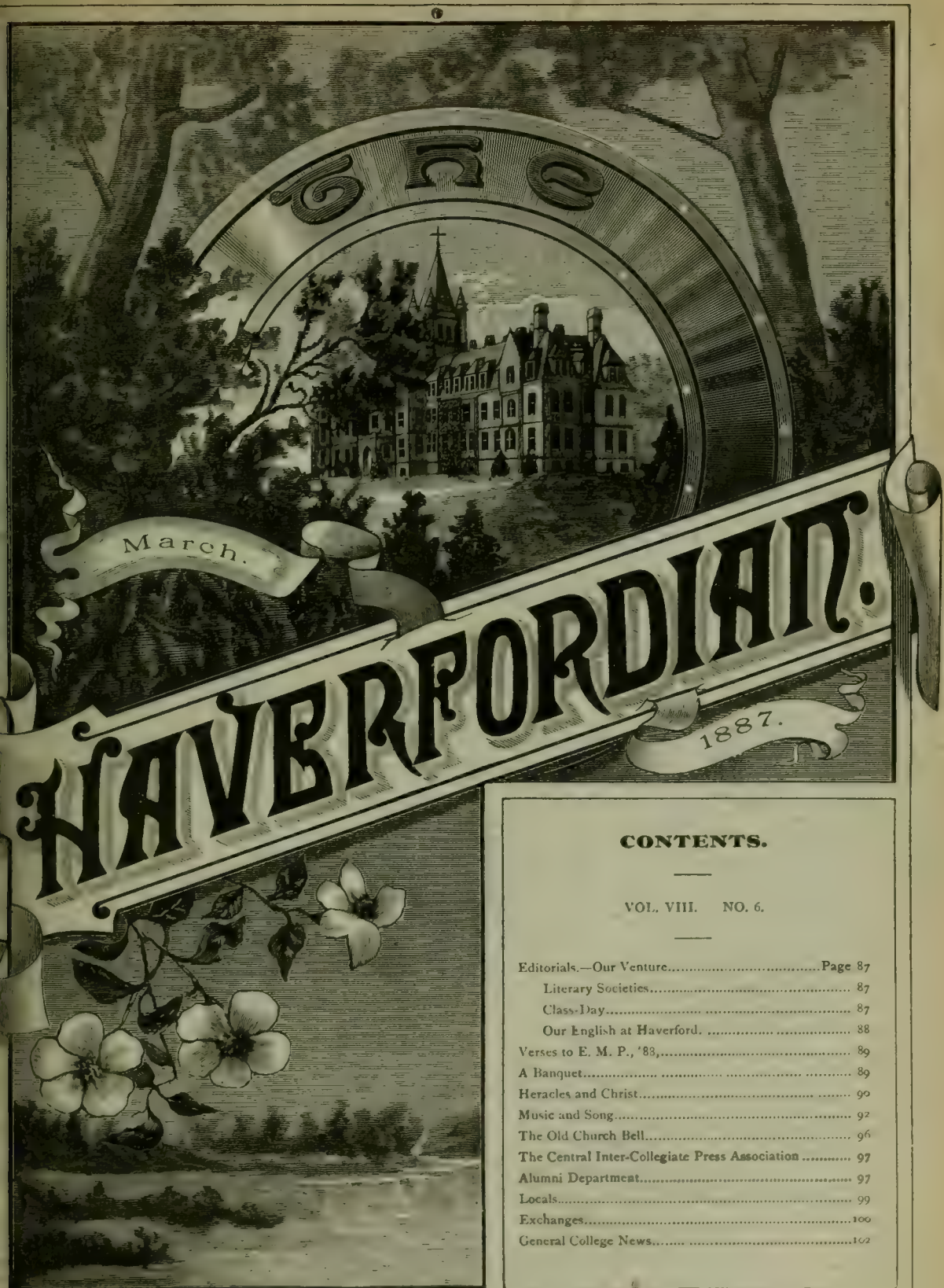
Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR

COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 6.

Editorials.—Our Venture.....	Page 87
Literary Societies.....	87
Class-Day.....	87
Our English at Haverford.	88
Verses to E. M. P., '83.....	89
A Banquet.....	89
Heracles and Christ.....	90
Music and Song.....	92
The Old Church Bell.....	96
The Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association	97
Alumni Department.....	97
Locals.....	99
Exchanges.....	100
General College News.....	102

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,

TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,307,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference,	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
ASA S. WING,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMEKE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
JAMES V. WATSON.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE

DRY PLATES

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
"B." Plates for Landscapes, "A." Plates for Transparencies.
For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.
JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

The Girard

LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

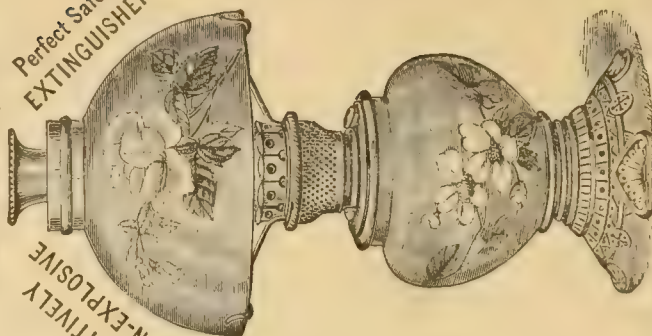
THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS. Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY.
Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

CHAMPION LAMP

Patented Jan. 19th, 1886.

Perfect Safety
EXTINGUISHER
POSITIVELY
NON-EXPLOSIVE



Medals and Diplomas have been awarded the "Champion Lamp" over all competitors by the "Franklin Institute" (Novelty Exhibition) and the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society" 1885. Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

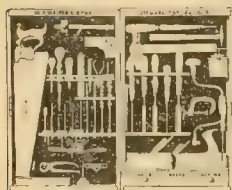
A. J. WEIDENER, Sole owner of Patent.
No. 36 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR,
Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

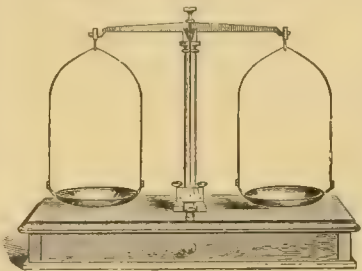
H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.
Assay Weights.



Analytical Balances.
Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

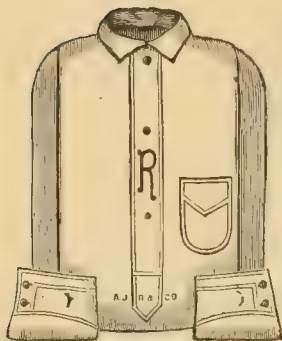
—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

The Largest Sporting Goods House

IN AMERICA.



A. J. REACH & CO.,

Phila., Pa.

23 South Eighth St.



Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Gymnasium, Boating, &c., &c.,

UNIFORMS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to College Uniforms.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.



"COLUMBIA" CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,

No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., March, 1887.

No. 6.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman.*

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager.*

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business Mgr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE formation of a College Press Association, which occurred under such favorable auspices on the 19th ult., meets with our hearty approval. The good to be derived is so evident, and the call for college unity so urgent, that anything which promotes it is more than welcome. To make it a success entire co-operation, and united feeling are necessary. All personal preference or presumed college superiority should be absent. Jealousy will kill it quicker than anything. The full representation and the active interest shown, augur well. The absence of any representative from our neighboring university was noticeable.

ANY change in the present arrangement of the literary societies at Haverford, should be most carefully weighed before it is carried into effect. It is evident, of course, that the interest in society work, with a few notable exceptions, has reached low-water mark. Whatever the reasons of this literary apathy may be, and some of them are patent enough, we cannot discuss them here. It is rather our duty to remove these causes than to make any vital change in the societies themselves. Any plan of amalgamation will meet the full opposition of all ex-members of both, and so seems unadvisable. Anything which will enlarge the audiences, as joint or public meetings, and at the same time infuse more of a literary spirit into our life here, must meet the approval of all. It will take a determined loyal effort to accomplish this. No half-hearted methods will be of any avail. Let us make our societies, not what they once were, only, but more than that, make them the center and spring of our literary life here at Haverford.

WHEN a friend lately asked us: "Why doesn't Haverford have a class-day?" we couldn't tell him, except that we never had had such a thing. But the argument that whatever is not, is wrong, is as fallacious as Pope's "Whatever is, is right." We don't intend to set forth the arguments for such a custom, but there certainly are none against it. Instances of colleges without class-day exercises are rare. Indeed they

are often the most enjoyable fetes of the year, and many an Alumnus looks back with pleasure to the day when his class held sway at his Alma Mater. At any rate, a day when prophet and poet, orator and historian hold high carnival cannot but be crowded with pleasant memories. Closely allied to this, is the issuing of a college annual, by either the Junior or the Senior class. Two great advantages offset whatever objections there may be to such a publication; condensing into one issue all the leading items of the year, an annual, being in fact, a college directory, and usually a pecuniary credit to be put down against commencement expenses or class banquet. These two features, distinctively collegiate only, need some good active work to secure their consummation.

WE wish to call the attention of our students to their use of the English language. It has been said by those outside that Haverford men do not use good English. Whether this is more true of Haverford than of other colleges, it is certain that our men do not use their native tongue with the grace and elegance or even with the correctness due from college men. Their principal defect seems to be poverty of expression and indistinctness in the use of words. It sometimes happens that a student in recitation room finds himself unable to explain something which he thoroughly understands; and it often happens that he explains it in language so indistinct and shadowy as to veil completely his real meaning. So it is that a student who is master of his subject, fails to make

a good recitation because he is not master of his language.

More conspicuous and more disgraceful is the use of bad grammar. It is remarkable, but quite true, that some who rarely have a wrong accent or a wrong termination in Greek, commit some sin against English syntax whenever they open their mouths. It is not the lack of knowledge. When they write, care and attention remove the errors: it is their spoken language—that which is developed by use and association,—which is bad.

Furthermore, we should notice the general laxity in pronunciation and the slothfulness in enunciation. To these branches of good speech, we may say, our men pay scarcely any attention. Their pronunciation is like Sam Wellers spelling,—“according to the taste and fancy of the speller;” and they forget entirely that a clear, distinct and correct utterance is a necessary ornament of orthography.

The correction of these faults must lie with the students. It is beyond the province of the faculty. The English education which one acquires at college, is theoretical rather than practical. Unfortunately, in entrance examinations, it is too often the custom to assume the preparation in English and to confine the examinations to the classics and mathematics. The student, therefore, is left to his own care and to his associations for good English; and the rule is that a student who uses bad English upon entrance will use bad English at his graduation.

We are dealing with a subject of no secondary importance. One bears in his language the stamp of his culture, not the

extent of his learning or the activity of his faculties, but the general effect of his education upon his mind. He may be a profound philosopher, a ready linguist or a subtle mathematician, but his language will still indicate the cultivation of his mind and the development of his higher senses. A cultured mind prefers naturally a pure speech; and one who is not sensitive to a solecism, a barbarism, or a mispronunciation must necessarily have in him an element of vulgarity and coarseness.

TO E. M. P., '88.

How little thought we, three short months ago,
When thou wast here with us, and thoughtful grown,
We talked together of the dim unknown,
How soon thy soul these mysteries would know;
First of our plighted band
To reach that unknown land.

Weary and blind, still search we for the true;
But thou, most fortunate, thy lot is best,
To sleep forever in eternal rest,
Or live forever, finding ever new
And grander, higher truth
In thy perpetual youth.

Ah! no surprise was thine, whiche'er it be,
The life or sleep? No bigot's blighting creed
Had fettered thy great soul, which true indeed
To truth where'er it seemed, soared nobly free,
Over all dogma's cant
And walls of adamant.

But though to thee most blest has been thy fate,
The blind old world has need for such as thou;
For, wedded to her blindness, even now
She loads with curses, burning with her hate,
Who strives to break in twain
Her dark creeds' galling chain.

Yet we who wait awhile, then follow soon
Where thou hast led, will follow in thy path,
Scorning the dull world's malice and its wrath;
Striving to rouse it, craving but the boon
To cry on ceaselessly:
"Awake, arise, be free!" —H. S. ENGLAND.

A BANQUET.

AMID slush and mud and rain, the Senior class assembled at the St. George Hotel, on the evening of February 26th; but it made little difference how the elements battled, for the discord without only made more evident the concord within. It was the occasion of '87's Class Banquet. Shortly after eight o'clock the last member arrived, and the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open and eighteen hardy, healthy, hungry students sat down to the best the land affords. To write out the menu would make this account needlessly long, but experience teaches that croquettes and terrapin, pheasants and ices, induce strange spirits. Capacities were enlarged to a dangerous limit, but no one wanted to stop first.

When talking and eating began to lag, toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: "Our Record," H. W. Stokes; "Personal Peculiarities of '87," F. H. Strawbridge; "The Future of '87," A. C. Garret; "The Class of '88," G. B. Wood; "Peculiarities of Professors and others whom we have met at Haverford," W. H. Futrell; "Our Successors at Haverford," B. Newhall; "Our Twin Star," R. J. White, and "Our Alma Mater," A. H. Baily. The hall was a continuous roar of laughter during these responses. A few appropriate presents had been placed in the hands of the toastmaster of the occasion, J. E. Philips, Jr., and these were then presented among shouts of mirth. The class song was sung, and the college yell closed an occasion which will long linger in our memories as one of exceptional fraternity and unity coupled with hilarity, while the prevailing sentiment was expressed in response to "Our Alma Mater," "Here's to Haverford, right or wrong; when she is right, may she stay right, and when she is wrong may she be made right."

HERACLES AND CHRIST.

THIS Grecian god is familiar to the majority of the educated world chiefly as a hero, about whose name are woven many a tale of exploits of wonderful strength and bravery. The strangling of Antaeus, the capture of Cerberus, the slaughter of the Nemean lion, etc., are feats that have made his name a synonym for great muscular power. It would not be without interest or profit, to trace the origin and significance of his many labors to services rendered by some prehistoric benefactor, in subduing the adverse forces of nature. For example, the fabled killing of the Hydra, that monster with nine ever renascent heads, is referred to the draining of the Lernean Marshes, the heads representing the springs that fed them, while the fire that eventually destroyed them, was in fact the burning of the forests, which sheltered the water, and rendered it difficult of access. However it is not our purpose to cater to the iconoclastic spirit of the age, nor to follow the example of children, who pick beautiful objects to pieces, in order to learn their Why and How. The ruthless slaughterers of the tales of Pocahontas and William Tell will surely have to answer for their blood before an æsthetic and poetic tribunal; for though they have served dull Fact, they have striven to rob the artistic world of some of its ripest and fairest creations. Indeed a yet more ardent school is rapidly extending the worship of the god Protoplasm, and reveres the mystic growth of Evolution with superstitious awe.

It is not, therefore, the Argive hero, and his elevation to divine estate, nor the visionary consolidation into a symmetrical whole of actual deeds by diverse benefactors, nor yet a study of comparative mythology, his identification with some Sun-God or Tyrian Melkarth, and the origin of his cult, with which we have to do. It is

rather the god as we find him in Grecian poetry and art, in his relation to the conceptions of the painters of his character, and to that religion, which has superseded the system of which he was a part. While the Hebrew conceived man as created in the image of God, the Greek formed his gods in the likeness of men. Heracles, however, would seem to form an exception to this rule; he was a man with the powers and attributes of a god. And just here we catch the first indication of that curious and striking analogy between the character and action of Heracles and Christ. Both spent their life on earth in an unwearying round of service for their fellow men, both disregarded self for the good of others, both achieved wondrous deeds in the physical world unparalleled before or since. Of course, the differences are numerous and vital. One was the true and only God, the other a rough and burly giant with many a blemish in his character. One was an actual and immortal reality, the other a poetic conception, founded upon a scanty basis of fact. Complete similarity, of course, is lacking, but the analogy remains, nevertheless, true and forcible. It may seem strange that such a lofty and noble character, so striking a contrast to the lustful Zeus, the bloody Ares, and the jealous Hera, should not have occupied a higher place in Grecian mythology. We must remember, however that the virtues of the ancients were wisdom, valor, beauty and love, typified in Athene, Ares, Apollo, and Eros, their favorite divinities. The Christian virtues of self-denial, helping others, humility, and submission, were not fully recognized, and consequently their exemplification took rather a low rank.

This virtue of submission is shown by Heracles in his complete resignation to the labors imposed upon him by Eurystheus, a course of action very rare in classic times, and he here foreshadows the perfect humility of the meek and lowly Jesus. More-

over, the idea of Redeemer or Deliverer is very frequently associated with the name of Heracles, especially in the mind of the great tragedians. In fact, nearly all of his famous twelve labors consisted in freeing some person, or country, from a destructive and invincible pest. Braving all the dangers of Hades, he rescues the hero Theseus from the hopeless bondage, to which he was there subjected. The story of Prometheus and the bold conception of Aeschylus furnish perhaps the strongest instance to point. Bound to the rocky slopes of Caucasus, while "The bright chains eat with their burning cold into his bones," and "Heaven's winged hound" hourly tears his heart, he suffers all the torment of a Job, yet like him he refuses to curse the Power above him, like him he finally, in spirit at least, utters that trumpet tone, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" Among other passages is this:—

"From her seed
Shall spring the strong He, famous with the bow,
Whose arm shall break my fetters off."

The prophesied Redeemer comes, Heracles, a scion of the royal house of Io, his father the supreme god, and, shooting the torturing bird, frees the giant from his pain, and absolves him from the penalty of his transgression. Euripides, by the clear light of his genius and the warm reality of his intense humanity, shows him to us as the kind, tender-hearted friend, the self-sacrificing benefactor. In all the incidents of his rescue of Alcestis, we can see the perfect unselfishness of the man, and feel the throbbing of the ever sympathetic heart. As in his freeing of Theseus, he achieves a triumph over death, an exceedingly rare power in ancient days, and brings back to life the loved and dear, as did the Nazarene in later days. Alcestis stands again upon the earth, and the happy pair in unison breathe gratitude for this greatest of all boons. The Greek girl in Browning's transcript, who recites the poem, filled with ad-

miration for the generous soul before her mental view, bursts forth:

"Gladness be with thee, Helper of our world!
I think this is the authentic sign and seal
Of Godship, that it ever waxes glad
And more glad, until gladness blossoms, bursts
Into a rage to suffer for mankind,
And recommence at sorrow: drops like seed
After the blossom, ultimate of all."

In the life history of this hero-god some analogous circumstances present themselves. He is born the son of Zeus, who is identical with the Roman Jupiter. Disregarding the common character of a supreme divinity, recognized by all peoples and at all times, let us look at the word itself. It is derived from the primitive, "Dyaus", light, and "pitar," father, *i. e.*, Jupiter is "Father of lights," the exact words of James, as applied to God the Father, of the Christian faith. Or taking another view, since "heaven" is primarily the vault of the sky, the source of light and the original object of worship among the early Ayans, we may render this word as "Our Father who art in Heaven." When Heracles comes to maturity he is tested by temptation in its strongest forms, as was Christ in the wilderness, and comes forth victorious, following henceforth the guidance of Virtue in implicit obedience. The wild beasts are vanquished by him, as were passions and sins by his great follower, uncleanness put away from the Augean stables of the human heart, and death conquered and crushed. At last, their life work finished, the end comes. Like as Christ died on Mt. Calvary through the the treason of his disciple, inspired by Satan, his conquered enemy, so did Heracles die on Mt. Ceta by the poison of Nessus, his vanquished foe, administered by his own wife. Their spirits ascended to their Father above, and to divine station, while the direct agents of death destroyed themselves in remorse. Similar in paternity, in action, in character and in death, analogous in general law and in particular circumstance, the imperfect concep-

tion of the Greek finds its perfect realization in the advent of the Saviour of the world. The ancient heathen type of Christ has gained a complete fruition.

In tracing this analogy, both characters have, of course, been treated from a purely human standing point. The life and death of the God, Christ, have achieved infinitely more for mankind than those of the god, Heracles. As has been said before, it is an analogy merely. If we would seek any cause or reason for this, a partial one may doubtless be found in the fact, that the religious aspirations and conceptions of cultured mankind are universally similar. Heracles is not the only god, who bears a likeness to Christ; Buddha and others show great resemblance in life and character. However this character, which the high conception of Heracles exemplified, was not especially admired by the Greek or Roman, and it is remarkable that in their way of regarding things, it should have lodged in the hearts of any, or found expression at all. Yet the nobler, loftier nature often asserted itself in spite of creed and custom, and not a few Greeks drew near in heart and soul to the truths of Christianity. Sophocles, Aeschylus, Socrates, Plato, all saw quite clearly the light of true religion, and their disciples in the fair "City of the Violet Crown" might later have welcomed with joy the God, whom they ignorantly worshipped, declared by the eloquent lips of the Cilician Jew.

This sketch of the mighty hero-god may fitly be closed with the delicate tribute of Schiller in his "The Ideal or Life":—

"Deep degraded to a coward's slave,
Endless contests bore Alcides brave,

* * * * *

All the torments, every toil of earth
Hera's hatred on him could impose,
Well he bore them, from his fated birth
To life's grandly mournful close.

Till the God, the earthly part forsaken
From the man in flames asunder taken,
Drank the heavenly ether's purer breath.
Joyous in the new unwonted lightness,
Soared he upwards to celestial brightness,
Earth's dark heavy burden lost in death.

MUSIC AND SONG.

ANYONE who has felt the full effect of a master's music executed by a masterly performer, can scarcely fail to wonder how these combinations of clear sound, so mechanically produced and in themselves so intangible and indescribable, can possess such moving power over some equally intangible but deep-rooted sense within ourselves. And speculation on what this sense may be is full of possibilities. It certainly does not seem to be the intellect, for there is no chain of thought started, which then affects the emotions; nor, when music makes us feel gay or sad, it is the suggestion of any gay scene or sad event, which we may have experienced, that produces the effect; or if it does start lines of thought or recall memories, they come secondarily, and are caused by the emotions not by the music. But the magical chords shift and slant like the colors of a Northern Light, and play upon our very existence, shaping our aspirations and desires with a power unresisted by the abandoned will. Perhaps a sharp line of treble tips the harmonies with silver, then all our perceptions seem as clear as light; or the base tones strike deeper and deeper till boundless depths of feeling, revealed by the responses there awakened, are then first discovered within ourselves, and we feel ready to wrestle with the elements. The music pleads or arouses, dances or mourns, and we follow all its moods as if we were one with it; our sensibilities await every change as keenly as live embers fanned to scintillation. It does not seem to be tones which affect us; for any note struck alone, however clear and mellow it may be, does not produce emotion. It is the melody of succession and the concord of simultaneous notes which produce this effect,—not the sounds, but the mysterious relation of sounds one to another. The way in which these affect the mind seems very inexplic-

able. No one would deny that the effect may be called emotion, yet a metaphysician's definition of an emotion, that it is a feeling of pleasure or pain associated with some idea which has been suggested to the mind, fails here, because the simple changes of chords or an unexpected turn of melody suggest no idea to the intellect,—bring up no picture before the mind's eye with which the emotion is associated. Ideas are intellectual, and music seems most fully to hold sway when the intellect is silenced and the whole mind is centred in this condition of feeling. In fact nothing appears to point more surely to the existence of some mental part superior to the intellect than the effect of music upon us. Whether we call this existence spirit or soul, it is not conversant with words or thoughts, but plays above them, and the nearest that we can know of its nature is that it is like the grandest music. To it music is a language, as words are to the intellect. Its movements are emotions, as thoughts are the movements of the intellect: but its language few know and almost none speak, and to its manifestations scarcely any pay attention. They say it is visionary, transcendental; yet there is reason to think that if it sounds rightly, the thoughts of the intellect and the actions of the body will fall in harmonious order to its tune. Everything ungraceful and wrong is a discord with this music, and in most of us this discord drowns the music so that we never hear it. And this personal music is a part of and in perfect accord with the universal music which rules all things. As I said, music is a better language, and one that few of us understand, but in which only the great master-composers spoke and wrote. The present is eminently the reign of the intellect; science holds sway and its grand generalizations infatuate us with the perfection of their symmetry; the intellect is the highest part with which most of us are fully acquainted and its possibilities of de-

velopment are perhaps nearly limitless; but in its present stage it seems bounded by easily reached confines. Words are its language; and since the music language does not reach all of us, a language that compromises between thought in words and feeling in music was found and has long been beloved by most of mankind. That is Poetry. Now perhaps we may see the place held by Poetry. It is a language which is to reach the emotional or spiritual nature, which seems in such close communication with music, through the medium of the intellect; both poetry and music must have that order of symmetry, in the former called measure, in the latter, "time," which seems to be craved by an insatiable appetite of our higher being; and as the sounds of music, moulded into melodies and harmonies, are inwoven in the framework of "time," so the thoughts of poetry, moulded into figures and suggestions, are constrained in the symmetry of metre, rhyme, verse and stanza. This thought must be clear and refined, suggestive of beauty in things or actions, just as the notes of a musical instrument must be pure and true,—devoid of all harshness. So that anything inelegant or repulsive is as foreign to poetry, as a cracked bell would be to a chime. The essential difference between these two arts is, that in poetry, thoughts affect the "inner sense" of the intellect and by their quality make a faint vibration of response upon the emotional nature, and in music, sounds, through the outer sense of the hearing, reach more directly the same destination. The intellect is the bridge between the spirit and the outer world,—a bridge full of obstructions. Thought brings in the figures of this outer world, and we obtain ideas of them: music suggests no objects, creates no ideas, does not need to cross the obstructed bridge of the intellect, but appeals straight to the spirit in its own language. Thought has "meaning,"—*i. e.* it means something to the intellect; music

is meaningless, for its meaning is only perceived by the spirit.

This is an unusual distinction, at least scientifically and one which, like all other hypotheses, no doubt would present many objections; but it seems to account for observed relations and will serve to aid us in understanding the province and necessary characteristics of poetry.

If we compare Wordsworth's "Excursion" with Poe's "Bells," for example, we find the extremes of poetic quality, the didactic and the lyric, and it is not hard to say which of the two is the more like music. Lyrical poetry again may be said to comprise among its many forms, that which is called the Song, and which most nearly of all, approaches the nature of music. It is the poetry which has a quality that is light and free, without much logical meaning, but full of spirit and suggestion. It is a rare kind; but Tennyson's "Bugle Song" is a good example. We will examine a stanza.

"The splendor falls on Castle walls,
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow! Set the wild echoes flying.
Blow, bugle! Answer Echoes! Dying, dying, dying."

If you were very matter-of-fact you would perhaps say: What does it mean? Probably it would not mean much to a matter-of-fact person, and in fact meaning is not what is to be desired, but rather feeling. The poet has laid his hands upon the keys and strikes the first chords. Immediately we know where we are; if he had been composing music, these first notes would have been deep, grand, but stirring, and their strength would have set our spirits in accord with his mood in an instant; but since poetry must appeal first to the intellect, he conjures up images, ideas; he tells us what we are to imagine, and with the rolling words we see an old rock-bound castle, high-set among the Alps; the gol-

den sunset light is striking across turret and mountain, the deep blue lake sparkles in the departing rays, the mountain torrent plunges from the cliff, the shadows in the valley and high glen, the gloom of the pines that cling to the great Alps are all purpled with evening haze; the air is cool, and so pure, so straight from the elements, that its odor suggests no thought: then suddenly, amid the grand scene, out of the silence, pure, sweet and terrible, breaks the bugle call, and its echoes fly away far and high, like ten thousand answering voices. We have, perhaps, seen such a scene, and heard the bugle's "wild echoes flying," and we recall how fast they did seem to be flying, and how wild they were,—for who could pursue them? The feelings that then welled up are re-awakened, now mellow with time,—which means that the emotion is left purified by forgetfulness of all the discomforts which were at the time alloyed with our perfect enjoyment, such as the cares of a tourist's life, the oppressive feeling in the midst of a strange people, or homesickness. All this is what is meant by "suggestion"; and the genius of the poet is in his ability to suggest so much in six short lines. Though one would say that the stanza contained no thought whatever, yet the beauty of the ideas or imaginations formed awakens the response of emotion in our spirit. Now we will examine the stanza more minutely.

First, we may see that it has a number of words which combine musical vowel sound with beautiful associations of meaning:—"splendor," "castle," "old," "wild," "cataract," "glory," "bugle," "echoes," "flying," "dying": every one has its vivid associations; and of all words in our language "bugle" seems to me one of the most exquisite. It is as strenuous, musical and rhythmic as the sound of the instrument; it begins with the sudden "b," bends through the pure "u"-sound and lapses with the roll of a liquid. The word "flying"

seems full of swift fearfulness, and "dying" strikes a note of sadness which accords well with the poet's feeling, while both its sense and the triple repetition close the stanza fitly with their sinking cadence. The alliteration should be noticed in the second and third lines, as another musical aid. Then there are two strong rhythmic effects resulting from the "quantity" of the words employed. The first is:—"And the wild cataract leaps,"—Here all the syllables before "leaps" are rather short, so that the accent and pause are withheld and gather a cumulative effect before bursting in the word which is meant to be forcible; an extra syllable and the hard consonants in "cataract," give it a grating sound which also increases the intensity of the line. The second rhythmic effect is: "Set the wild echoes flying." The first three words are rather short, and gather up the time, which is then released in the long, sonorous "echoes," according with the real sound.

These effects must not be supposed to be imaginary, for they all conspire harmoniously to affect our minds. It is, in fact, very largely such musical effects of language that give poetry its influence, as distinguished from prose, though perhaps this results mainly from the greater frankness of emotion which is permitted to find expression in poetry. But the strangest fact of it is that though word-sounds, alliteration and cadence, appear so artificial when analysed, they are not to be produced by any rule, but are only born, so to speak, involuntarily in the mind of a genius.

The second verse of the "Bugle Song" is no less wonderful. The poet's feeling changes: his fingers move to the trebles of his key-board, and there they ring out still sweeter music:

"Oh, hark! Oh, hear! How thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going;
Oh, sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of elf-land faintly blowing!
Blow! Let us hear the purple glens replying.
Blow, bugle! Answer echoes! Dying, dying, dying."

The whole stanza seems "thin and clear." The echoes go flying, flying on and on and on, till their very distance makes the tiny sound seem something strange and supernatural. They scatter down every glen, and seeking out every flower and grass-blade, waken all the elves from their hiding places and call them out to answer the challenge with their silvery chorus.

But having closely examined the first stanza, we will leave the song, only noting that the third stanza is more serious, having a definite thought, and thus abandons a little its song character. But the pure song, I suppose, is very rare, and multitudes of poems entitled "songs," bear no claim to that distinction. Tennyson, however, wrote several others which come near the ideal; such are: "Sweet and Low," "Break, Break, Break," and "The Poet's Song." Each one strikes a different key, and they possess such delicate shades of meaning as to be very hard to define. The last one has a strange sort of confidence and splendor that is very fascinating, though it is perhaps the least song-like of the four. I cannot forbear further mentioning, as examples of songs, Kingsley's "Brook," which is so very "clear and cool," and that marvel of poetry, the song in "Marmion" beginning: "Where shall the lover rest." The symmetry and antithesis of feeling, the intensity and music of this latter, are little short of matchless. American life does not seem to be very productive of songs. The "Betrayal," by Sidney Lanier, and one of his beginning: "May the Maiden," however, are good examples. Of our elder poets' work, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," seems to me to "sing" rather more than any other.

So we have attempted to trace the relationship between music and poetry, and a little of the means by which the latter effects its conquests. The song is that quality of poetry which is most nearly allied to music, because it is the least

intellectual; and in this age, when we think that we have no time to waste on such unsubstantial things as music and poetry, the short, intense song may be the kind of art which will most effectually reach our emotions and keep them in proportion, and so it may be the form which will hold first place in our future literature.

The arts are all related. By whatever channels they reach us, all aim at the same goal; all seek to pierce through sense and intellect,—to cut their way through the phalanxes of dullness with which our manners are now besieging us, and attaining to the higher nature, to sound upon its untuned strings.

Harmony rules the Universe; the laws of nature are chords in the great music: beauty is harmony; art is beauty, and whatever brings us to a love of these things makes each of us one clear note in the same great music. All the courses of things tend to hush the discord and to make all ring clear to the universal tune. Now we can better understand the counsel which Kingsley gave to his little daughter:

“And so make Life, Death and that vast Forever
One grand sweet song.”

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

Two miles or more from my father's door
A church on the hillside stood,
Whose spire raised high to the changeful sky
The sign of the Holy Rood,
And the ponderous tongue of the bell that swung
In its belfry to and fro,
Spoke loud and clear through the changing year
In its tone of joy or woe.

In the cool spring morn when the grass and corn
Were covered with shining dew;
When the world was still and over the hill
The sun rolled into view,
Then its voice was blent, as its echo went
Far out on the crystal air,
With the low of herds, and the song of birds,
As it rang for the matin prayer.

In the summer's heat, when a perfume sweet
Came up from the meadows low,
Where the ground was strown with the grass new
mown
To wilt in the noonday glow,
Then the sound that woke with its measured stroke,
Was fainter than that at prime,
And the mowers ceased from their toil, released
By the sound of its welcome chime.

In the autumn days when the hills were ablaze,
In scarlet and crimson drest,
When the sun dropt low in the fiery glow
Of the forest that lay to the west,
Then, trembling in air like the voice of a prayer
That is breathed in a cloister dim,
Came the fall and swell of the old church bell,
As it rang for the vesper hymn.

When the fields were white, and the moon's pale
light
Played over the Frost King's shield;
When the babbling rill by his power was still,
And the lake by his breath congealed,
Then the old bell rang with a shriller clang
Than it knew when the fields were green,
And the sharp, clear note of its brazen throat
Came down on the northwind keen.

In the summer's glow, or the winter's snow,
In the morn, or at the eventide,
Two tones of the bell e'er cast a spell
When they rang through the country wide:
'Twas the joyful sound which it pealed around
When happy lovers were wed,
And the heavy roll of its solemn toll,
When it rang for the peaceful dead.

Still the cross points high to the changeful sky,
And the bell speaks loud and clear;
But the echoes sleep in the silence deep
Far off from my listening ear:
Yet in dreaming mood I have often stood
In the place that I knew so well;
And I often hear, in my memory's ear,
The sound of the old church bell.

THE CENTRAL INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE benefits of organization are so patent and unions are so common, that the only surprising thing is that such an association as that mentioned above was not formed long ago. In accordance with opinions expressed by various college journals in Pennsylvania, a meeting of the editors was called at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, for February 19th. Eight journals responded with fifteen delegates, as follows: Lafayette, two; Lehigh, one; Muhlenburg, one; Franklin and Marshall, two; Swarthmore, three; Ogontz, two; Geneva, one, and Haverford two. J. E. Philips, Jr., of Haverford, was made temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization reported a constitution and by-laws, which, after careful amending, was adopted. Under the new constitution the officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz.: W. G. Underwood, of Swarthmore, *President*; Miss Little, of Ogontz, *Secretary and Treasurer*; and Messrs. Roe, of Lafayette; Martin, of Geneva; Smith, of Lehigh; Philips, of Haverford, and the President an *Executive Committee*.

After election, a paper on the exchange department of a college paper, was read by H. S. England, of Haverford, followed by discussion by Messrs. Cummings, of Lafayette; Jenkins, of Swarthmore, and others. The various systems of electing editors, their compensation, and under whose authority a college journal should be issued, elicited remarks from Martin, of Geneva; Roe, of Lafayette; Underwood, of Swarthmore and England, of Haverford. After a spirited discussion as to what kind of matter should compose a college monthly; whether athletics or literary articles, or local matter, or all, the convention adjourned.

Among the leading features of the Constitution is the writing of circular letters

among the component members of the Association, in order to give authentic news, promote closer relations, etc. A copy of the Constitution will be sent to all the colleges within the Middle States; and many more are expected to become members of The Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1887.

You were so good, Mr. Editor, as to ask me to send you some reminiscences of Haverford during the life of '74. In answer to that request, it seems to me that there are no recollections of our day better worth recalling than those of one official whose life closed in our year. It is no disparagement to others who have served her long and well, to say that Alma Mater never gave her sons more priceless gifts than the influence and friendship of such a man as was her President, Samuel J. Gummere. Since his death in 1874, three college generations have come and gone, it is not unfitting, therefore, to record anew some faint tribute to a memory which should be handed down from class to class.

Samuel J. Gummere was born at Rancocas, N. J., in 1811. His education was received at the school of his father, John Gummere, established in Burlington in 1814. His schoolmates testify to his unusual ability in mathematics, it being related that as a little boy he was accustomed to sit on the laps of the young men and work out for them their problems in algebra and mensuration. In 1831 he filled the position of classical teacher at Providence, and in 1835 came to Haverford, as Assistant Professor in Mathematics, under his father, then president. In 1843, together with his father, he re-opened their famous school in Burlington, which was crowded with pupils from almost every state and the Spanish Isles. In 1862 he

accepted a call to the Mathematical Chair at Haverford, was made president a few years later, which office he adorned till his death, on the 21st of October, 1874.

There is much unwritten of what may be called the dark days of the college, which, if truly written, would show how great were the services of President Gummere, while he held the helm with matchless patience and tact, when the best friends of the college were discouraged and divided in council. The strain which he bore so silently, doubtless largely contributed to his death, which was the result of general prostration, and which his simple life and sound constitution should have postponed to the full scriptural limit.

Professor Gummere was of such a modest, retiring disposition that a casual acquaintance would scarcely have realized how versatile were his acquirements, how really remarkable were his intellectual powers. His reputation as an astronomer and mathematician was national; and his interest in these sciences lead him to accompany Professor Morton's party to Iowa, to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, in 1869. To profound scholarship in the exact and physical sciences, he added an excellent knowledge of the classics and a ready proficiency in the modern languages, and of these he was especially fond of the Spanish. An extended course of reading, guided by a correct and simple taste together with the enlarged views gained by considerable travel at home and abroad, contributed a completeness to his culture that many men so eminently gifted in one direction often miss. Reticent and undemonstrative by nature, he was genial and approachable and in private life often displayed flashes of chaste wit and humor of high order. His talent for imparting knowledge and maintaining discipline was wondrous; his mere presence ensured unconscious good order

and attention. His was the hand of steel 'neath the glove of silk. In person he was slight and almost spare, of active habits and a tireless walker; he loved to walk about the grounds, to frequent the cricket matches; for every student, Senior or Freshman, he had a pleasant word or smile when he met them. I can scarcely recall Maple avenue without seeing his form, going to or from his house to his college. The affectionate respect for him which every student carried away with him, amounted almost to reverence, and their recollection of him grew brighter year by year, as they mixed with the world and found how rare was such a character as his.

He was confined to his room for two months by general prostration and, with a mind unclouded to the last, died October 21st, 1874, in his 64th year. On the 26th, amid the glow and glory of the autumn leaves, so typical of the life departing in its full beauty, his body was borne across the lawn by pall-bearers representing the Class of '74 and the four classes then in college, and was followed by the faculty and students and a large concourse of Alumni and friends, who mourned him with no ordinary sorrow, to a fitting resting place on the spot where he had so long and successfully labored.

EDW. P. ALLINSON,

'49. Alfred H. Smiley with his two daughters, visited the college on the 9th ult., en route for Washington.

'71. Randolph Winslow, M. D. and H. M. Thomas, M. D. '82, are Fellows in the new pathological laboratory at John Hopkins.

'76. D. S. Bispham and wife are reported safe at Mentone, notwithstanding the earthquake there.

'80. Chas. F. Brédé is studying modern languages at John Hopkins.

'81. J. H. Moore has been for the last two years a minister in the Society of Friends, and has built up a prosperous academy in Pikeville, N. C.

'83. Wm. E. Scull was married on the 16th ult. to Miss Florence M. Prall of Paterson N. J. They sailed for Europe on the 26th, for a tour of several months.

'84. O. W. Bates is closing out his late father's business, and is preparing to study law.

'85. R. M. Jones has gone to Germany to continue his studies there.

'86. T. W. Betts is in an architect's office in Washington, D. C.

'86. J. Dickinson Jr., delivered a lecture in the course at Wilmington College, O.

'87. J. E. Parker has been teaching at Spiceland Academy, but has returned to Earlham College.

LOCALS.

Staunch; likewise, STAUNCH! also, STAUNCH!

Now doth the Local Editor

Feel most exceeding "Selim,"

Because a stray remark, last month,

Stirred up the wrath of "J-m."

And soon his earthly happiness

He must for aye forego,

Because he mentions "Smithie's" name,

Or treads on "Ezray's" toe.

O fellows of a mirthful mind,

Who read these harmless jokes,

Think, for your sake, what awful wrath

The Local Ed. provokes.

President Chase and family are in Italy.

Murray Shipley was present at meeting on the 26th ult.

It is reported that a fluent Latin scholar recently translated "*Scribo literas tuas*," by "I am writing two letters."

A speaker in society, wishing to give a statement great antiquity, said, "Since the days of Cain."

A student having read from a newspaper that Mauna Loa (the Hawaiian volcano) had "gone off again," a Senior asks, "Who's he?"

It is seldom that one hears such surprising egotism as a Junior lately displayed by exclaiming, "He saw I and my mother."

A Junior thinks he has hit upon a word which supplies the missing link between the Greek word meaning "to know" and its Latin derivative meaning "to see." He says they can both be expressed by the verb "to persevee." *

The Elocution Class has begun, and is well attended. From present appearances, it seems absolutely certain that "the war must go on."

"Fweddle," our long-suffering contributor and Associate Local Editor, has furnished us with another of his famous *bon-mots*. It was at the table, and one of the students, seeing some sediment in his tumbler, remarked that the water was full of moss. Our friend immediately replied, with what was undoubtedly charming repartee (if one could only see the point), "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

"*Io vaga*," in the *Ars Poetica*, was rendered by an erudite Soph. as "Go, tramp!"

The Loganian, after a good deal of filibustering, has decided that "The Marking System is an evil." Of course, after this, the marking system must vanish from the earth.

"Billy," alias "Darling," or the "Man with the Club," has had more trouble in the laboratory. He somehow managed to direct a stream of hot water from his waste-bottle into his organ of vision, and to the inquiries of the bystanders, he explained that the "beastly thing spit in his eye."

Washington's Birthday was fitly observed at Haverford by a whole holiday, instead of the half-day which we have hitherto been granted.

* NOTE. — It did not commit this crime, and are not responsible. We merely give it as an example of a *real bad pun*. — LOCAL ED.

Pisces is the Zodiacal sign for February, and Haverfordians now use the analogous symbol of "Billy-in-the-Pond," as a sure indication that the skating season is over.

Student, who is somewhat metaphysically inclined, arguing with a professor: "I claim that the mind cannot have a true existence." Professor: "Very well, I will grant that the mind does not exist, and take you as an example to prove it."

There is one feature of the "abuse of going to Meeting" which has not received any notice. Why does the first man to arrive always take his seat at the *outer* end of the bench, so that everyone who comes after has to squeeze past him?

A student in Astronomy says that the pole star is situated about 40° above the southern horizon. He was the man who, when he reached Marple, wanted to walk home via West Chester.

Those students who sometimes "go up the road of an evening," rejoice in the new boardwalk which extends from Bryn Mawr Station to the correct place.

William Carvill, formerly the gardener at Haverford College, died in Philadelphia, March 3d, aged 90 years. He laid out the grounds of the College in 1832-34, planting with his own hands many of the trees which now are the great ornament of the lawn. He visited the College several times a few years ago, and claimed the honor of introducing cricket here, then almost unknown in America.

The following remarkable syllogism was developed in the Logic Class: "All civilized people are whites; all Ancient Germans were whites; therefore, all civilized people are Ancient Germans."

A "sleeper" has been attached to the advanced German Class. Berths must be ordered beforehand.

Vail says the chicken was "foul." This is perfectly true, to be sure; but remarks of this nature cannot be allowed.

Probably caused by overwork.—"Why are shoemakers men of great endurance? Because they last so long."

A Fresh., being asked to name the religion of the Jews, called them Christians and Idolaters, and, as a last resort, asserted that "they worshipped the sun."

The Athenæum gave an entertainment the other night, and invited a limited number. Prof. Edwards gave a stereopticon exhibition of his own getting up, which was very fine. This was interspersed with songs.

The Everett gave a public meeting, at which the Prize Declamations came off. On the whole, the meeting was a great success, and the large audience was, no doubt, well pleased. W. H. Futrell secured the first prize, and W. F. Overman the second. It is a first-rate idea having the society meetings public now and then.

Professor Sharpless gave a very interesting address before the Loganian, on the "History and Founding of Haverford." Among other items, he gave the following, as a sample of the transactions of the Loganian in its early history: "Resolved, that to-morrow afternoon we go out and pick the daisies out of the lawn." The Professor also gave his ideas of Haverford's future. After the lecture a discussion on the present condition of the literary societies took place. After a good deal of "sound and smoke," the matter was referred to a committee.

EXCHANGES.

The *Fordham Monthly* is the only new exchange received this month. The cover of this paper is quite artistic, with the exception of the figure of a sad-looking monk, which occupies the space that should be given to a table of contents. It is a noticeable fact that the Roman Catholic colleges, as a rule, maintain a literary character of high excellence in their papers, and the monthly is no exception. It has the added merit, which the others cannot boast, of devoting a considerable space to matters which do not immediately concern the Church. The poem on Edgar Allen Poe displays considerable genius, the writer having evidently caught the spirit of his master.

We were surprised to find, in a late issue of the *Ogontz Mosaic*, that the HAVERFORDIAN is especially noted for the great attention she pays to athletic sports, and that sporting subjects seem to be the only ones "at the command of the editorial staff." If it were not for the context, we should be compelled to think this criticism was cruel sarcasm. During the present college year *twenty-eight* editorials have appeared in our paper, of which *six* treat of athletic sports, including one which speaks of the gymnasium. This is another illustration of the just criticisms apt to be made when an editor criticises a paper which he has not read.

The *Seminary Opinator* has come to our sanctum again. It has much improved in general tone since our last acquaintance. The opening editorial is the only article in the present number which shows the rhetorical beauty of the flowery school-boy essay, so marked in past issues. The *Opinator* has, we believe, been publishing a series of historical letters relating to Haverford, written by one of our professors. We should like very much to receive copies of the back numbers which contain these sketches.

The *Chronicle* has come out in a very tasteful, neat new cover. It is a great improvement on the former gaudy one. The long story, "Suiciding by Mistake," is not worth the great amount of space it occupies; but the little poem, "To a Conservatory Flower," is a very creditable attempt.

The *Illini* has also donned a new dress. We are compelled, however, to say that it has not made any improvement by so doing. A paper of such a high standard should appear in a more artistic cover.

The *University Quarterly* for February contains a thoughtful address, comparing American and foreign judicial systems, and an essay, good in parts, on the future of the English language. All the departments of this magazine seem to be better conducted than that devoted to the exchanges. Surely a quarterly should devote more than a page to its contemporaries.

We are glad to notice that the *Ursinus College Bulletin* has at last found room for an exchange column. This is a step in the right direction. Now let your students have a representation in the board of editors, and your publication will become really a college paper.

The *Indiana Student* has sadly degenerated since becoming a semi-monthly, in spite of having a special "conductor" for each department, and an "undertaker"—for what it is not stated. However, he seems to be true to his name, and is burying the good name of the paper very fast. Last year the *Student* was a very fair monthly, but somehow it is losing ground. A state university should do better journalistic work.

Taken all in all, the *Tuftonian* is the best semi-monthly with which we are acquainted. Its cover is one of the most artistic, and in style of type and quality of paper it must please the most fastidious. The editorials and the various departments are well conducted. The series of articles now appearing in it, setting forth the merits of the different professions, and written by Alumni, who state the facts as learned by experience, is a very commendable feature.

In a recent number of the *Adelphian* is a little poem, "My Love," which, if it was written by a child twelve years old, as stated, is a wonderful work. The scene is beautifully described, and in the seven stanzas there is only one fault in the meter.

An article, "Secret Societies," in the *Ariel*, is a severe denunciation of all Greek letter fraternities. While we should not like to believe that these secret organizations are so utterly hurtful as the writer asserts, yet they do seem to take the place of the old-fashioned literary societies, for whose benefits they offer no adequate substitutes. There is, moreover, always a strong presumption against any organization which has secrecy and oaths as its distinguishing features.

In this age of Anglomaniacs, it is most refreshing to find, now and then, an honest, whole-souled Anglophobic. Such a writer,

contributed an article, "England," to the *University Herald* for February 15th. The whole career of England is rapidly reviewed, and her fearful crimes, which we are apt to gloss over, are boldly brought forth. The essay has the true patriotic ring. We notice among the clippings of the same number of the *Herald*, one credited to the *Queen's College Journal*, that originated in the HAVERFORDIAN last year. We refer to the one concerning the non-combustibility of carbon di-oxide. Now this is a small affair, but it illustrates a great tendency among college papers to steal from one another. The *Queen's College Journal* is not one of our exchanges, and in all probability, having gleaned the local from another paper, in which, likely, it was credited to "Ex.," waited a while and then printed it as original. This practice of stealing deserves the severe condemnation of the college world.

The *Dickinson Liberal*, for February, might be supposed to represent a theological seminary instead of a school in which the elements of modern science and progressive thought are taught, judging from the tone of all its literary articles. The other departments, however, are of their usual character, and are well managed.

The *Hobart Herald*, for January, did not reach us till after our February issue. The editorials of the number are good, but it is not well to occupy so great a part of the literary department with an article not written by a present student. The statement that it may "serve as a model to upper-class competitors for the Horace White Essay Prize," hardly serves as a sufficient excuse.

The *College Olio* is taking the lead among Ohio papers, to have an association of the western college press formed on the model of the one lately inaugurated in Philadelphia. We are glad to see the *Olio* take this step, but would advise that if the idea is to form the association soon, it had better call the convention itself, and not wait for some one else to take the lead. Judging from our recent convention, these inter-collegiate press associations will be of very great advantage to all concerned.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Yale has now a fencing class.

Columbia has twenty-one lady students.

Amherst and Williams have toboggan shutes.

Columbia celebrates her centennial this year.

Harvard thinks of forming a dramatic association.

Professor Lancianni has been lecturing at Princeton.

The Yale Glee Club recently cleared \$1,000 by a concert.

Princeton Theological Seminary has a student 71 years old.

Trinity has a class in Sanskrit under Prof. W. R. Martin.

At Amherst the Sophomore course has been made almost elective.

The University of Pennsylvania will hereafter bestow the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

About twenty-five per cent. of Amherst's recent graduates have entered the ministry.

Lippincott's Magazine offers a prize of \$50 for the best article on "Social Life at Amherst."

It is said that Princeton will apply for entrance to the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association this season.

Williams has introduced a new system of "cuts." Twenty cuts a term are allowed, and one "Sunday" cut.

Several members of the Freshman Class of the University of Pennsylvania have been disturbing the chapel services by attempting to sing alto.

Harvard's new grading system is arranged as follows: A, above 90 per cent.; B, 90 to 78; C, 78 to 60; D, 60 to 40; E, failure, below 40 per cent.

A new religious journal has been started by a committee of the Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A., and circulated through several colleges. It is called the "*Inter-Collegian*."

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

FINELLI & WATTS,
Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

— AND —

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE
CENTURY
WATCH.

The Century Watch for Gentlemen is made to the special order of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. to supply the demand for a watch that possesses accurate time-keeping qualities at a popular price.

\$100

\$100

The average performance of this watch, owing to its fine adjustment, has exceeded the claims originally made for it (reliable time-keeping, running in many instances equal to watches of a much greater cost.

A new size in this watch has been introduced by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., measuring 17 Lignes and very thin, which is recommended for Evening Dress or where a watch of small proportions is desired.

THE
NEW
SIZE.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.,

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

— 0 —
Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,

BAKERY,

Confectionery & Restaurant,

ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,

BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from
our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

**HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP,**

William W. Francis,

PROPRIETOR.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES"
of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS.

By BEN PERLEY POORE

Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities
of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated
treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden
time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonder-
fully Popular. Agents report rapid sales.
Address for circular and terms, HUBBARD
BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.



D. C. CHALFANT,

STEAM-POWER

Book, Job & Label Printing,

133, 135 & 137 North Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY,

Annuals, Magazines, Catalogues, Programmes, Etc., Etc.



1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

*Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.*

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Wesleyan University), Professor of Latin, and Registrar.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Removal.

I beg to announce to my patrons and the public that I have removed my
Boot and Shoe Store
 from the corner of Coopertown and Haverford roads to my **NEW STORE**,
 Lancaster Avenue, between Merion Ave., and Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr.
H. J. HARRISON,
 * Manufacturer and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Gum Goods,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

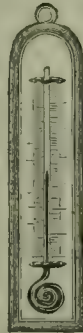
"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

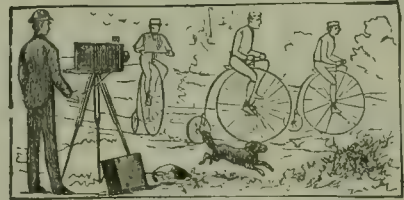
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



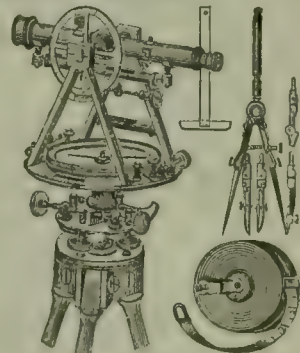
Photographic Apparatus.



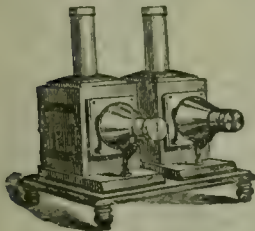
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German (including Gothic and Old German), History, Political Science, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Botany. Instruction given in Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Scientific Drawing, Hygiene. Fellowships given each year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology.

Well equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus.

Three partial scholarships are open to members of the Society of Friends who are well prepared.

FOR PROGRAM, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. NO. 7.

Editorials.—Our Valedictory.....	Page 103
Thanks	103
College Mass Meetings.....	103
How to Protect the Libraries.....	103
Our New President.....	104
A New Move.....	104
'89's Class Banquet.....	104
Picturesque Haverford.....	105
Similes.....	108
A Poet's Retreat.	108
L'Amour.....	110
Lafayette College.....	111
Alumni Department.—President Thomas Chase.....	113
Personals	115
Locals.....	116
Exchanges.....	117
General College News.....	118

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

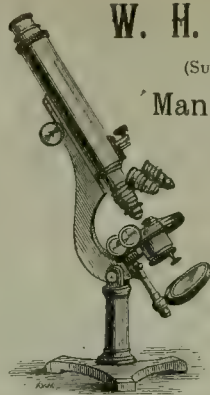
The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,

TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference,	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	WILLIAM GUMMERE,
RICHARD CADDURY,	FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY HAINES,	PHILIP C. GARRETT,
RICHARD WOOD,	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
WILLIAM HACKER,	J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ASA S. WING,	JAMES V. WATSON.
ISRAEL MORRIS,	

THE LARGEST OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
 "P." Plates for Landscapes, "A." Plates for Transparencies.
 For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

KEYSTONE
 DRY PLATES

The Girard LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS. Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

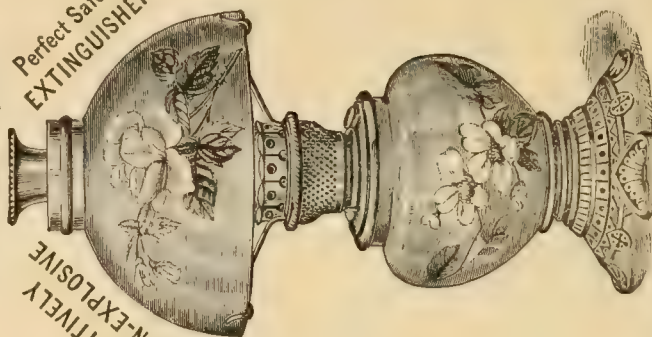
President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
 V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.
 Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
 Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY.
 Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

CHAMPION LAMP

Patented Jan. 10th, 1886.

Perfect Safety
EXTINGUISHER

POSITIVELY
NON-EXPLOSIVE



Medals and Diplomas have been awarded the "Champion Lamp" over all competitors, by the "Institute," "Novelty Exhibition" and the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," 1885. Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

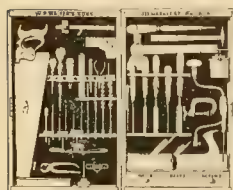
A. J. WEIDENER, Sole owner of Patent,
No. 36 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

P.S. STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK, Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→ FINE SHOES, ←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

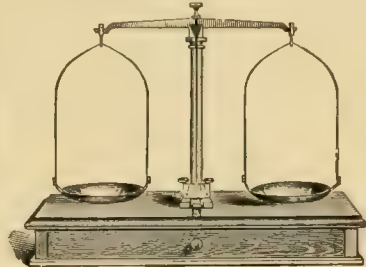


1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.
Assay Weights.



Analytical Balances.
Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

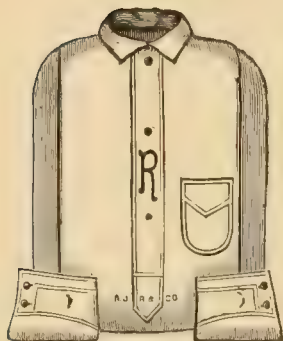
—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

The Largest Sporting Goods House

IN AMERICA.



A. J. REACH & CO.,

Phila., Pa.

23 South Eighth St.



Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Gymnasium, Boating, &c., &c.,

UNIFORMS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to College Uniforms.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE NEW ENGLAND. BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room.

Does business in every State and Territory.

Charges Teachers less than any other reliable Agency.

No Charges to School Officers for services rendered.

Teachers who desire positions or preferment should lose no time to avail themselves of the special advantages offered by this Bureau.

Circulars and Forms of Applications sent Free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,

3 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

TESTIMONIAL.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, OCT. 22, 1886.

From my knowledge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt, I should not expect any man in the country to excel in selecting the right teacher for the right place.

JOHN EATON,

President Marietta College, and for sixteen years United States Commissioner of Education.



"COLUMBIA" 'CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,

No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

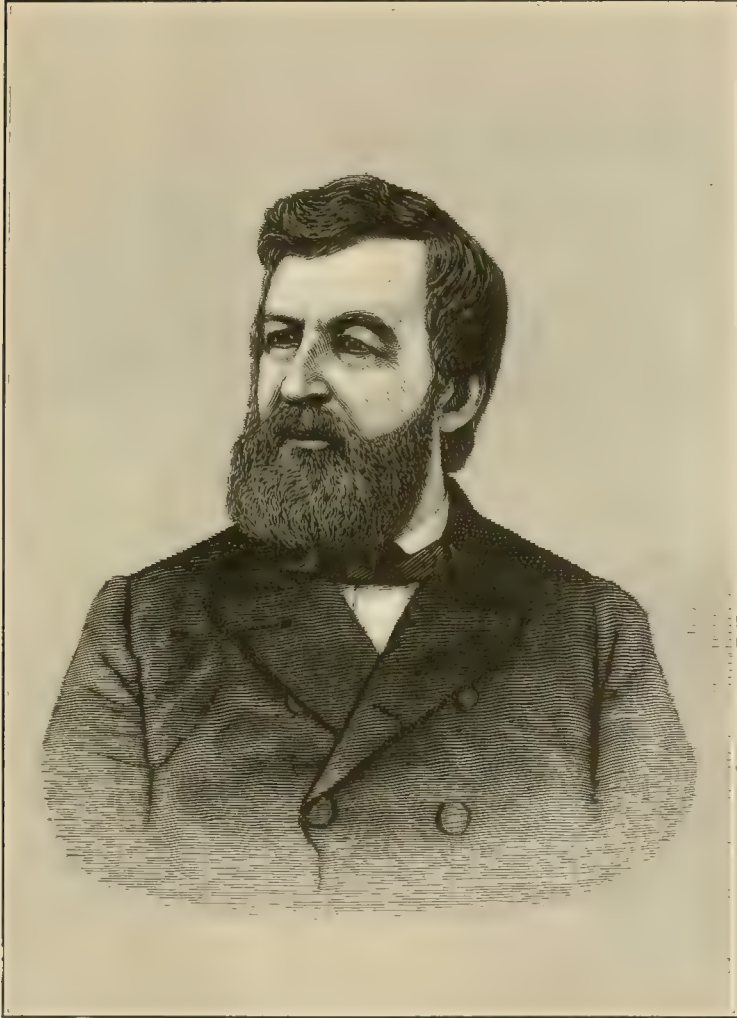
TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

**Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.**

**TALLMAN & McFADDEN,
No. 1025 Market Street,**

PHILADELPHIA.



THOMAS CHASE, LL. D..
Late President of Haverford College.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. VIII.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., April, 1887.

No. 7.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

JESSE E. PHILIPS, JR., '87, *Chairman*.

ALFRED C. GARRETT, '87.
HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88.

ATHENÆUM.

BARKER NEWHALL, '87.
WARNER H. FITE, '89.

EVERETT.

ALLEN B. CLEMENT, '87.
FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

HENRY H. GODDARD, '87, *Business Manager*.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Assistant Business M'gr*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10
Single Copies, this issue, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITH this number of the HAVERFORDIAN the editorial year comes to a close. Our successors are hard in our tracks and we must make place for other and abler men. Our retrospection would reveal much to feel grateful for and some things to regret. In common with all, we feel that we have not fully attained what we had hoped; yet at the same time we are conscious of some success. To have preserved the high standard which fell to us, was in itself no small matter. And so on laying down our duties as editors we ask for those who follow us the same support and sympathy which has always been given to us and promise you, on their behalf, a steady advance in the quality and interest of the HAVERFORDIAN.

WE wish to thus publicly express our thanks for the account of President Thomas Chase, which appears in the Alumni Department. Coming as it does from a graduate of Haverford and a personal friend of her President, it is a fitting tribute to the ability and power of a great man. We accompany the article with a portrait.

THE results of the last few college meetings ought to be plain enough to derive some practical lessons from them. Any measure ought to be carefully considered and its ultimate end calculated before it is left to the decision of a mass meeting. Instances of resolutions and actions hastily voted upon, afterward to be repealed or materially amended, are too numerous to be commented upon. It is a notorious fact that almost any measure can be railroaded through a college meeting. So that a few determined men can carry almost any revolutionary scheme they choose to concoct. Again, any radical change should be subjected to the most rigorous debate and only submitted to vote after sufficient time has been given. It must be remembered that however good a change may appear, the burden of proof lays with the other side and there is always a presumption in favor of existing affairs.

THE late move made by the Everett to protect its books from being lost through the carelessness of those taking them out of the library, seems to us to defeat the very purpose for which it was adopted. So long as only members of the Society can have the privilege of using the books in the library, and those so unfortunate as not to belong wish to take out

the books also, there will be an increased number of those books which mysteriously disappear, without record, from the shelves. Besides this, the other societies will have to adopt similar measures and their books will begin to be lost in greater proportion than at present. The best method, it seems to us, would be to provide larger register books for the societies and allow any member of any one of them the full use of the libraries of all. This, of course, would necessitate a system of inter-society regulations by which each society should pledge itself by a stated security placed in the college safe, to be responsible to both the others for any damage done by one of its members to a book belonging to either of them. Such a regulation could easily be made by slight amendments to the different constitutions, and all further trouble be thus avoided.

IN the selection of Isaac Sharpless as President of Haverford College, the Managers have done credit to themselves and to the college. Having the longest connection with the college of any of the present faculty, thoroughly acquainted with its management in every particular and a man of rare executive power, it would be difficult to find his superior.

The marked prosperity of the past few years has been largely due to his superior business ability and keen foresight. The appointment is eminently fitting in all regards and meets the hearty endorsement of both faculty and students.

The serenade on the evening of the announcement was the natural expression of approval of the selection. The response of the newly elected President and its reception showed the close feeling which already exists. Prof. Gifford's remark, in his short address to the students, from the steps of Founder's Hall, speaks about the highest praise that can be said of any one: "Prof. Sharpless is a man who wears."

THE Class of '89 has decided to hold Class Day Exercises this year in place of the Cremation usually held by the Sophomore Class. For some years the Managers and Faculty of the College have been considerably annoyed by the class of people which the Cremation has drawn to the College grounds from the neighboring villages. These people, in spite of the efforts of the Class conducting the Cremation, have never left without some injury to College property. This year the Faculty expressed to the Sophomore Class their wish that some other exercises should take the place of Cremation, and the Class, upon consideration decided to have Class Day Exercises as mentioned above, which they hope will offer attractions not inferior to those of Cremation. We trust, from the abilities of the Class, that these exercises will be not less interesting than the Cremations of past years.

'89's CLASS BANQUET.

On the evening of the first of April, the Class of '89 assembled in Philadelphia to enjoy a class supper at one of the best restaurants in the city. The table was tastefully adorned with a center-piece of flowers, the gift of Professor Sanford. Mr. Frank E. Bond was toast-master. Toasts were called for and responded to as follows: "Our Career," G. C. Wood, President of the Class; "Our Personal Peculiarities," W. H. Fite; "The Ladies of Bryn Mawr," W. G. Reade; "Our Alma Mater," S. P. Ravenel; "She who must be obeyed," F. N. Vail; "Our Future," L. M. Stevens. There was a general feeling of good fellowship and the occasion will long be remembered as one of the happiest events in the history of '89. At a late hour Broad Street Station was sought and the fun and merriment only ceased with the arrival of the students at the College.

PICTURESQUE HAVERFORD.

BEAUTY in landscape as far surpasses the brush of the painter, as the beauty of the living, sentient human form transcends the sculptor's chisel. Art never could, and never shall be able to portray nature perfectly. True, painting gives us the color but not the exactness of line and shade. Photography gives us the latter, but

not the former; something is always wanting. To read the esthetic we must go to the source itself. Only by contact can we grasp anything of the wondrous beauty and depth of feeling, with which nature is so lavish.

More richly than usual has she endowed us here at Haverford. Surrounded by a country far famed for the picturesque and attractive, it is a fitting center of such en-



vironments. The architect has added to the surrounding country much that increases its interest. Ardmore, Bryn Mawr and indeed this whole stretch of the Pennsylvania R. R. abound in stately mansions, superb churches and cosy cottages. But while Haverford does not boast of many triumphs of architecture she exceeds them all in natural beauty and picturesque effects.

As a fitting memorial of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Haverford College, a granite gate-way was erected, at the entrance of Maple Avenue on the Lancaster Pike, through the kindness of Justus C. Strawbridge. One of the pillars bears the date 1833, and the other 1883. The view both up and down Maple Avenue is most delightful. The second illustration,



looking across the pond with Barclay Hall in the distance gives perhaps the best idea of the situation of the College. Barclay Hall, while presuming to be no ne plus ultra, in unity of design and general effect is hard to surpass.

It is of course in summer, when Haverford has donned her gala attire that she shows to the best advantage. With more than sixty acres of lawn, tastefully laid out, planted with shrubbery and adorned by flower beds, it is no wonder that she is the admiration of all visitors, foreign as well as native. The serpentine walk to the house of President Chase, flanked on either side by lilac, mock orange, and other large shrubs, and further on winding through a

grove of trees is particularly enjoyable. Summer reveries can here be induced on short notice. Most beautiful perhaps of all Haverford's walks is the one which twice a week conducts us to the meeting house. Overhung, as it is, its whole length, with shapely maples whose thick leaves the sun rarely penetrates, under most circumstances we would call it romantic. The bridge

where it crosses the old railroad cut has been the scene of many a rough and tumble snow-fight or class rush.

It is doubtful if any grounds of equal size furnish so many views for the amateur photographer. Numerous scenes, real gems in themselves, are constantly coming into notice. The collections in possession of



some of our artistically inclined friends attest the truth of this statement. We give also a view of Founder's Hall. Not so much on account of the picturesque which it contains as on account of the recollections which cling round it. It is a typical building of its kind of fifty or more years ago. Now no longer a dormitory, but devoted to class rooms and such purposes, it loses of course its in-



terest to us; but many who read this article and see its familiar lines will, doubtless, turn away with a sigh of regret, and certainly a mind teeming with memories.

Looking south from Founder's the view needs little comment. It simply must be seen. And in describing, in this desultory way, some of the beauties of Haverford we are conscious of our inability to express in

words what our eyes have so thoroughly comprehended.

Partially surrounded by the grove north of Founder's Hall is the residence of Professor Sharpless, a pretty, comfortable, cottage which derives much of its attractiveness from its location. Adjoining it, is the foot-ball and base-ball field. Here our victories and defeats have made us

happy or glum to the tune of the northwest wind howling through the woods. As we approach this field we pass the arch which spans the path to the observatory. This ivy-clad relic of the old regime is still the joy of the photographer, and space alone prohibits us from giving a view of it here.



Alumni Hall and the Library, half-concealed by pine trees is another subject of our artistic friends.

Such are some of Haverford's most striking scenes. With the cricket field covered with players, clad in picturesque costumes, with tennis courts all occupied the reason of Haverford's popularity is not far to seek. Compared with the grounds of other colleges, it far surpasses the majority of American colleges and is the peer of almost any of the great English Universities.

That she may ever increase in her loveliness is the wish of all. Rich surroundings and pleasant prospects are no hindrance to intellectual development but rather an inducement to make the most of such advantages. Work and pleasure are not incompatible. The one is necessary to the completeness of the other. Pleasure of landscape is more real and more lasting than any. Here then should be the acme of delight, for nothing surpasses the "Picturesque of Haverford."

SIMILES.

I

Like Astarte, all resplendent,
Smiling on her glorious way,
Bright as stars, with joy attendant,
In their magical array,
Ever marvelously gay;

So thy soul with love o'erflowing,
Thrills with happiness complete.
Better than the Gnostic's knowing,
Round thy life a lustre throwing.
Unalloyed and pure and sweet,
Dower for a princess meet.

2

As the morning's rosy splendor,
Beaming o'er its clouds of gold,
'Rapt in radiance blue and tender,—
Is the light thy features hold,
E'en in every form and mould!

Sweet as music, softly swelling,
Unto ears with care oppressed,—
Pure as pearls of priceless telling,—
Rich as fragrance, deep upwelling
Under skies that speak of rest,
Doth thy presence please us best.

H. S. ENGLAND.

A POET'S RETREAT.

THE little village of Amesbury is a genuine New England town. Its streets run in defiance of all geometry and its position is on the side of and even over a slave of a stream that toils ceaselessly with the many mill-wheels, and flows on to enjoy more of its primeval loneliness beyond the noise of the streets.

When we arrived there, in the midst of a hard shower, we did not stop to see much of the place but drove at once to our friend's residence. It was a good sized house standing back of and somewhat higher than the road, and commanded a fine view of a broad valley where, we were assured, ran the waters of the Merrimac, the river mentioned so often, with or without name, in the poems of Whittier. Already we began to feel we were treading ground whose memory had been preserved in song, and what in these days could make it more holy. The lake of Attitash lay only about a mile away and Haverhill itself was distant but a few miles to the west.

Here the power of the poet became manifest to a greater degree now that we were where he had exercised the magic of his actual presence. With awe and trembling we had inquired if he were at home and a negative answer, though heard once before when visiting there, did not fail to sadly defeat our hopes. But if the poet were absent, the place where he wrote and the country that inspired many of his lays were not forbidden to our eyes and we were fortunate in seeing as much of them as we did.

Meanwhile the storm had ceased although it was still cloudy and rather threatening. The position of the house and the view from it were both slightly peculiar and the whole country seemed different from the general run; there was a certain charm about it that one felt like ascribing to the poetic influence, though it probably had

more to do with the rare beauty of the Merrimac valley. The latter was seen indeed, under lowering skies, but it nevertheless made a lasting impression upon us.

The following morning our friend drove us to meeting and, in order to see somewhat of the country, we started quite early and took a decidedly roundabout way. Turning down a cross-road which bore the name "Martin," according to a guide-post, we had not proceeded far before a lane was seen going off to the left through a growth of bushes, and here we all alighted. The name of the road we had come seemed rather suspicious and we were quite prepared for whatever was to be seen. The lane soon led us out into an ordinary looking lot covered with shortly cropped grass and a few thistles or tiny spruce trees scattered around. Here is the place where,—

"Poor Mable in her lonely home
Sat by the window's narrow pane
White in the moonlight's silver rain."

No trace of foundation or foundation stone remains but it is known that this is the spot which once bore the house of Goody Martin, though it is hard to conjure up various attributes mentioned in the story Whittier tells. There are no large trees at all near, and the river, it could hardly refer to the Merrimac, has dwindled into a small stream. Of course we wished we could have had the poem with us and thus be enabled to enter more into its spirit, for here surely was the spot that could lend most inspiration.

We now continued our way down toward the river and the road became quite steep. In consequence of this the general view improved and was really very picturesque. At this point the Merrimac is tolerably broad and flows with considerable current. I remember the opposite bank rose almost immediately from the water to a height of a hundred feet or more and the tops of

these bluffs were well wooded. One of them has become celebrated under the name of the "Laurels," for it was among the laurels on its summit that a number of the poet's friends met yearly, forming a sort of club that bore the same name as the place where it held its meetings. We find that Whittier was at least twice the poet of the occasion.

But the road soon led us away from the river and into the old town of Salisbury which is divided from Amesbury in apparently the most arbitrary fashion; to a stranger's eye they seem one town. Both towns are exceedingly picturesque but it is our own opinion that the poet has chosen the loveliest spot of all for his dreaming place. The house is on a long wide avenue abundantly shaded with great elms, and stands somewhat back from the unpaved street. It is painted a light color and has a very pleasing air of neatness about it, not that stern artificial trimness which city mansions often exhibit. We did not fail to notice the two glass panes in the door at the further end of the short piazza, for these have become famous. They are the windows through which the poet looks from his desk upon the outside world.

The meeting to which we were going is the same that Whittier attends when he is at Amesbury. It is not far from his home and is located in a little pine grove at the junction of the elm-shaded avenue and a road that comes into it from the west. The meeting house was quite large but the worshippers few, and one side of the building was not at all occupied.

From meeting we drove directly back to the little house among the trees, to which we were speedily admitted through the intercession of our friend who knew the lady of the house. The latter was very pleasant and answered our many questions with as much courtesy and frankness as could be desired though she had probably heard

them dozens of times before. It appeared that the poet had gone to 'Squam lake some miles to the north, on a general resting and recruiting tour.

We were taken directly to his study, it being of course the most interesting room in the house. On stepping into it I was immediately struck with the lowness of the ceiling and the general coziness of its aspect. Pictures hung around the walls but I have forgotten all their subjects excepting that of one. This was a pen and ink drawing of the poet's brother, Thomas Whittier, and it hung directly over the desk. The latter is placed near the two glass panels, as has been mentioned before, and it too is celebrated, for here was written "*Snow Bound*," as well as many minor poems, probably all those in his works which are dated at Amesbury. Along that side of the room in which the glass door was located there stood a lounge, made especially notable by the little pillow at its head, for on this pillow were embroidered the words,—

"Our pines are trees of healing."

Upon testing it we soon noticed the faint odor of pine leaves and the lady of the house informed us that this had been worked and presented to Whittier by some of his lady admirers. We thought it a very pretty and dainty compliment as well as a useful gift.

But it was time to leave and so we made a brief visit to the parlor where a beautiful portrait of the poet's mother was to be seen, and I think one of his sister Elizabeth to whom he refers in the "*Demon of the Study*" and in words like these,—

"So sweet, so dear is the silvery tone
Of her in whose features I sometimes look,
As I sit at eve by her side alone
As we read by turns from the self-same book,—
Some tale, perhaps, of the olden time;
Some lover's romance, or quaint old rhyme."

I ventured to glance in the poet's photograph album. It appeared to be well filled

with portraits of his distinguished contemporaries, Lowell, Emerson and the rest. It was growing late, however, and after a brief visit to Po Hill, at the east of the town, we returned as quickly as possible to the house.

Our afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Whittier birthplace at Haverhill. The ride thither was very pleasant indeed for the sun had come out and the country was most fresh and picturesque. We found the place looking much like its pictures with some of their usual perversions omitted. The house has much the same appearance as it did in Whittier's time but the kitchen is divided into two rooms and the fire-place, the historic fire-place, has been in part bricked up. A stove set up in it when we were there served effectually to quench any sentimental reflections in which we might have been inclined to indulge. Adjoining the kitchen is the room in which the poet was born and here we signed our names in the register which usually infests such famous places.

But when we turned homeward the sun slanted down the little knoll to the west of the house and lighted up the whole scene beautifully and we thought it no wonder that the great man should love dearly such an old home-like place.

L'AMOUR.

From the French in the Original Metre.

Tell me, my heart, my heart afire,
What is this love, this word so sweet?
—It is two souls with one desire,
Two hearts with but one beat.

Tell me why 'tis, we love receive?
—Thus cometh love—since it cometh so.
Tell me why 'tis, that love doth leave?
—It is not love, if it e'er doth go.

Tell me, what is the love that's true?
—That which in others hath its life.
And the love with defeats most few?
—That which with least noise is rife.

Tell me, how do its riches grow?
—'Tis at each step by giving wrought.
How does its madness' language flow?
—Love just loves,—and speaketh nought.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

IF a beautiful location and delightful surroundings make an institution, Lafayette would be surpassed by probably no other college in the country.

Easton, the seat of the college, is a city of some fifteen thousand inhabitants, charmingly located at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, some sixty miles north of Philadelphia. This section of the country, the gateway of the famous Lehigh Valley, is hilly and very picturesque.

The college is situated on a plateau some two hundred feet above the river's level, at the northern extremity of Third street, one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. The approach to the college is by a series of massive stone steps and winding graveled paths supported by masonry. As one ascends the paths and beholds the beautiful terraces, the shade trees, the grassy campus dotted by well-kept flower beds, and magnificent Pardee Hall, he must feel that Lafayette has a situation of which she may justly feel proud.

Speaking of the college, Donald G. Mitchell says, "If no art school flanks the other courses of study, the whole surroundings—with its valleys and wilderness of wood and gleams of water—is itself an art education. If the young men of Lafayette paint no pictures and write no sonnets, they will carry out with them into the world a living memory of visions of landscape beauty that will quicken the eye to every aspect of art."

The college was founded in 1832 and the Rev. George Junkin was its first president. The first class, consisting of four men, was graduated in 1836. Two of the first graduates are still living, the Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, and G. W. Ked, of Texas. In the year 1849, the infant college was taken under the care of the Presbyterian Church, under whose patronage it still remains. Although a Presbyterian college, Lafayette has many students of other religious faiths. What good the church does to the college is better known to the Faculty than to the students. It may be amusing to your readers to state that until a year or so ago the Presbyterian catechism was a regular study, and a terrible bug bear to Lafayette Freshmen.

For a number of years the outlook for the new college was gloomy, but in 1863, Dr. Caltell was made president and his upbuilding of the college during his presidency of twenty years, will live a monument to his name.

At present Lafayette has fifteen buildings, a Faculty of twenty-four, and some two hundred and fifty students from all sections of the country. The following courses are open to the students: Classical, Scientific, Latin Scientific, Chemical, Civil Engineering and Mining Engineering. Each is a course of four years, at the end of which time the student receives a degree. It is unnecessary to dwell on the thoroughness of the instruction, as the high positions occupied by Lafayette's Alumni are a testimony that Lafayette is doing her share in giving young men a sober Christian education.

But I presume the HAVERFORDIAN desires an outline of the student life at Lafayette more than a "catalogue" article extolling the virtues of the college, and reducing the expense to an almost impossible figure.

I do not think the students at Lafayette differ much from those of other colleges. Here you find the son of the Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, the young would-be swell, the young prodigy who was big at some country town and thinks the eyes of the whole college are on him. Here also you find the young school teacher fresh from the forest, the "society man," the athletic man, and the goody goody, who thinks to smile is to sin and that all students who are not as good as he are on the broad road which leadeth to destruction. But such are characters you find in every college and probably you have them at Haverford.

When a Freshman applies for admission he is shown to the business office of the college and there, after relieving himself of five dollars, the regulation fee, is given a card on which are written the studies in which he is to be examined. It is here probably that he will get a good impression of the students. Some fellow, probably a total stranger, will kindly offer to show him around to the different examinations and introduce him to the various professors. The Freshman is delighted at

his new found friends, and, if green, he little knows that his courteous companion is a "rusher" for one of the Greek letter fraternities, on for Frank or Wash Hall, or perchance his friend wants to sell him some old furniture. Examinations through our new comer gets a room in one of the six dormitories where all the students dwell, his new friend helping him greatly; afterward he meets other fellows and perchance a senior may condescend to say, "Mr. Pumpkins, I am glad to meet you." The Freshman sees other men watching him and at last realizes that he is being sized up and probably "spiked" by one of the nine Greek letter fraternities which have chapters at Lafayette. All the fraternities have well-fitted-up rooms in town and although at times there is rivalry between them, the feeling is generally good. Being a fraternity man at Lafayette does not in the least signify that a man's friends are all in his own fraternity. All the students room in large buildings and so every man meets every other in college.

The literary societies are an important factor in the student life. The two societies at Lafayette are the Franklin and Washington. Each has a large library and well-fitted-up rooms located in Pardee Hall. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening and a large proportion of the students belong to one or the other of these societies. The Junior oratorical contest between the two Halls is held every year four men being selected from each Hall to deliver orations. Three prizes are given, the first prize is fifty dollars, second thirty and the third twenty.

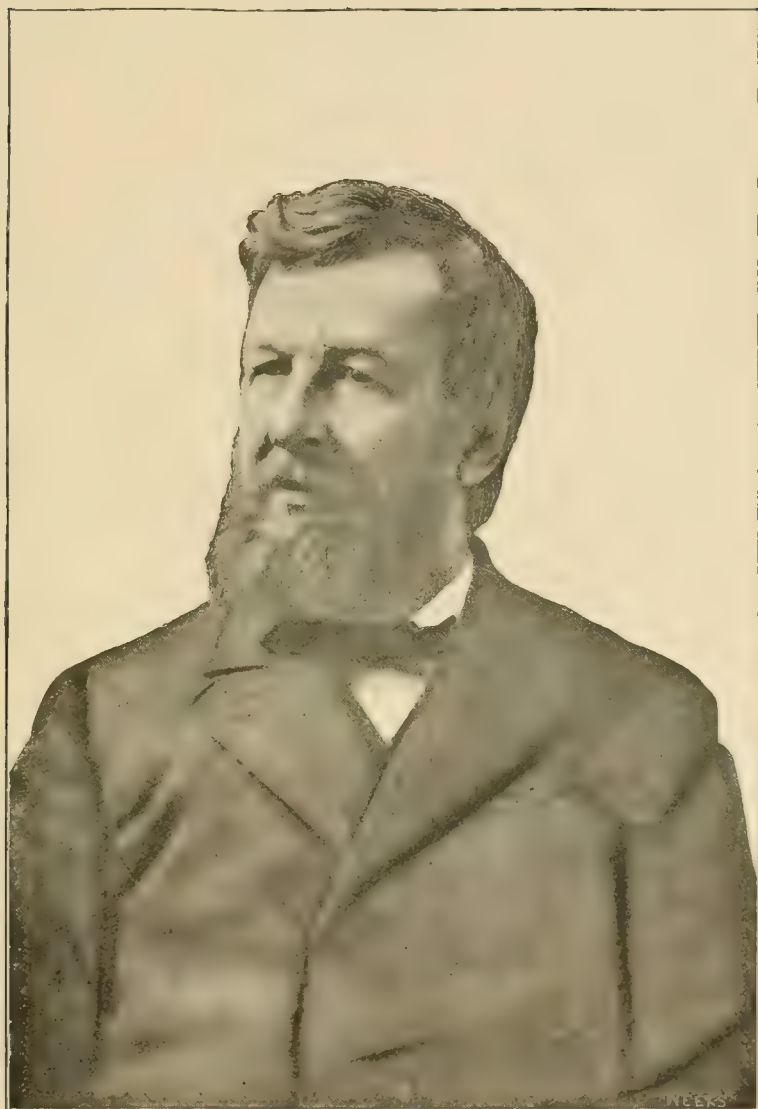
One of the most important events of the year, at least to the new freshman, is the annual cane rush. A few days after college opens the Sophomores issue a challenge to the Freshmen for the cane rush. Of course the challenge is accepted and a day appointed. The coming rush is now the uppermost topic in the minds of the students. On the afternoon selected for the rush both sides appear on the athletic grounds, which are on the campus directly in front of the dormitories. A stout stick is placed in the middle of the field between the two foot-ball goals. The Sophs line up in a solid mass under one goal and the Freshmen's line is under the other. At a

given signal both sides start on a full rush for the cane. They meet. Then commences the struggle. Each side tries to push back the other, the object being to carry the cane down the field and under your opponent's goal. The rush generally lasts about five minutes and the Sophomores have always been victorious. The Freshmen are then prohibited from carrying canes until the spring term. Sometimes the sophs indulge in mild hazing but the vigorous measures instituted by President J. H. M. Knox have probably stopped hazing at Lafayette.

The students support three publications. The *Lafayette* is published semi-monthly and has six editors. Each retiring board of editors choose by competitive examination their successors. The paper has a good circulation and is a success.

The college annual, called the *Melange*, is issued every year by the Junior class. Each fraternity has a representative on the editorial board and several new fraternity men are elected. The *Commencement Record* is a small daily published during commencement week. Efforts are being made to establish a literary bi-monthly, and next term will probably be issued the initial number. Whether the new venture will be a success remains to be seen. Able men are on its staff and the literary merit will at least receive praise.

Of late years Lafayette has made wonderful strides in Athletics. The students support foot-ball, base-ball and field sports. The base-ball team has always been good, and the record of the foot-ball team last fall augurs well for the future. In field sports Lafayette does well and Mr. Godshall, '87, holds the inter-collegiate record in the pole vault. Within the past two years a glee club has been organized in the college, and will continue to be one of the leading student organizations. The college has also good banjo-clubs. As I am writing this article the Glee and Banjo Clubs are on a trip visiting the principal cities of the state. The students have a great deal of energy. All the organizations are well supported and the record of the exponents of student life at Lafayette will compare very favorably with organizations of a similar nature at other institutions.



In conclusion I would like to make a reference to an article which has been going the rounds of the college press, that is, "Lafayette has never received a legacy." This is true, but it must not be presumed that the college has no wealthy friends. The fine buildings of the college show the generosity of her friends, while the names of Pardee, Blair and others will be held in memory by all Lafayette's sons and friends.

A. W. CUMMINS.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

For the HAVERFORDIAN.

PRESIDENT THOMAS CHASE.

IN a recent number of the HAVERFORDIAN a deeply interesting sketch of the late acting President of Haverford College, Dr. Pliny E. Chase, from the pen of Professor Allen Thomas, has presented in outline some of the remarkable features of his character and life-work, which it is hoped may be worthily filled out at no distant day.

Not only the varied interests grouped around the College, but the community of Letters and of Science at large, have sustained a loss in his removal which can hardly as yet be fully appreciated. Modest, patient, unobtrusive,

"And, as the greatest always are,
In his simplicity sublime,"

the casual observer would be apt to underestimate his profound attainments, and perhaps to pass him lightly by, in the rush of self-asserting aspirants for fame who crowd the high-ways of life, and even the by-ways of literature and the arts.

Yet few, in our day, have trod either with a firmer step, or a more earnest purpose, and with a more rightful claim to their highest honors.

Above all was his reverent acceptance of the truths of Divine revelation, and his personal trust in that Saviour, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge"; in whose bright presence he has gone forever to dwell.

If some high purposes of his life seemed to be but partially fulfilled, or in any degree frustrated through his untimely death, we

may yet find consolation in the beautiful thought of Archbishop Trench:

"But hush my soul, and vain regrets be stilled;
Find rest in Him, who is the complement
Of what soe'er transcends your mortal doom,
Of broken hope and frustrated intent;
In the clear vision and aspect of Whom,
All wishes and longings are fulfilled."

It is, however, of our living loss that I would more especially speak at this time; of one most closely related to him whose death we mourn, and nearly allied to him also in many of the graces and attainments which adorned his life and character,—his brother, the late President Thomas Chase of Haverford.

A note received from him in the summer of 1854, informed us of his arrival in Philadelphia, and of his readiness to await our call. Its history was this:

Some two years before that date the Managers of Haverford had become thoroughly convinced that an entire change in the conduct of its classical department was essential to its fuller success; and the Secretary of the Board made a personal request that I would visit Harvard and Yale Universities, and endeavor to secure some able and efficient young graduate, who would undertake to re-organize the methods of instruction in Greek and Latin classics at the school; and to introduce a more thorough drill, as well as an improved course of study, more adapted to a first-class institution of learning.

It was hardly supposed that a member of the Society of Friends could be obtained for the purpose.

It had so happened that in the summer of 1850, I had met most pleasantly at Chamouni, and again the following winter at Florence, Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard; whose reputation was European, even then, although he had hardly attained to the zenith of his present fame.

On parting we had exchanged our North German Guide-Books, with an assurance on his part of earnest personal interest and friendship. So that I felt sure at least of a warm recognition at Harvard, and willing therefore to undertake the delicate task assigned me.

A cordial reception from Dr. Gray, and a kind note from him to Prof. Lane in charge of the Latin Classics at the University, plunged us "in medias res," at his breakfast

table the next morning,—when our situation and our needs were fully explained.

"If you could only wait two years, said Prof. Lane with enthusiasm, when I had finished our story, I could recommend to you the finest and most thorough classical scholar who has graduated at Harvard within the past seven years,—our late Tutor of Latin, Thomas Chase. He is in Europe at present, attending lectures in Germany, and visiting the classic scenes of Greece and Rome."

In case we could not wait, the next one he would recommend, would be Ephraim Whitman Gurney, another distinguished graduate of Harvard then in Boston, and whom he thought we could procure without delay.

I made up my mind in a moment, that if we could obtain him as a *locum tenens*, our permanent selection had better be deferred until Thomas Chase's return. This, however, Prof. Lane thought could hardly be accepted by Mr. Gurney; and so I found would be the case in an interview with him that day in Boston. He was willing to come to Haverford as its classical Professor, but not to fill the vacancy *ad interim*.

I have often since felt thankful for not having yielded to the strong temptation to return directly to Philadelphia, and recommend him to the Managers as the most eligible candidate presenting.

Modest, dignified and scholarly in his deportment, with an excellent record and strong credentials, he would have filled our requirements far better than we had hoped for, when I left home.

His after-career was most creditable, and largely connected with the University where he graduated. I regret to add that within the past few months his death has been publicly announced, with the most honorable notice of his character and life-work.

Leaving the matter open, however, with regard to his permanent selection, I determined first to visit Yale College, armed with a note from Prof. Lane to Professors Hadley and Thatcher of that University; and there succeeded in engaging William A. Reynolds for the intermediate position, subject to the approval of the Haverford Managers.

He did good service at the school, remodeling its curriculum and greatly im-

proving its drill; so that by the date of Thomas Chase's return, in 1854, all the classes were in much better condition for such a first rate Master, than they would have been without such intervention.

It became needful to arrange for a private Academy in Philadelphia for William Reynolds for which the means were provided, and which he successfully conducted until his departure some years afterwards for France; where, first as a private tutor in the Creusot family, and afterwards, through their influence, in the Government Department of Education, he has rapidly risen to distinction and pecuniary ease; retaining his position through all the varied changes of Administration since that time.

While at Cambridge in 1852, I procured through Prof. Lane a copy of Cicero's Treatise on "The Immortality of the Soul, edited by Thomas Chase, tutor at Harvard," and used as a text book at that College; which displays in its notes and commentaries no ordinary research and learning. This copy I forward, with Dr. Asa Gray's old Guide Book, for preservation among your archives, as interesting memorials of that visit.

Of the subsequent career and of the splendid achievements of Thomas Chase at Haverford, within the past thirty-two years, its students and Alumni have no need to be reminded. These are too fresh in their memories and two deeply engraven upon their hearts.

They know how he never rested until he had lifted the Institution, not only in name but in character, into an acknowledged position among the leading Colleges of our country. How as President, with the aid of an excellent Faculty and a most able and devoted Board of Managers, and other friends, who stood nobly by him in these efforts, he added so largely to its facilities, both material and financial; enlarging its buildings, its library, its apparatus, its collections in natural history, its scholarships, and its permanent endowment. How these efforts were crowned in the last years of his Presidency, with that magnificent bequest which undoubtedly his own personal influence and his able administration had largely attracted.

How in and over all these achievements and triumphs, he preserved the simplicity of

his Christian character, and the earnestness of his Christian faith; so that his last report to the managers in 1885, including his history of the Jacob Jones legacy, is at once a model of classic elegance of diction, and of humble yet fearless confession of his Lord and Saviour.

The recent high tribute that President Eliot of Harvard paid to Thomas Chase as his old tutor, expresses I am sure the feelings of personal obligation which hundreds who have passed under his charge at Haverford, would gladly re-echo; and they will join me in the conviction that his loss to the College at this time will not easily be replaced.

I know that his successor will have around him the same efficient coadjutors, and the same wise counsellors who supported President Chase; and that whoever these would select will be worthy of that position.

As vigilant a guard as his will doubtless be maintained over the moral and spiritual welfare and tone of the Institution. Perhaps even a keener eye than his may watch over its business interests. Through what seems now a providential foresight the Managers have succeeded in attracting from the older University of another Cambridge, one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of our day, whose presence assures the success of the classical department of Haverford.

Yet I think that all these will agree with me that for a combination of those rare and sterling qualities which go to make up the gentleman and scholar,—for a most happy union of the “*suaviter in modo*” with the “*fortiter in re*,”—for that experience of all the affairs of the College which led him to an exact knowledge of its capabilities and its needs,—for a loyal devotion to the fundamental principles of the Society of Friends, in perfect consistency with a broad and heartfelt acceptance of the great truths of Christianity, it may be long ere we “shall look upon his like again.”

Have I seemed to speak too highly of the living? It will not harm him. The great Poet of antiquity tells us when the mighty Artificer of the shield of Achilles had studded it with varied ornamental and

graceful defences, at the last in order to complete its invulnerable protective power,

“He poured the ocean round.”

Were there any other panoply needed by Thomas Chase for his protection from the dangers which at times accompany an expression of even a well-deserved approval than those graces of Christian culture and character which have been alluded to, the waves of the broad Atlantic flowing between us, while we are thus thinking of him, would avail to furnish it: would soften any note of praise that might sound too loud and temper the fervor of any estimate that would seem too glowing, if breathed into the ear of the dearest friend by our side.

A few more words and I am done. One of the most saintly men of our day, Bishop Lee of Delaware, is now lying critically ill at his home in Wilmington, if indeed he may be living when these lines shall appear in your columns.

Through his kind influence, the name of Thomas Chase was added to the list of the American Committee of Revision of the New Testament, after it had been closed without including any representative from the Society of Friends.

I shall never forget how earnestly the late beloved President of Haverford, Samuel J. Gummere responded to an appeal for such credentials as would insure the desired appointment; bringing into my office more than once, strong testimonials from Harvard University as well as from our own College.

The result amply justified the effort which we all then successfully made; and his colleagues bore witness at the close of their labor, that they had on the Committee no more able and efficient co-worker than Thomas Chase, of Haverford.

THOMAS KIMBER.

Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., June 24, 1887.

'74 Edw. P. Allinson had the good fortune last month to find the original charter of the city of Philadelphia, a document hitherto not known to be in existence.

'79 F. Henderson, LL. B., has given up law, and is in a banking house in Philadelphia.

'82 L. M. Winston has gone to Danbury, Neb.

'87 W. E. Hacker is in the office of Irwin & Toland, brokers, Philadelphia.

'88 R. M. Janney is with the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Co., Conowingo, Md.

By a mistake due to a similarity in sound, Wm. B. Morgan was wrongfully stated in a previous issue to have had trouble with his eyes. Wm. E. Morgan, his son, formerly Observatory Assistant here, was the afflicted person.

LOCALS.

Heard in society: "China and other African countries."

Something like carrying coals to Newcastle. A Junior suggests using caustic potash for a sore throat.

An accomplished French student translates "*Un cas d'apoplexie foudroyante*," "A thundering case of apoplexy."

Professor to student, whose ideas of German grammar are somewhat vague: "Did you not study this lesson?" "No, sir; *I went to bed early last night*."

Found in a society minute-book: "A declamation, 'The Loss of the Arctic,' by Henry Ward Beecher."

Just as we were going to press, we heard that somebody had lost a plug hat. A little notice on the bulletin board would call attention to the fact.

The Elocution Professor says a certain Junior "runs his steam-engine too fast."

We hear that Bryn Mawr has a House of Commons. In order to preserve the balance of power, Haverford should at once establish a House of Lords.

From the amount of green cloth displayed here on St. Patrick's Day, one would suppose a large number of our students hailed from the Emerald Isle.

The Junior Class thinks of presenting one of its members with a work entitled, "How to make Amendments at a College Meeting."

After all the fuss and rumpus about its management, how's the HAVERFORDIAN? Right up at the top, where it always is.

A member of the independent French class translates pig-iron, "*fer de cochon*."

A certain professor was seen entering Barclay Hall carrying a lantern and a hatchet. Whether he was, like Diogenes of old, searching for an honest man, or was making a raid for Junior orations, long overdue, we have been unable to decide.

The Loganian has decided that it is altogether too fine a concern to meet every two weeks, and thus "waste its sweetness on the desert air," and has concluded that hereafter one meeting a month is all that it can bear. The constitution has also been so altered that the Society does not hold any meetings after the Spring vacation. The old collection of coins has been given to the College, and now the lone curator finds his occupation gone.

Imagine the astonishment of the students, when, amidst the unbroken stillness of the dining-room, there fell upon their ravished ears strains of sweetest music. But still greater was their surprise and anger, when they beheld before them the ancient grinder, who, with unprecedented gall, had crossed the sacred threshold, and had stationed himself in their midst. But they did not long contemplate this interesting spectacle, for our agile professor took the matter in hand, and the celerity of our friend's departure rivalled the haste with which the Freshmen used to "leave" the Latin class in "Spotzy's" overlordship.

An old Alumnus would hardly recognize our Library now. A new case has been put up in the Everett alcove, and one will shortly be placed in the Athenæum. The arrangement of the middle part of the room has been entirely changed, and the table by the fire-place has been removed. Several large cases for reference books have been put in, and many other improvements introduced, among which may be mentioned the iron-bound rules governing the Everett Library.

In the German conversation class we heard a student make the unqualified statement, "*Ich habe ein Weib*."

A gentleman from Baliol College lectured to the Logic class on "Some New Ideas of the Syllogism." The fellows didn't say much, but we think they breathed more freely when it was all over.

Stuart Wood, an honorary member of the Everett, lectured before a public meeting of the Society, on "Russia." He told us much that was interesting about Russia, and had a few pictures to show afterwards. Among these was a drawing of the carriage in which the late Czar met his death.

Not very many days ago, our schemers precipitated upon this community a new scheme, conceived in secrecy and dedicated to the proposition that we should all wear gowns. Now we have concluded a great controversy, testing whether that scheme, or any scheme so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We here dedicate a portion of our space as the final resting place of those who did so nobly gas, that that scheme might live. But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate this plan; the brave men, windy and loud, who struggled for it, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what they have done, but it can never forget what we say here: That we here highly resolve that these men shall not have gassed in vain; that the world shall, before long, have a new birth of freedom, and that gowns of students, for students, and on students, shall forever perish from the earth.

The Sophomore Class, by the advice of the Faculty, have decided not to have a Cremation. As this is probably a death-blow to the custom, our patriotic soul could not restrain itself, but burst forth into the following lamentation:

Farewell, O Cremation, thou annual tax on the Sophomore's pocket! Small and insignificant wert thou in thy infancy, but thou hadst of late assumed enormous proportions. No longer wert thou, O Paley, thou man of dates, compelled to suffer disintegration and thy ashes gathered into sacred urns, while all around thee stood a solemn throng, arrayed in bolsters and pillow cases, inscribed with the mystic symbols, the skull and cross-bones. Long time ago hath the wily Sophomore discarded that primeval garb, and lately he hath appeared bedecked in faultless gowns, direct from the maker of shams. And thou, O Wentworth, swallower of formulas, who for the past few years hast suffered death and persecution at our hands, do thou now rest thy weary bones, secure from further molestation. As long as thou dost live, mayst thou continue to grind out logarithms for thy Trigonometry, and we suffer it! No longer shall a weary fire committee carry heavy beams, that thou mayst fitly be cremated, nor a crafty building committee construct platforms which will not stand. No more shall a busy draping committee "tacks its ingenuity" to bedeck thy pageant with most striking contrasts. O Cremation, thou art gone! Brief was thy sojourn, and glorious was thy last appearance! And now that thou art forever banished, what Sophomore but doth grasp his pocket-book the tighter, and count himself a happy man? *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Thus, one by one, our good old college customs pass away.

EXCHANGES.

That cute little journal, the *Penn Charter News*, whose appearance we welcomed only two months ago, is no more. In its stead a more pretentious periodical has come out. This is the *Penn Charter Magazine*. We do not admire it as much as we did its more modest predecessor. The tender youth, of the age generally represented at such an institution as the *Penn Charter*, are not quite prepared to furnish the public with such a magazine as *Harper's* or the *Century*. Young birds must learn to fly by degrees, and not think to maintain the strong and steady flight of an eagle, when first they venture from the nest.

The *Dickinsonian* for March, contains an able article commenting on the late decision of the court, regarding the limit of power of a college faculty in dealing with the actions of students. The article concludes thus:

"If we interpret the new law right * * * there are but two courses open, either of which is fraught with difficulties.

First, beat down all attempts to withhold testimony. Establish the custom of compelling students to testify, no matter how nearly this may approach the principles of the old-time Inquisition, and how difficult it may be to change the present sentiment, or:

Second, Let the faculties of colleges abandon the idea of control altogether, confining themselves entirely to the scholarship of students, and, making no note whatever of conduct, throw students entirely upon their own responsibility."

It appears to us that these are the only ways open in which college faculties can now act. That both are somewhat objectionable there can be no doubt, but the second course appears to us decidedly the best. Before adopting this, however, our colleges must make certain well-defined restrictions as regards age and moral standing, before admitting any student into the college community.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of *Lassell Leaves*. With the exception of the cover, the most artistic features of which are the two ugly little cupids sporting with some struggling vines, we are very much pleased with our new exchange. The editorials are good and the principle literary article "Howell's Portraiture of Women," is a well-written production, sound in its criticism and displaying careful study on the part of the writer. The departments of "Locals," "Personals," "Political Notes," "Scientific Notes," "Major and Minor," and "Art Notes," though rather short individually, are well conducted. We wish especially to commend the column of "Political Notes," because this plainly indicates the presence of that interest which American women are beginning to take in national

affairs; a real, live interest which must precede the exercise of their rightful privilege of the ballot. The exchange department is the best of any ladies' journal with which we are acquainted.

We hear with regret that the *Pacific Pharos* is no more. We are sorry that so good a paper has disappeared from the field of college journalism; and yet the editors are right in their action. If the sentiments expressed in a college paper are not those of the students whom it professes to represent, there is no excuse for the existence of the organ. It is far better that a college should have no paper at all than that it should support one whose sentiments are tampered with by anyone outside the student body.

The *Student* for April discusses at some length the question of originating a new journal "based on Friends' principles but not formally propounding them." Some intimation is made that the *Student* shall be so transformed as to become such a literary paper. It seems to us that there is a great need in our Society for a monthly magazine of general literary and educational interests, but we should be very sorry to see the *Student* transformed into such a periodical. The *Student* in its present form has filled and is filling a place which no magazine of more miscellaneous character could possibly occupy. Let us by all means have our new monthly or quarterly; for it will tend to increase the interest of young Friends in our distinctive "practices and principles," which are now so much overlooked, but on the other hand do not let us allow the *Student* to lose its present character.

The *University Herald* appears for March with a special design at the head of every department. This innovation may indicate an appreciation of the beautiful in art, but it does not correspond with the general business-like tone of the paper.

Just as we are about going to press, the *Alabama University Monthly* has arrived. This sheet having been abruptly awakened from the "lulling dreams" of "Christmas and New Year," by a short criticism in our February issue, occupies over a page and a half with a rambling, incoherent harangue addressed to our exchange editor personally. The article referred to consists of long, ambiguous sentences embellished with a remarkably scholarly French quotation, and words here and there artistically printed in italics. These sentences are freely interspersed with other shorter ones, reeking with a low, malignant, ungentlemanly personal abuse and insult. Doubtless the *Monthly* wished by this malicious attack to receive a similar one in return, but it will be

sadly disappointed. The *HAVERFORDIAN* has always held herself far above the vulgar level of name-calling and blackguard into which our angry friend, in order, we suppose, to give a practical illustration of that "southern chivalry," of which he boasts so much, has so heartily plunged.

We wish to thank the *Monthly*, however, for informing us in those beautiful, soul-stirring verses, quoted for our benefit, that "Old Time" has changed his sex, and "now," having become "man's equal," is posing as "a type of true womanhood."

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Harvard Freshmen number 280 students.

A law school has been founded at Cornell.

Swarthmore's new observatory is completed.

A course of sixty lectures is being delivered at Columbia.

The Vassar girls are trying to introduce the Oxford cap and gown.

The University of Oxford has an annual income of over \$100,000.

The University of Pennsylvania has 1088 students and 136 Professors.

At Dickinson two literary societies have between them over 21,000 volumes.

Nine of the existing American colleges were in existence before the Revolution.

Brinley, the tennis player of Trinity, took the second prize in the annual oratorical contest in that college.

The University of Michigan ranks second in respect to numbers among American colleges. It has 1535 students.

Four hundred thousand dollars has been bequeathed for the purpose of founding a woman's college in Montreal.

The University of Paris was founded in 1200 and is the oldest institution in the world. Oxford was founded in 1206 and Cambridge in 1257.

One hundred and seventeen students have withdrawn from Roger Williams College at Nashville, Tenn., on account of trouble with the faculty.

The Students' Board of Amherst has for the first time exercised its authority by expelling a man who, contrary to promise, used a "pony" in class room.

Professor Dwight, of Yale, wrote an article on "What a Yale Student Should Be." The Freshmen have published a pamphlet in reply, on "What the Yale Faculty Should Be."

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

FINELLI & WATTS,

Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

— AND —

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TROPHIES,
PRIZES and
TOKENS.

Foot Ball Prizes,

Gun Club Prizes,

Base Ball Prizes,

Boating Prizes,

Cricket Trophies,

Bicycle Prizes,

Class Tokens,

Tennis Trophies,

Society Pins.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co.

furnish Special Designs on application, for Gold and Silver Trophies and Prizes for Class and Inter-Collegiate Competition.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

J. H. EVANS,

BAKERY,

Confectionery & Restaurant,

ARDMORE, PA.

Ice Cream and Water Ices of All Flavors,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Oysters in Every Style, Families Supplied,

BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS AND PIES,

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes served from
our Wagons, daily, from Overbrook to Wayne.

ICE SERVED THE YEAR ROUND.

Telephonic Connection at the Bryn Mawr Drug Store.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON LINE



THE FAVORITE
Inside Route
FOR
Bos'on, Providence
and all New England
Points.

Re-lining Chair Parlor Cars
between Steamer's landing
and Boston.
WITHOUT CHARGE.

Leave this Pier new No. 36, North River, one block
above Canal St., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

First-class fare, \$3.00 to Boston, \$2.25 to Providence.
Passengers via this line can have a full night's rest by
taking 7.55 A. M. Express train from Steamer's Land-
ing for Providence or Boston.

Tickets for sale in New York at Pier 36 N. R. 207,
257, 397, 457, 785, 942, 957 Broadway, Windsor Hotel,
Astor House Rotunda, 3 Astor House, Cosmopolitan
Hotel, 355 Bowery, Brooklyn - 333 Washington Street,
730 Fulton St. O. H. BRIGGS, GEN. PASS AGT

J. W. MILLER, NEW-YORK W. R. BABCOCK, ASST. PASS AGT

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

For "THE BEAUTIFUL, THE WONDERFUL
AND THE WISE."

One Agent sold 250 in Salem, O., in 10 weeks; another 200
in 3 weeks in Pa.; another 104 in 15 days in town 500. Inex-
perienced boy made \$70.00 first week in N. C. Over 50,000
sold. Prose, Poetry and Music, well illustrated, 600 subjects.
Introduction by T. CHASE, LL.D. Also other Standard
Books and Bibles. Best Terms.

JOHN C. WINSTON & CO., 1009 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.

1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,

BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

*Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.*

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Especially given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDALL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Wesleyan University), Professor of Latin, and Registrar.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES" of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS.
By BEN PERLEY POORE
 Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated treat of Inner Society History, from "ye olden time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonderfully Popular. Agents report rapid sales. Address for circular and terms, **HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.**

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals, 11 Assistants, and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties. Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
 Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

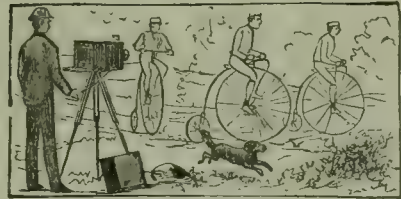
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



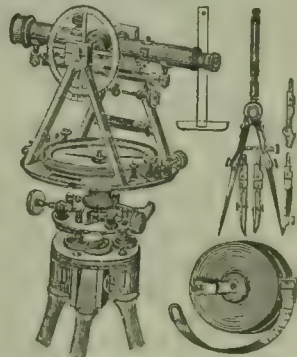
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



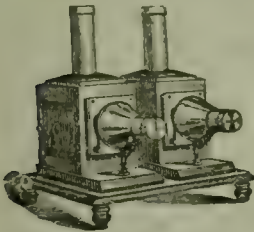
Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.



Microscopes.



Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE & COLLEGE OF BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,

LACROSSE,
CRICKET,
POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE Haverfordian

VOL. IX.

MAY, 1887, TO MAY, 1888.

Editors :

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager.*

JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business Manager.*

Haverford College,

1888.

CONTENTS.

A History of Foot-ball at Haverford College, <i>J. T. Hilles</i> ,	166	Societies at Haverford, '89,	159
Alumni Day, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	44	Some Questions, <i>Inquirer</i> ,	124
ALUMNI DEPARTMENT, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i>		Cricket, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	2
Letter, <i>S. A. Barton</i> ,	104	Consolatio Naturae (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	20
Letter, <i>A. Hound</i> ,	47	Death in Life (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> , . . .	158
Letter, <i>I. T. Johnson</i> ,	140	Dinner to the 1st Eleven, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	47
Letter, <i>One of '80</i> ,	28	EDITORIALS, <i>H. S. England</i> .	
Letter, <i>Stuart Wood</i> ,	175	About Coasting and the "Starter," <i>W. C.</i>	
Notice of Annual Meeting, <i>Edw. P. Al-</i>		<i>Goodwin</i> ,	131
<i>linson</i> ,	28	A Change of Professors, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	76
Prof. Chase as a Man of Genius, <i>Ex-</i>		A Haverford Glee Club, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	60
<i>President Thomas Chase</i> ,	9	A Haverford House of Commons, <i>H. S.</i>	
A Misunderstanding (Poem), <i>Yale Record</i> , .	69	<i>England</i> ,	149
AMONG THE POETS, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	129	Alumni Prize, <i>The, H. S. England</i> , . . .	38
" " " "	145	A Needed Change, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	39
Annual Address of the Vice-President of the		An Encouraging Notice, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	20
Loganian, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	9	A New Department, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . .	75
An Old-Fashioned Journey, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , .	65	A New Elective, <i>S. P. Ravenel</i> ,	113
Appreciation of the Beautiful, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,		A New Scheme, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> ,	78
A Present Problem, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> , . . .	79	An Insulting Letter, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . .	95
Aztec Sacrifice, <i>The (Poem), H. S. England</i> ,	62	A Precedent, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	93
BOOK REVIEWS, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> ,	14	A Proposition, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	164
" " " "	73	A Retrospect, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	37
" " " "	90	A Slight, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	17
" " " "	108	A Suggestion, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	131
" " " "	127	At Last a College Paper, <i>H. S. England</i> , .	111
" " " "	144	C. I. C. P. A., <i>The, H. S. England</i> , . . .	75
" " " "	161	C. I. C. P. A., <i>The, H. S. England</i> , . . .	133
Cane Rush, <i>The, H. S. England</i> ,	67	Evils of Current Political Economy, <i>H. S.</i>	
Cheating in Examinations, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	148	<i>England</i> ,	96
Class Dissensions, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	165	Fiction for Our Library, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	2
Class Spirit, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	165	Foot Ball, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	59
Classics <i>versus</i> Science, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , .	138	Glee Club, <i>The, F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	93
College Poets and their Work, <i>H. S. Eng-</i>		Gown Movement, <i>The, H. S. England</i> , . . .	1
<i>land</i> ,	115	Growing Interest in Biology, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> ,	19
Ditto (<i>continued</i>),	135	Haverford College Field Club, <i>The, H. S.</i>	
Commencement Exercises, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> , .	45	<i>England</i> ,	4
COMMUNICATIONS—		History of THE HAVERFORDIAN, <i>H. S. Eng-</i>	
An Announcement, <i>President, Isaac</i>		<i>land</i> ,	111
<i>Sharpless</i> ,	123	Improved Menu, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	39
A Suggestion, <i>Coaster</i> ,	124	<i>Independent</i> on Inter-collegiate Games, <i>The,</i>	
Haverford Cricket, <i>Class of '82</i>	86	<i>H. S. England</i> ,	59
" " <i>Student</i> ,	85	Individual Work, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> ,	18
Hopkins' House of Commons, <i>S. P. S.</i> , . . .	139	Lessons from the Loganian, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	95
Official Letter of the Alumni, <i>Edw. P.</i>		Literary Societies, <i>The, H. S. England</i> , . .	166
<i>Allinson and W. P. Shipley</i> ,	103	"Loafing," <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	148

Magazine Reading, <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	113
Means of Raising Funds, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . .	147
Object of a College Career, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . .	61
Our Gowns, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	77
Our Ideas and Aims, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	1
Our Mechanical Department, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	40
Our "New Epoch," <i>H. S. England</i> ,	17
Our New Professors, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	57
Our Y. M. C. A., <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	133
Oversight of the Loganian, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	19
Portrait of Ex-President Chase, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	57
Practice at Cricket, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> ,	163
President Bartlett's Position, <i>H. S. England</i> , .	114
President Sharpless, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	3
Problem of Haverford Sports, The, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	58
Problem of Haverford Sports, The, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	76
Prof. P. E. Chase's Biography, <i>H. S. England</i> , .	40
"Running Track," The, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	131
" " " " <i>H. S. England</i> ,	147
Self Government, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	4
Some Hints on Foot-Ball, <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	94
Some Improvements, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	57
Sophomore Day, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	38
Subject <i>versus</i> Text Book, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , .	112
Sunday Morning Meetings, <i>H. S. England</i> , . .	132
Track and Cricket Field, The, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	
Want of a Track, <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	18
Want of Funds for Sports, <i>S. P. Ravenel</i> , . . .	76
Education of Women, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	81
'88's Class Supper, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	24
'89's Class Supper, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> ,	157

EXCHANGES.

<i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	14
" "	34
" "	54
" "	72
" "	91
" "	109
" "	127
" "	144
" "	161
First Call, The (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> , . . .	175

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

<i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	16
" "	35
" "	56
" "	74
" "	92

<i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	110
" "	130
" "	146
" "	162
" "	182

I Pressed the Flower (Rondeau), <i>H. S. England</i> ,	64
Jevons, William Stanley, <i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> , . .	97
Junior Exercises, The, <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	7

LECTURES.

<i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> ,	85
" " "	101
" " "	175
<i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr., and H. S. England</i> ,	122
" " " " "	158

LOCALS.

<i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	11
<i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> ,	29
" " "	49
" " "	70
<i>F. C. Hartshorne</i> ,	87
" "	105
" "	125
" "	141
" "	159
" "	177

Love's Lament (Poem), <i>Xylophil</i> ,	134
My Faith (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> ,	171
'90's Class Supper, <i>E. M. Angell</i> ,	43

PERSONALS.

<i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	11
" " "	29
" " "	48
" " "	70
" " "	87
" " "	124
" " "	141
" " "	176

Pessimist, The (Poem), <i>H. S. England</i> ,	5
Phases of Nihilism, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> ,	119
President Isaac Sharpless, <i>S. K. G.</i> ,	5
Problem of a Hundred Years, <i>W. H. Futrell</i> , .	42
" " " " (continued),	63
Public Inauguration of President Isaac Sharpless, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	21
Rondeau, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	139
Second Annual Meeting of the C. I. C. P. A., The, <i>H. S. England</i> ,	134
S. Moritz and the Upper Engadine, <i>F. W. Morris, Jr.</i> ,	150
Socrates, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> ,	25
Soft Light Beamed (Rondeau), <i>H. S. England</i> , .	84
Some Remarks on Classical Training, <i>W. H. Fite</i> ,	153



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. I.

Editorials.—Our Ideas and Aims.....	Page 1
The Gown Movement.....	1
Cricket.....	2
Fiction for Our Library.....	2
President Sharpless.....	3
Self-Government.....	4
Haverford College Field Club.....	4
President Isaac Sharpless.....	5
The Pessimist.....	5
The Junior Exercises.....	7
The Annual Address of the Vice-President of the Loganian.....	9
Alumni Department.—Prof. Chase as a Man of Genius, Personals.....	9
Locals.....	11
Sports.....	13
Reviews.....	14
Exchanges.....	14
General College News.....	16

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	- - -	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	- - -	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	- - -	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference, - - - - -	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHEROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADDURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
ASA S. WING,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
JAMES V. WATSON.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
"P." Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.
For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

The Girard
LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS. Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

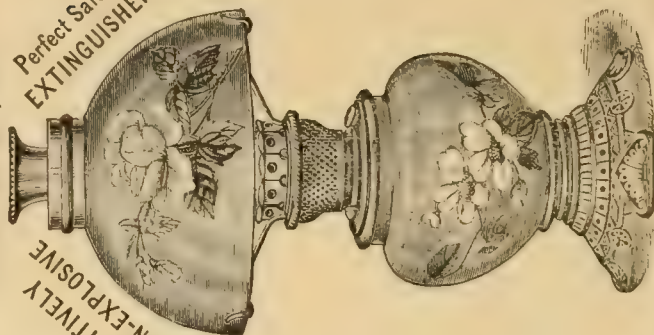
President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TAINALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY.
Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

CHAMPION LAMP

Patented Jan. 19th, 1886.

Perfect Safety
EXTINGUISHER

POSITIVELY
NON-EXPLOSIVE



Medals and Diplomas have been awarded the "Champion Lamp" over all competitors, by the "Franklin Institute" (Novelty Exhibition) and the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," 1885. Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

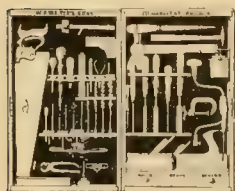
A. J. WEIDENER, Sole owner of Patent.
No. 36 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

*** TOOLS ***

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

P.S. STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK, Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→FINE SHOES,←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

↵Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

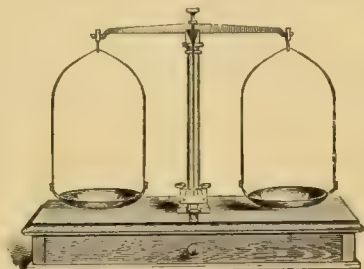
H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.
Assay Weights.



Analytical Balances.
Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES &c.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

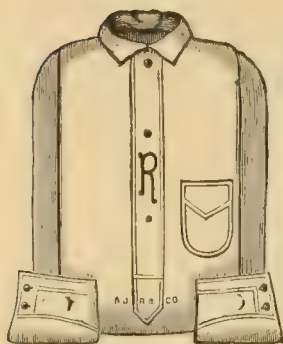
—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

The Largest Sporting Goods House

IN AMERICA.



A. J. REACH & CO.,

Phila., Pa.

23 South Eighth St.



Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Gymnasium, Boating, &c., &c.,

UNIFORMS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to College Uniforms.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE NEW ENGLAND.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room.

Does business in every State and Territory.

Charges Teachers less than any other reliable Agency.

No Charges to School Officers for services rendered.

Teachers who desire positions or preferment should lose no time to avail themselves of the special advantages offered by this Bureau.

Circulars and Forms of Applications sent Free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, *Manager,*

3 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

TESTIMONIAL.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, OCT. 22, 1886.

From my knowledge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt, I should not expect any man in the country to excel in selecting the right teacher for the right place.

JOHN EATON,

President Marietta College, and for sixteen years United States Commissioner of Education.



"COLUMBIA" CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,

No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,

No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.





The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., May, 1887.

No. 1.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENÆUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

S. PRIOLEAN RAVENEL, JR., '89.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Business Manager*.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Assistant Business M'gr*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10
Single Copies, this issue, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITHOUT apology, without excuse, the new Board of Editors assumes the control of the HAVERFORDIAN. The majority of us begin editorial work for the first time, but, although without experience, we hope to prove ourselves worthy of the responsible position in which we have been placed, and to leave our paper on even a higher plane of excellence than that on which it has been handed over to us. It is with some disappointment that we begin our editorial year still hampered by a literary society backing instead of a college representation, but we hope that long before our term of office expires *every man in college* will have a vote, to decide what men shall represent him on the paper. Although we cannot claim, as has been

done before, that "the HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College" while only the literary societies elect the editors, yet, we pledge ourselves to voice as nearly as possible the sentiment of the majority of the students on all subjects which may be from time to time discussed, and to use every effort to cause the HAVERFORDIAN to become really the student's official organ at the earliest date possible. With the carefully prepared constitution for the management of the paper which was adopted by the college last winter, and with the aid and sympathy of our new President, who wishes the new plan to go into effect, the time cannot be far distant when the students, as such will control their organ. It will be noticed that with this issue we begin a new volume, thus making Vol. VIII. three numbers shorter than it would have been. We have done this in order to avoid the old inconvenience of having the appearance of the new volume delayed till October, while the editorial year began the preceding April.

SUDDEN and unexpected as was the recent movement which culminated in the resolution passed by the college to adopt a modification of the Cambridge cap and gown as the Haverford uniform to be worn on all public occasions; the good sense of our students was never better manifested. The conditions, only on the fulfillment of which, the academic garb is to be adopted, show good judgment, and in order of importance are as follows: 1st. That the Faculty shall order the gowns to be worn. 2d. That they shall not become the college custom till the beginning of the next college year. 3d. That they only be

worn on public occasions. How fitting is the first mentioned condition can readily be appreciated when we notice the ridiculous state of affairs at colleges in which the wearing of gowns is voluntary and where there are always some peculiar erratic individuals who fail to assume the college costume. As to the second, it will not only seem better to start the revival at the beginning of the college year, but, also the Faculty can have the requisite time to confer with the Managers concerning its advisability. In regard to the third, we think that, while the great majority of us should like very much to adopt the costume as a college dress for lectures, commencements, etc., the plan of forcing us to wear the gown continually would be strenuously opposed. Although modeled on the pattern of the Cambridge gown, which is far more graceful than that of Oxford, we think that the Haverford gown should not adhere too closely in pattern to its original, but that ours should be a distinctly individual one, at least in minor particulars. In thus provisionally adopting the cap and gown, Haverford is not simply following the lead of some of her neighbors who have recently donned the academic attire. Only two-and-a-half years ago, during the last presidential campaign almost every one in college had his student's dress, but, although very popular at the time, caps and gowns gradually disappeared. Our present attempt to revive the classical custom is an earnest and conscientious one and with the aid of the Faculty and Managers we hope to begin next year with a real *Haverford cap and gown* as our college uniform.

“IF we only had a professional” has for many years been the cry of our cricketers when our elevens have suffered defeat. We have one at last and now is the time for us to take hold of cricket and show what can be done under professional coaching. Perhaps no marked improvement may be

noticed this year, but that will be no reason for becoming discouraged. There are men in the lower classes who, with encouragement and practice, will make good players, so that next year, with the aid of the professional, we should have a good eleven. Too much cannot be said about the necessity of practice and plenty of it. By faithful and constant practice, a poor team can be changed into an excellent one, but good players, without practice, soon lose their skill and ability to play the game. This last winter we have been most fortunate in securing a shed in which the elevens, or indeed, any who wished, could practice, and now this spring we have a professional. The only thing lacking is for the College, as a whole, to take a proper amount of interest in the game. Cricket has been, and it is hoped will always continue to be *the* college game. But at present there seems to be a tendency to pay less attention to cricket and more to tennis and base ball. The College is hardly large enough to play more than one game with any success and with the coaching of our professional and the practice of the elevens, cricket can be made that successful game.

THE middle of the last century marks an epoch in the history of English literature in the birth of the modern novel. Novels, indeed, had been written before that time, but they gained no foothold as a convenient form for works of the imagination. Before that time there had been but two styles of composition—poetry, for works of the imagination and fiction; and prose for works of philosophy and history. Now, however, it occurred to some thoughtful men that works of fiction might be fitly written in prose and accordingly, as an experiment, the modern novel came into use; which experiment the history of literature has pronounced to be a success. As may readily be supposed, the novel encountered at its birth a fierce opposition, not only

from scholars who feared the degradation of literature from the use of prose for works of the imagination, but from moralists who feared vicious results from the dissemination of false ideas of life. This opposition lived far into the present century. Indeed, it has very recently died away. Men did not see that the novel was simply a development of the old epic poem and that "David Copperfield" and "Ivanhoe" were to be to the English what the story of Achilles and the story of Odysseus were to the Greeks. But when this opposition was met by the distinguished talents of Thackeray, Dickens and Sir Walter Scott it could no longer justify its existence. It yielded, and men realized that the novel, so far from being a mere instrument of pleasure, was a means of illustrating high views of life, of removing social abuses and even of demonstrating scientific theories. It was inevitable that side by side with those novels which gave high ideas of life and a high code of morals, there should appear novels which gave low ideas of life and a low code of morals. No thoughtful man will deny the statement that the number of good novels bears no proportion to the number of poor ones. The market is flooded with trash. Hosts of despicable scribblers exist who are reaping large fortunes by poisoning the minds of the young and pandering to the low taste of minds that have already been poisoned. Yet we do not regard this as an unmitigated evil. Ridiculous as it may seem, this is only the outcome of the desire of the age for intellectual food. The poor novel may be demoralizing, but it is surely preferable to the bear-fight or the circus. But it is not necessary to extol trash. The excellence of our good novels has been so conspicuous that they far outweigh in influence the evil of our poor novels. If there is anything for college men to learn it is that they must read good novels and only good novels. The aim of education is real refinement and the de-

velopment of good taste. All that conduces to these ends belongs to the student and his real progress must be largely measured by the display of his taste. People without intellectual training must be excused if they have a taste for literary trash; but surely it is a disgrace for a college man to find pleasure in the works of degraded intellects. Yet we doubt if any working girl can produce so much of the yellow-covered literature as the average college student. Now, if a taste for good novels is to be cultivated among students, good novels must find a place in the college library. Works of literature and science undoubtedly demand the largest share of attention; but no library which pretends to illustrate the history of literature and the feelings of the age, can afford to be without the best works of fiction. Moreover, college students will inevitably read fiction and in the absence of the good they will choose the bad. It is not at all necessary that the college library should contain every new novel. Hundreds of novels are published every year, which hardly continue in the minds of the people two months. For some colleges, especially those having a limited library fund, it might be sufficient to purchase those which had withstood criticism for a certain definite time—say for five years. But, whatever may be the limitation, the rank of good novels in literature demands that they be placed in the college library.

WE are glad to present in this issue a portrait of our new President, Isaac Sharpless, accompanied by a biographical sketch, prepared by one who, for years, has been his associate and co-worker. As will be seen by the sketch, President Sharpless is pre-eminently a self-made man, one who has risen by his own native abilities, and not from any accident, from the station of the farmer boy to that of the accomplished scholar and college president.

THE "sentiment" proposed by President Sharpless and heartily responded to by the students who serenaded him, is not one to be lightly passed over with any temporary enthusiasm. That the Faculty and students should be one and inseparable, may seem a singular anomaly to those persons who come to college imbued with the idea that it is of primary importance to "tear out" the professors, but it is nevertheless becoming, every day, more of a possibility. While, at many colleges, some of the students in connection with the faculty, take an active part in the government of the college, we doubt if there is any institution in which this co-operation exists to a greater degree than at Haverford, and that, too, without any special contrivance to effect it. It is well known that our President's chief aim is to allow the college, step by step, to take more of the governing power into its own hands. Just in proportion as we show our willingness and ability to manage our own affairs, will we be granted opportunities for doing so. Even at the present day, we are possessed of privileges and immunities which were unheard of at Haverford, twenty years ago. It is not many years since they had "Bounds," and certainly many of us remember with what delirious joy we hailed the abolition of the "Teehee" system. None of us have forgotten the severities of the late breakfast regulations and the new ones appear all the more favorable by the contrast. These and many other benefits of which we have been the recipients, have been chiefly due to the efforts of our energetic President who is endeavoring, in this way, to prove the truth of his theory and to establish here a practical illustration of a body of students governing themselves. Ought we not, therefore, to reciprocate and by our active co-operation show that this *can* and *shall* be done? Should we not recognize that the welfare of each one of us is inseparably connected with the

welfare of the college, and so consider ourselves "bound to check at once all disorder from within or without." The signs of the times are encouraging. Although, as a general thing, Freshmen have always considered it incumbent upon them to destroy all perishable college property within their reach, yet, the tendency now seems to be changing. Freshmen classes here, for the last two years, have been much more moderate in this respect. Evidently the time is not far distant when any and all disturbers of the peace will be severely discountenanced, and the students themselves having charge of discipline, the Faculty will be able to give their undivided attention to research and instruction.

NO organization ever started among the the students of Haverford, has set out with the promise of doing better work, than the Haverford College Field Club, which was formed about two weeks ago. The purpose of this Club is to increase the interest of our college community in the study of the natural sciences. The Club is divided into three sections, devoted respectively to botany, geology, and zoology. Each section is presided over by a chairman, who has the direction of excursions which it is proposed to make weekly in search of specimens. One very commendable feature of the Club is, that all professors, alumni, and students, who may wish to join, become members simply by signing the constitution. Already the Club numbers 16 members, including Professors Hall and McMurrich, the last-named gentleman being president. We hear that it is intended to have meetings monthly, from October to May, inclusive, at which meetings, papers shall be read, describing the results of personal observation. The members of the Club seem to be very enthusiastic over their new work, the botanists having determined to complete the present collection of native plants, and the zoolo-

gists, having in view for one thing, the beginning of a classified collection of American insects. Having started out under such favorable conditions, we predict for the Field Club a long and most useful future, and respectfully ask, on its behalf, the aid and encouragement of the Managers and friends of the College.

PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS.

Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., the newly appointed President of Haverford College, whose portrait accompanies this issue of the HAVERFORDIAN, was born 12 mo. 16th, 1848. He was educated at Friends' Boarding School, Westtown, Pa., where he graduated in 1867, being subsequently employed for four years as teacher in the same institution. He graduated at Harvard in 1873, taking the degree of S. B. at the Lawrence Scientific School. Two years later he was called to the chair of Mathematics at Haverford College, where he was made Professor of Astronomy in 1880. Through his efforts the efficiency of this department has greatly increased: a larger and much finer telescope has been added, together with various other astronomical appliances, thus giving Haverford one of the best equipped college observatories in the country.

Besides being a frequent contributor to various scientific and educational journals, Prof. Sharpless is the author of a Geometry, which is extensively used as a text-book, and has also published in connection with Prof. Phillips of the West Chester State Normal School, treatises upon Astronomy and Physics.

In recognition of his scientific researches the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1883.

In 1884 he was made Dean of Haverford College with full executive and disciplinary powers. In this difficult position his just and generous dealing and his constant efforts

to promote the usefulness of Haverford and to incite the students to manliness and self government, have been met by an increase in the material prosperity of the Institution, while the ready co-operation of the students has rendered possible the abolition of many restrictions and the introduction of new methods of administration, calculated to raise alike the moral and intellectual tone of the College.

It is not the object of this brief sketch to eulogize the work of Prof. Sharpless at Haverford, but to those who have been in a position to observe it, it serves as an earnest of the still greater benefits which must necessarily accrue from the increased power so wisely conferred upon him. Entering upon his new responsibilities, as he does, with the sympathy of the faculty and students and of those most interested in the management of the College, there can be no doubt that under his wise direction, Haverford has entered upon an era of increased usefulness, and will still hold fast her noble aim,

"To teach high thought and amiable words,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man."

S. K. G.

THE PESSIMIST.

(Published by request.)

The night had spread, like a vail of death,
Her dismal curtain o'er land and sea;
The wind, in his wandering, woefully
Was moaning and groaning, in dirge like breath.

Here, far away from the homes of men,
A man had wandered, forlorn and weak,
Old and forsaken, with withered cheek,
And eyes that never might smile again.

In the darkness of life had his lot been cast,
With never a star to illumine his way;
He saw but the pain and the vain display,
And mingled his wail in the howling blast.

Where are thy streams, O Lethe?
O, where do thy waters flow?
For I would drink of thy cold, black tide,
And lave in thy depths below,
To drown the madness of knowing
In the sweetness of not to know.

I am sick of men and the ways of men ;
 O, Life, thou art all deceit !
 We live but to torture, to blast, to spoil,—
 We live but to lie and cheat,
 And to trample down in our heartless pride
 Our brother, and beneath our feet !

We flee from the fields that our fathers tilled,
 Their beauty, their peace we scorn,—
 We gather in crowds in the cities great
 To struggle, to waste, to mourn,
 For the sake of enswathing our blood-stained limbs
 In the wealth from the poor man torn !

I have walked the slums of those cities great—
 O, Christ, 'twas a loathsome place !
 All filth and squalor; the mark of death
 Was pictured on childhood's face;
 The mother murdered her helpless babe,
 To cover her own disgrace.

Dark crowds were gathered, in dim close dens,
 To hide from the law's strong shaft;
 The strength of manhood was swallowed up
 In many a poisoned draught,—
 And anarchy glared from those blood-shot eyes,
 That only when drunken laughed !

A shudder crept over me as I gazed,—
 A horror upon me came ;
 I heard them speak, as of dearest friends,
 Of vices I dare not name.
 Their sons are taught but to steal and kill,
 Their daughters are sold to shame.

Is this the fruit of our cultured age ?
 O better the forest wild !
 O better the fate of the savage rude,
 Or the fate of a dead-born child !
 It were better for man that he had not been,
 Than to be and be thus defiled.

And there, in the cities, are strong brawned men,
 Whose lives are of endless toil;
 They rear in splendor, yon stately pile,—
 They delve in the damp, dark soil;
 But the fruit of their labor, their honest gain,
 Is seized by the rich as spoil !

Their little children, from infancy,
 Must toil for their daily bread ;
 They have no pleasure, no joy in life,
 But work, hard work instead :
 And the only rest for their tired young limbs
 Is the rest of the silent dead.

Is this the land where the right holds sway,
 When the poor must serve as slaves ?
 Is this that glorious Christian home,
 That the wretched, the outcast craves,
 When the only peace that the poor can earn,
 Is that peace of their nameless graves ?

Than to labor, to strive through a life of want,—
 To live that our eyes may see
 Our life strength spent for the idler's ease,—
 Our freedom a mockery,—
 Our children condemned to the self-same fate—
 Far better 'twere not to be !

And there there are men in the golden mean.
 Ah, happy are they indeed !
 Just wealthy enough to be mean of soul,
 Just wretched enough for greed,
 Upon whose vitals for evermore
 The vultures of mammon feed !

They stand on the necks of the poor below,
 And cringe at the rich man's feet ;
 To the one a tyrant without a heart,
 To the other a slave complete.
 They mingle the crimes and the woes of all,
 O, their's is a life most sweet !

Their talent, their honor, their hearts' best love,
 Are all in the market sold.
 The worship they give to their puppet god
 Is hollow and false and cold ;
 And the highest aim that their lives can know
 Is gold, poor, paltry gold !

To live when the love of the heart is dead,
 When pity we fear as sin,
 When worship we give but to blind the weak,
 And to cover our hell within,—
 O God, than to lead such a life as this,
 'Twere better we had not been !

I have seen how the rich and the great can live,
 The man who has gained his goal ;
 He loves to flaunt out his stolen wealth
 In the face of the famished soul,
 And give to the man he has robbed of all
 Cold Charity's paltry dole.

He teaches the poor, the despised, the weak,
 In their ignorance blind and sore,
 To rest content with the wrongs of life,
 And to dream of a bliss in store
 In a fanciful future of light and joy,
 That here he may grind them more.

He lives, and he joys in his fiendish life,
 Like the demons that dance below !
 No pity he feels for a brother's pain,
 No love can his hard heart know.
 His soul's one purpose, his life's one aim,
 Is pitiful pomp and show !

Such, such is the civilization's goal
 That our culture, our times afford !
 Mean, pitiless greed has usurped the place
 Of our fathers' more righteous sword !
 It were better, far better, we had not been,
 Or being, to cut life's cord !

O, thus, as I dwell on life's night-mare dread,
 The wrongs of the low and high,
 And stand on the breast of the soulless earth,
 Neath the dome of the soulless sky,
 I envy the lot of the senseless stone,
 And aloud, in my anguish, cry

Where are thy streams, O Lethe ?
 O where do thy waters flow ?
 For I would drink of thy cold, black tide,
 And lave in thy depths below,
 To drown the madness of knowing
 In the sweetness of not to know.

* * * * *

Poor and neglected, and sad and lone,
 The pessimist ceased, when these words were said,
 And there, by the side of his envied stone,
 Peaceful he lay, and dead.

Oh let us trust, that his sore tried soul
 Has left her mourning, her doubt and strife,
 To joy through the ages, that endless roll,
 For the pangs that she bore in life.

THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

THE 7th and 14th of April were gala times for the Juniors. On the evenings of both these days their friends crowded Alumni Hall to listen to their exercises. Japanese lanterns were early hung about the grounds, the Hall decorated, and all prepared for the reception of the guests. Soon after the appointed hour, the speakers for the first evening appeared, and took their places on the platform amid the applause of the audience. President Sharpless arose and in a few words introduced Dr. Henry Hartshorne, who made a brief and pleasant address, relating how, just fifty years ago, he delivered his Junior oration at Haverford; in closing he read a beautiful poem called: "Loyalty to our Alma Mater."

The regular exercises of the evening were then in order, and were begun with an oration by M. B. Stubbs, on "Gustavus Adolphus." As a biographical subject is one of the most difficult upon which to write, this speaker is particularly to be commended for the manner in which he held the attention of his audience. The career of Gustavus was traced by successive steps, his religious zeal, his remarkable military achievements, and finally his death in battle, were vividly described. His dissimilarity to most conquerors, his purer motives and higher ambitions were especially noticed.

W. D. Lewis, on "Social Discontent," spoke with an earnestness and air of conviction which showed that his whole mind was engrossed in his subject, and that it had received his diligent study. The causes of discontent particularly among the laboring classes, were dwelt upon and shown to be real, not imaginary. Trades-unions, strikes and lock-outs were enumerated as ways in which this Social Discontent manifests itself. The only remedy for this great evil the speaker maintained, is a more thorough understanding of political economy by every voter and an effort to make

laws, not for the benefit of a class, but for the whole people.

"A Plea for Peace," by J. W. Sharp, Jr., was an eloquent appeal and it would be difficult to decide by which the greater impression was made—the beauty of the composition or the faultlessness of the delivery. The fact was deplored that, while the universe has preserved an eternal peace and all animals lived in harmony with their kind, man alone has striven to destroy his fellows; nothing could be more unworthy of his nobility than war. In peace, man makes his advancement; war comes, and all is destroyed. No matter how high he may soar, war will drag him down.

"The Pessimist," a poem, by H. S. England, reflects great credit upon its author, and in many respects was the best production of the evening. The poet had evidently caught the true inspiration, as he recited with feeling the soliloquy of the old man into whose life no rays of light and pleasantness had shone. We seemed to wander with him to the great city and listen as he poured forth, in melancholy strain, his hatred of the rich and his pity for the poor; both equally miserable, but from opposite causes. Crime and wretchedness lurked everywhere, stamped on the forehead of young and old; all was sorrow and dumb despair in the eyes of the aged man, breathing forth, with his last breath, his observations on human life.

E. M. Cox, on "The Chinese in America," handled his subject with understanding and gave an able exposition of his views on this national and social problem. After speaking of what the Chinese have done for industries on the western coast, he proceeded to show the injustice of the present attempts on the part of the laboring classes to keep them from enjoying equal rights with themselves, and also, how, from the standpoint of consistency, it is our duty to afford them an opportunity to learn our customs and become intelligent citizens.

"A Beleagured City," by F. W. Morris, Jr., was a musical, gracefully written poem, narrating the many calamities of the City Jerusalem, how, in earliest times, it was taken by the Jews; they afterward fell into the power of Persia, but were restored after long suffering by the rivers of Babylon. The hopes of the Jews for an earthly kingdom, when their Christ came, were beautifully told, and their conquest by the Romans and subsequent wanderings over the earth, recited in an easy flowing style, which added not a little to the general effect.

At the opening of the second evening's exercises, Prof. J. R. Harris made a characteristic speech, witty and entertaining. During the progress of his remarks he paid a fitting and touching tribute to Edward M. Pope, speaking of him as one who was not only an ornament to his class and college, but as one who would have been honored by the world wherever his lot might have been cast.

The first oration of the evening was then delivered by J. E. Johnson, Jr., on "The Development of the Modern Steam Engine." Much care had evidently been taken in studying this subject, as was shown by the intelligent manner in which it was treated. The development of the engine was described from its first crude form to when it was greatly improved by Watts, and afterward perfected by remarkable inventions.

"About the Federal Convention," by J. P. Neilds, was enthusiastically received. This speaker has a fine voice and well knows how to use it, and, as a natural consequence, it was a great pleasure to listen to him. The discord among the States, under the Articles of Confederation, was dwelt upon, when each State declared itself supreme and there was no unity of action. A few of the leading figures of the convention were referred to in glowing terms, after which the great work of the conven-

tion was spoken of as a monument to last for all time, one upon which depends the very existence of our country.

J. T. Hilles, on the "Maid of Orleans," spoke of the disordered state of France, her subjection to England, the civil war caused by the assassination of the Duke of Orleans, and then of the legend that from all these disasters France was to be delivered by a woman. Joan of Arc believed herself the divine instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose. Victory followed her course, and all was well until she attempted foreign conquest, but that was her ruin. After all her distinguished services in behalf of her native land, she fell a victim of treachery; France was saved, but the Maid of Orleans was dead.

"Fire and Frost," by T. J. Orbison, was an interesting, imaginative production, original in style. Having spoken of our earth as once one of the nebulous masses which float in space, some of the different agencies were alluded to by which it has taken its present form. A striking contrast was drawn between what is now our beautiful abode and what ages ago was a red-hot sphere, revolving in its fiery course, possessing naught of form or beauty.

"The Hundred Days," by C. H. Battey, was a careful review of the events which transpired during the period of Napoleon's return from his temporary banishment at Elba and the battle of Waterloo. His landing in France, the attraction of the old troops to his standard, his renewed successes and final downfall, were earnestly and impressively described.

F. C. Hartshorne, on "Mirabeau," gave an admirable treatise on the public career of that great statesman. Mirabeau rose to the front in the French Revolution, a position for which his varied experiences peculiarly fitted him; disregarded at first, his ability soon made him recognized as the greatest power in the government. The speaker, in well rounded periods, charac-

terized him as preëminently a statesman, orator and genius.

The last, and among the most scholarly of the efforts, was "The Alexandrian School," by M. E. Leeds. The ancient city of Alexandria was portrayed in all her literary and scientific glory. Great was the work accomplished within her walls for the future enlightenment of man. This ancient learning, handed down successively by Arabs and Saracens, was spoken of as of the utmost value to the research of to-day.

The exercises of these two evenings cannot be spoken of in too laudatory terms. All the orations showed hard study and original research, work that speaks well for the future of the class. The attention with which all the speakers were received was most flattering and was well deserved. Seldom has Haverford witnessed such a Junior display; but if the precedent established this year is heeded, we may expect many more of equally high merit, both in oratorical culture and literary worth.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LOGANIAN.

ON the evening of April 11th an appreciative audience gathered in Alumni Hall, for the purpose of hearing the last Annual Address of the Vice-President of the Loganian Society.

By the adoption of the new constitution this practice of having the Vice-President to deliver an address every year has been done away. There was, therefore, an additional interest manifested on this occasion. The retiring Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Futrell, '87, read a masterly essay, "The Declining Days of a National Literature." The address was listened to with deep interest throughout, and all felt, after having heard it, a more lively interest in the literature of the Greeks, and a clearer knowledge of its varied beauties and defects. The

whole history of the development and decay of Grecian literature was thoroughly gone over from the earliest ages till when, "in the fifth century, the Christian rabble at Alexandria, under Cyril, tore in pieces Hypatia, the last incarnation of the dying beauty of the Greeks." It would give us pleasure to conform to our old custom, by printing the address in full, if the author, who has been requested to deliver it personally elsewhere, had not objected.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR CHASE AS A MAN OF GENIUS.

The notices which have been published of the life and character of Pliny Earle Chase furnish new proof of the fact that rare gifts of genius and great virtues, however inobtrusive, seldom fail of recognition. I may be pardoned however for a few words of additional testimony.

The first thing to say—one that can be said of few men in any age—is that Prof. Chase's mind belonged to the very first class of created intellects. The man was always greater than his work. Circumstances did not favor that constant and steady devotion of his powers in certain particular directions which would have led to results more imposing to the imagination and intelligible to the world, but the judicious few discerned that those powers themselves belonged to a master. In its grasp and range and native energy his mind was of the same fibre as the minds of Aristotle and Plato, of Vico and Descartes, of Kepler, Newton, Leibnitz, and Kant. He was not their equal in his achievements, but he was of their class. They would have talked with him as with an equal; with them it may be that he is now holding high communion.

This is much to say, but I say it deliberately. This supreme quality of mind was visible in his method of handling all great questions. Any one who has heard him

lecture for example on the text "Let there be Light," has seen the fullest activity of a seraphic intelligence grappling successfully with the highest problems which can engage the powers of man.

The circumstances of his early life and education were favorable to the development of his mind. May I not testify to the refined influences of his father's house and the cultivated society of his native town? At the Worcester Latin School he was taught by Charles Folsom and Charles Thurber, both of them accomplished scholars, and the latter a man of rare genius as an instructor. At the Friends' School in Providence he studied under Moses Cartland, Dr. Griscom and Samuel J. Gummere. At Harvard University his teachers were, in metaphysics Dr. Walker, Dr. Hedge and Francis Bowen; in natural theology, Henry Ware; in mathematics Benjamin Pierce, who speedily admitted him into his inner circle of advanced special students; in physics Farrar and Lovering; in rhetoric and English composition the unequalled Channing; in Latin Beck; in Greek Felton; in Hebrew Noyes; in German Follen and Bokum; in Italian Bacchi; in Spanish Sales; in French also as well as in other modern languages an accomplished native teacher, with George Ticknor as professor in the whole department. Every one of the men I have named was a man highly accomplished in his specialty and of large general powers of mind. Then he was taught elocution by Dr. Barber of Edinburgh, and there was a brilliant group of young tutors in the University, among whom I think were Simmons and Wheeler. I am far from having exhausted the list of the Cambridge professors, at that time. The President was the broad-minded, judicious, and stately Josiah Quincy, who had already matured in his conception the modern ideal of a great American University. Four years on the Charles under such teachers gave pledge that the young student's mind would never

be narrowed within party lines and that he would acknowledge no intellectual mistress but Truth, the blazon of Harvard's shield.

Like most men of the highest order of mind, his Intellectual sympathies were wide and various, and he was not content to confine his studies within a single field. But if his studies were various, he was not the less a special master in several departments. His quickness of apprehension and his powers of application were exceptionally great. He rivalled the diligence of his elder namesake of Rome and the sixteen hours a day study of the Germans. As a boy he took his slate or his note-book with him into the bath-room; in later years he brought his books to the dinner table. The hum of conversation or even the noisy play of children around him could not disturb his close attention. He saw much, he read everything, he remembered everything. Thus he actually gave to each one of a number of different subjects an amount of study and attention which would have been thought creditable to his diligence and his capacity if that one study had been the sole object of his pursuit.

His widest attainments were in the field of philology. Herein,—while of course he made most use of the cultivated tongues, so necessary in his other studies,—he was especially fond of the more peculiar and difficult languages, as the Sanskrit, the Turkish, the Chinese and the Russian. Even the strangeness of alphabetical characters, repellent to many students, was to him an attraction. Akin to this taste was his fondness for deciphering and inventing ciphers. He once translated a Coptic inscription which had baffled European scholars. His *profoundest* attainments, however, were in the higher physics and mathematics, and in metaphysics, in which last science he laid the foundation of a genuine Christian philosophy.

Others have spoken generously and truly of still greater merits. Of his excellence as

a teacher I had myself experience as his pupil at Providence. I remember the eloquence of his lectures, the clearness and attractiveness of his instruction in the classroom; and the wide and charming outlooks which he opened before us into the fields of learning and science. Both students and fellow-teachers have borne their testimony to the value of his services at Haverford. Now that he has passed on, I need not speak of the sense of irreparable loss which dwells with his kindred:

"Quis desidero sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?"

THOMAS CHASE.

Rome, 1887.

PERSONALS.

'72 Francis B. Gummere, will spend the summer in Germany, studying at one of its Universities.

'81 Isaac T. Johnson, the principal of the Friends' School at Wilmington, Del., was here on April 29th.

'85 R. M. Jones has taken the chair of modern languages at Friends' School, Providence.

'86 Horace E. Smith paid us a visit during the first week of last month.

'87 A. B. Clement, having been prevented from graduating by sickness, is at present at Sea Girt, where he will spend the summer.

'88 Charles W. Dawson, who is studying architecture at the Boston School of Technology, expects to spend most of the summer tramping through Massachusetts.

'89 W. L. Smith is ill with typhoid fever.

'89 J. B. Geary is studying at the University of Pennsylvania.

'89 J. L. Schwartz is studying at Pittsburgh.

'90 W. L. Hipple is with his father, in the Real Estate Trust Company, 1340 Chestnut street, Phila.

'90 W. A. Statesbury is in Samuel Crozer's Woolen Mills at Chester, Pa.

Among the many Alumni present at the Junior Exercises the following were noticed: '42 Richard Cadbury, '51 Philip C. Garrett, '60 Theodore H. Morris, '60 Frederick W. Morris, '63 William H. Morris, '86 G. R. Johnson, '86 W. S. MacFarland, '86 Israel Morris, Jr., '86 William P. Morris, '86 E. D. Wadsworth.

LOCALS.

"Hug *thee* base, George!"

The new Administration having been installed, the Spoils System will at once be put in force, and those gentlemen who have held prominent positions in former "Local" columns may expect to find themselves shut out at any time, and their places filled with newer and fresher subjects.

"Papa" says that sugar when heated is changed into caramels. We would like to get his recipe.

Sleepy Soph, translating Tacitus: "The Germans of the interior wore their skins more loosely than those on the coast!"

Member in Society, addressing his dog who has wandered in: "Down, charge, sir!" President, rapping him to order: "The gentleman will please address his remarks to the chair."

The Sophs in Chemistry have discovered a new series of salts. Some call them "Nitrohydrochlorides," but others prefer "Aqua-regiates."

"Martin" seems to have command of singularly expressive and forcible language; *e. g.*, "In the Middle Ages, everybody went for themselves." "A certain king *sat down* upon all ideas of religious liberty; that is, he *squelched* them!"

A student in History says, "The Northmen invaded France, and it was called Northumbria because they settled there."

Professor in History: "The south of Europe was, at this time, like the solid land; while the north was as a great sea of seething billows, striving to overflow it." Wicked student to neighbor: "Inconceivable!"

Stevens says, "Chatterton committed suicide at seventeen, but wrote most of his poems before that time!"

"Fweddie" is glad that the power of the "popacy" is broken. We expect it would please him still more if the Local Editor should also lose his power.

A dignified Sophomore went to Atlantic City with his silk hat, and was delayed a couple of days in his return by the rain.

"Joe" says "inverted cane sugar" must be sugar cane.

Haverford never had so many tennis courts as at present, and new ones are being laid out everywhere. Every available piece of ground has been occupied or "claimed." We surmise, however, that some one has found a white elephant in the neighborhood of the Observatory.

"The Haverford College Field Club," an association to promote the study of Natural History in the neighborhood of the College, has been duly organized with Dr. J. P. McMurrich, President; M. E. Seeds, Secretary; H. S. England, M. B. Stubbs and W. C. Goodwin, Chairmen, respectively, of the Zoölogical, Geological and Botanical divisions. Excursions through the surrounding country will be made shortly.

The following have become synonymous terms at Haverford: Our History Classes and "Lectures upon Topics of General Interest, especially Social and Religious." Oh, if some eminent men could only hear the scathing denunciations which are heaped upon them in these discourses! But, alas! they fall only upon our devoted heads!

It's a pretty bad thing on the college yell, that many people want to know "what that *last word* was?"

The appearance of Japanese lanterns at '88's Junior was a new feature. The Class always was a shining light.

The Logic class has made an improvement on Aristotle's famous fallacy. "What a man walks, he tramples on; a man walks lame, therefore,—" We will let the reader draw his own conclusion.

THE BEEF EATER'S LAMENT.

Full many a weary year ago,
When "chestnuts" still were new,
A kindly-souled Chicago man
An ancient bovine slew.

He stowed her carcass safe away,
And shipped it to the East,
That we might now, on fresh (?) beefsteak,
Have one continuous feast.*

A universal query: "Who ever heard of a Sophomore Class Day? and what will it be like?" The Sophs have a good chance to show their long heads.

Some time ago, we received a highly interesting and argumentative article on "Sports at Haverford." We supposed, at first, that it was by one of them, but further examination convinced us that it could only have emanated from the tender cranium of an "incubate." At any rate we don't want his "composition"; but, as he seems to be sadly deficient in orthography, we have an old spelling-book we would like to give him.

Overheard conversation between two conservative Alumni:

"Have you heard what those young fellows at our Alma Mater are doing? Why now they are allowed to get breakfast any time between seven and a quarter of eight, and are not marked when they're late, either. Did you ever hear of such luxury? And the other night half a dozen of them went to the *Circus* without permission!"

"Oh, this is too much! The College is going to the dogs! Don't you think we had better go out there and use our 'moral influence' among them?"

"Yes, or perhaps write them a letter and show them—"

But we had fled!

The fond wish of many has at last been fulfilled, Haverford now has a professional to look after the interests of cricket. Although this is an excellent thing, we hope it may not be too late. Two years ago the task of getting a good team out of the College would have been much easier than at present. However, we hope for the best, and everyone should certainly improve the rare opportunity now offered.

* Since the above was written the state of affairs has improved. We suppose they have got in a new "bovine."

J. L. Register, of swimming pond fame, is quarrying Black Rocks, in order to obtain stone for road purposes! Aren't there enough patriotic people around Bryn Mawr to purchase the place of him, or else give the man the equivalent of his stone, in order to preserve what used to be the most beautiful spot in the neighborhood? Students who have never visited the place had better go and see it before it is irretrievably ruined by this short-sighted policy.

We are going to publish, some day, a little book called "Things you don't want to do in the Laboratory." Here are some of the advance sheets:

If you use a safety-tube, do not insert a cork in its mouth. If you do, the whole apparatus is likely to evince an uncontrollable tendency to travel skywards, only to meet an immovable object in the shape of the ceiling, and to return in gentle spray upon the astonished experimenter, who will soon find that H_2SO_4 makes a very poor shower-bath. Beware of the little washing faucets! They are dangerous. No amount of foresight can fully account for the rapidity with which the water from them rises to meet your eyes. We would warn even experienced men from attempting to use the filter-pump when there is no water. The "suction," at such times, is very great, and all who try to filter will be taken in. It is not generally considered necessary to wash the filtrate, though some prefer to do this. When making large quantities of H_2S , Cl , and other pleasant vapors, it is better to be *near* a hood, in order that some of the fumes may be removed, and thus give the men in organic acids a chance to recognize the faint odor of the same. When boiling caustic liquids in test tubes, do not aim the latter at your neighbor. It may cause trouble. When a man is working in quantitative, don't think to make his analysis interesting, by putting substances in his solutions, when his back is turned. It will, no doubt, be a surprise party for him, but it is likely to be your funeral if he finds you out.

We hear that there is no danger of a comet striking the earth. One of our embryo astronomers has discovered that the chances of such an occurrence "are very scarce."

We are to have a new balance in the Laboratory. It has been much needed. What we next want is a place to put it, as at present the "sensitiveness" depends directly upon the energy of the "ultramundane corpuscles" in the Gymnasium.

According to Thompson, "Mannite (a hex-acid alcohol!) was the food found by the Israelites in the wilderness."

Base Ball has attracted more attention at Haverford this year than formerly. A regularly contested class championship is a comparatively new thing, and the result is seen in the much better team which the College is now able to put in the field. The first match between '89 and '90 not having been finished on account of rain, a second was played, which resulted in a victory for '89 of 17-4. In the game between '88 and '89, '89 won by a score of 12-5, which gives them the college championship. In the match between '88 and '90, the latter won by a score of 11-5. In this game Sharp, '88, by a hit over the north fence, made the first home-run of the season.

SPORTS.

The college nine played their first game of base ball this season, Saturday, April 30, with the Westtown Alumni. The visiting team had some excellent players and with practice would be able to play a strong game. Their carelessness in not working together yielded several runs at different periods of the contest. Our men made a fine showing; especially Sharp, who led in the batting, and Branson, who supported Hilles admirably behind the bat. The feature of the game was in the sixth inning. All the bases were full and no men out, when a ball was batted to Baner at second, who caught it, touched his base and threw quickly to Slocum at first, who also put out the runner there, thus making a triple play. The umpiring of Haley, '90, was eminently satisfactory. Score:

HAVERFORD.						WESTTOWN.							
	R	H	E	O	A	E		R	H	E	O	A	E
Sharp, S. S.....	2	3	0	3	0		Lippincott, c. c. l. f.,	2	1	1	3	0	
Hilles, p.,.....	1	0	0	7	2		Williams, 2b.,.....	0	0	2	0	1	
Reinhardt, l. f.,.....	1	1	2	0	0		Wood, l. f. & p.,.....	0	0	1	6	2	
Orbison, 3b.,.....	1	2	2	3	0		Bonsall, c. f.,.....	0	1	0	0	0	
Branson, c.,.....	0	1	3	2	0		Jones, s. s.,.....	0	0	1	4	0	
Slocum, 1b.,.....	2	1	10	0	1		Mickle, 1b.,.....	1	0	3	0	2	
Guss, c. f.,.....	2	1	1	0	0		Pharo, 3b.,.....	1	1	1	0	1	
Darlington, r. f.,.....	2	2	2	0	1		Whitaker, p. & c.,.....	1	2	6	0	3	
Banes, 2b.,.....	3	2	2	1	0		Warren, r. f.,.....	0	0	0	0	1	
	14	17	27	17	6			5	3	20	13	10	
INNINGS.													
Westtown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	I—5		
Haverford.....	3	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	14	I—5		

REVIEWS.

Among recent literary ventures we find Jno. B. Alden standing prominently before the public with an unpretending little monthly, "The Library Magazine." We confess that we received the publication pleasantly biased in its favor, and are in no way disappointed on further acquaintance with it. The number contains about one hundred and seventy-five pages of closely printed matter. "Goethe and Philosophy," "The Lower Education of Women," "Is Constantinople worth Fighting for?" and "Nova Scotia's Cry for Home Rule," are the headings of some of the articles, the style of which throughout is clear, concise and business like, and, we should think, eminently adapted to that class of the public with whom the publisher is already so well acquainted. We scarcely would expect to find the subjects as well treated in a larger and more ambitious effort; the article on Constantinople being especially clear in its dealings with the problems before it. The Magazine is not illustrated, its price for the year being only one dollar. We hope the publisher may find it a paying investment, as it is a periodical eminently deserving to live.

Very often in the history of men we find that after an age especially notable in any way, a great writer springs up, and with the matchless potency of genius portrays for all future generations the representative times in the great drama of human progress. Dante has related to us in a way that can never be forgotten, the power of religion over the nations of Europe during the Middle Ages. Terrible and real, indeed, was that faith to them! Ere chivalry died, Tasso sketched for us Jerusalem delivered. Milton gave us the stern, unbending faith of Cromwell and his associates. Goethe's Faust embodied the Encyclopedasts better than they knew themselves. So Captain Samuel Samuels appears as the last American seaman and relates the story of that phenomenal epoch in American shipping, the clipper service period. "From the Forecastle to the Cabin," we predict, will meet with as hearty and popular a reception as was accorded to Dana's "Two Years before the Mast." In this delightful book he tells the story of his life, beginning with the run-away experiences of a madcap boy eleven years of age, through all those incredible hardships as cabin boy; in which bucking, gagging, mutiny, cat-o-nine-tails, drugging and lawless imprisoning were experiences of every voyage. How, too, finally, by virtue of his unbending integrity and fine intelligence, he became commander and partial owner of the Dreadnaught at the

early age of twenty-one; the finest, we can almost say, of those American clippers, the pride of our country during the middle of the present century, and the cause of that rankling jealousy of England which showed itself with so much effect in the fitting out of the Alabama and kindred craft during our late war. The clipper was chiefly remarkable for her unrivaled speed; the Dreadnaught making, in 1854, the journey from Liverpool to New York, a distance of 3,000 miles, in about nine days, actually beating by twenty-four hours the Cunard steamer Canada, which ran between the English port and Boston. The style of the writer is simple, concise and strong, exactly befitting the stern, rough sailor. The Bishop of New York, in the preface, declares with literal truth that there is not a dull line in it. All through its pages are exciting stories of encounters with pirates and cannibals, of hair-breadth escapes from Spice Islanders. And once, during a stay at Constantinople, our hero aided a beautiful Turkish lady in escaping from a harem and her haughty lord. As a proof of Captain Samuels remarkable seamanship, the story is told of his having lost the ship's rudder during a storm and actually backing it two hundred and eighty miles into the port of Fayal for repairs; he himself being disabled by a broken leg and suffering the greatest agony during the whole time. He has recently been brought prominently before the public as commander of the Dauntless in the ocean yacht race with the Coronet. In closing he makes a sturdy defense for American shipping, and arraigns once again the maritime policy this country has pursued for twenty years. The book deserves by all means to be placed on the shelves of Haverford's library.

EXCHANGES.

The *Holcad* of April 15th contains a history of the fisheries dispute with Canada. We feel sure that its readers, many of whom, perhaps, have only begun to notice the dispute when it has progressed far, will appreciate this article.

We welcome with pleasure the first issue of *The True Lance*. The cover is neat, the typography clear and the matter well written. The first issue contains an article by a professor. We hope the future articles will all be written by students.

The *Ariel* for April contains three well-written orations by students. The first one has the weightier subject, but we rather more admire the style and treatment of the subject in the second oration, "Voltaire," by Mr. Benson of '88, who, in our opinion, should have taken first rank.

We are indebted to the *Butler Collegian* for March for the perusal of an article on the "College Life of Literary Men"—an article which is at once interesting and really valuable, as it sets before the college student "a standard of excellence according to which he may shape his own course."

The *Oberlin Review* is publishing a series of papers entitled, "The Theologue at the Breakfast Table," "by a very distant relative of the Autocrat." Though the degree of kinship is, we are inclined to think, very remote, yet it is not impossible to trace a family resemblance. The easy, conversational, yet dignified style of these papers reminds one of Dr. Holmes, and the stories and incidents are well told and well introduced.

The *Beacon* is one of the most dignified and interesting of college papers. The March number contains an interesting critique of Edwin Booth. In this number the editor also expresses the opinion that work on the college paper should be taken as a substitute for work in the department of English. The HAVERFORDIAN was of this opinion at the opening of the college year, and, upon petition by the editors, the substitution was very kindly allowed by the Faculty. We are glad that the *Beacon* has added an exchange column to the paper.

In looking at the *Brunonian* for April 9th, we wished that an exchange column had taken the place of a weak piece of fiction called "The 'Resolution.'" The *Brunonian*, we think, should take a greater interest in the events of the college world outside of Brown University than is expressed in a column of college notes. The other articles in this issue are well worth reading. The story called "Summer Employment," contains not a dry line. This issue of the *Brunonian* also treats of that much agitated question, the cause of the decline of literary societies in our colleges. The *Brunonian* thinks that this is due to the prevalence of the written essay over the oration of the past. Undoubtedly the favor shown to written composition, as shown in the essay of the present century, has done much to lessen the value of oratory and eloquence. We think, however, that a better cause for the lack of interest in literary work can be found in the preference shown by college men for scientific studies over the classics, and the deluding notion that chemistry and physics will be found of more "practical" benefit to the average man than the great works of antiquity.

The *Genevan*, in its interesting exchange column, laments the absence of poetry in college journals. We may say that we share this feeling with the *Genevan*, and would gladly

see a real love for poetry cultivated by college men. It ought to be the result of their curriculum work. With it, however, we must insist upon a high standard of criticism. The greater part of that nonsense which appears in college papers in the form of verse is not worth the paper it is printed on.

The above remarks to the *Genevan* may well be followed by a comment on the *College Transcript*. The *Transcript* contains a poem on "The Glacier," which ridiculous as it is, is hardly worse than many college poems. Here are the first four lines:

What decks the brow of yonder mountain high?
That shines, as if a star forth from the sky,
Descending through the deep of night, had so
In its swift flight to earth been drawn below;

Will any of our readers explain the meaning of "so" and "drawn"? "Olympian's Mount" is, we hope, a typographical error; but why do the Grecian gods have fiery hands? and why do they wave their sceptre "o'er the world's decay"? After the rising of the moon the poet falls into the following rhapsody:

How changed the vision of these mortal eyes!
It moves the spirit that within me lies;
It binds me, as the sea itself is bound,
It holds me fast, as if in sleep profound.

We are certainly at a loss to understand that remarkable influence which at the same time moves the spirit of the poet and binds him; and we would be glad to know what is meant by the words "as the sea itself is bound." But we have not yet exhausted the beauties of this poem:

And in this sleep what visions cross my sight!
What creatures wild, yet human, pest the night!
What forms awaked by all its magic charm,
That makes my blood a chill, then binds it warm.
Roll back the curtain from thy hidden brow!
Oh! thou enchanted mount; and let me now,
Within its mystic folds behold thy face,
And see where this usurped God hath grace.

We ask for the authority for the use of "pest" as a verb, and for the meaning of "makes my blood a chill, then binds it warm." Why should the moonlight on the glacier produce such spectres? Again, we insist, a brow is covered with a handkerchief, a veil, or a hat, but never with a curtain. Any meaning given to "within," in the last line but one, must make nonsense of the passage. The meaning of the last line is altogether involved in mystery. More gush and a prayer to the glacier to "stoop to soothe," "while on each leaf the dewdrops gently weep," complete this effusion.

Judged by a literary standard, the *Notre Dame Scholastic* ranks among the first of college journals. Several articles, however, have lately appeared in that paper which must have

lowered its reputation considerably in the eyes of men of other colleges. We refer particularly to two articles, "The Reformation" and "The Inquisition." Now, it is not our intention to use these columns for a discussion of religious truth or of church polity; but we cannot allow articles displaying such gross ignorance or gross contempt of the researches of historians as those which appeared in the *Scholastic* to pass unnoticed. Our readers will scarcely believe us when we inform them that the writer on "The Reformation," attributes this mighty revolution simply to a "love of strife" inherent in "a wild and uncouth race," which, in early days, settled along the banks of the Rhine and through Germany. We doubt if we have anywhere met such puerile philosophy. Even Roman Catholic writers, who have disapproved of the Reformation, have attributed it to far more vital causes. Again, this philosopher informs us that, by the suppression of the monasteries, "learning was left to grope her way through a long period of ensuing darkness." We make no comment. Every child in history knows that, valuable as the monasteries undoubtedly were in the Middle Ages as the seats of learning, they were, after all, only hot-houses which preserved the flowers of literature through the long winter of ignorance. We must stop here as the paper on "The Inquisition" is too hopelessly aidiculous to attempt any criticism.

We clip the following from *The Dartmouth*:

OUTWARD BOUND.

The first faint flush of dawn is creeping
Where the silent stars are keeping
Vigil in the sky.
The distant light-house fire is sinking,
Like a drowsy Cyclops blinking
With a sleepy eye.
The land breeze strong, the sails are swelling,
All the fisher boats impelling
Far away from shore,
A lusty song the wind is humming,
Through the creaking cordage coming
With a rush and roar.
Hurrah! for the west wind free,
Hurrah! for the shining sea.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The evening shadows slowly falling,
From the breezy pastures calling,
Homeward come the cows.
The fisher boats are slowly sailing,
For the sea breeze now is failing,
Shoreward turned their prows.
A treasure fleet: the sunset gilding
Sail and spar, and fancy building
Golden Argosies.
Across the dusky waters gleaming
Lights of home and love are beaming
Happy auguries.
Praise God! for the restful night.
Praise God! for the dear home light.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Vassar is to have a handsome new Gymnasium.

Dartmouth College has a Freshman thirty-four years old.

Cornell has a larger Freshman class this year than ever before.

T. DeWitt Talmage has a son in the Freshman class at Williams.

A majority of the students of Rutgers College are Prohibitionists.

Oberlin is agitating the subject of an Inter-Collegiate Press Association for Ohio.

Lehigh has been refused admission into the Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse Association.

The average age of the Class of '87 at Yale at their graduation will be twenty-two years.

Union College intends to put men in training this Spring for the next foot ball season.

An effort is being made to revive cricket at Princeton, a 'coach' for the team has been engaged.

Several colleges of Pennsylvania are endeavoring to have their weekly holiday changed from Saturday to Monday.

Harvard graduates 240 men at her next commencement—the largest number ever sent from that institution in one year.

An Alumnus has recently given about thirty thousand dollars to Harvard, with which to erect a building for swimming baths.

Dartmouth recently raised by subscription, in a college meeting, over two thousand dollars for the support of her base ball team.

There is an attempt being made to change the name of Pennsylvania College, which is located at Gettysburg, to "Gettysburg College."

Fifteen of the leading New England colleges are represented in the New England Collegiate Press Association, which was formed in Boston, last February.

A perfect recitation is called a "tear" at Princeton; "squirt" at Harvard; "sail" at Bowdoin; "rake" at Williams, and "cold rush" at Amherst. A failure in recitation receives the title of "slump" at Harvard; a "stump" at Princeton; a "smash" at Wesleyan, and a "flunk" at Amherst.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN,

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

FINELLI & WATTS,
Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

— AND —

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TROPHIES,
PRIZES and
TOKENS.

Foot Ball Prizes,

Gun Club Prizes,

Base Ball Prizes,

Boating Prizes,

Cricket Trophies,

Bicycle Prizes,

Class Tokens,

Tennis Trophies,

Society Pins.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co.
furnish Special Designs
on application, for Gold
and Silver Trophies and
Prizes for Class and
Inter-Collegiate Com-
petition.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



PAINTINGS

OF

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,

All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

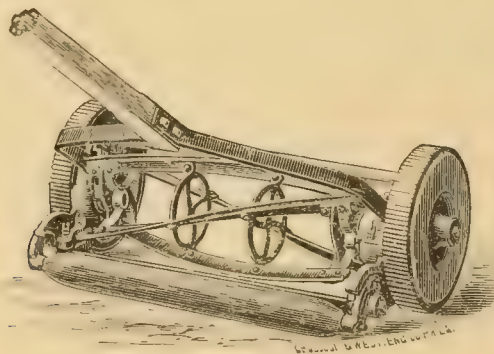
Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.



(New High Wheel Mower, 17 inch.)

200,000 IN USE.

Known everywhere as the BEST. 17 Styles and Sizes for hand. 3 Styles and Sizes for horse.

All Genuine Philadelphia Lawn Mowers have the words "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" cast on one wheel, and the maker's name on the other; all that have not are inferior imitations.

GRAHAM, EMLÉN & PASSMORE,

Patentees and Makers,

631 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Catalogues and Price List on application.

1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

**BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.**

**Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.**

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

*Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.*

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

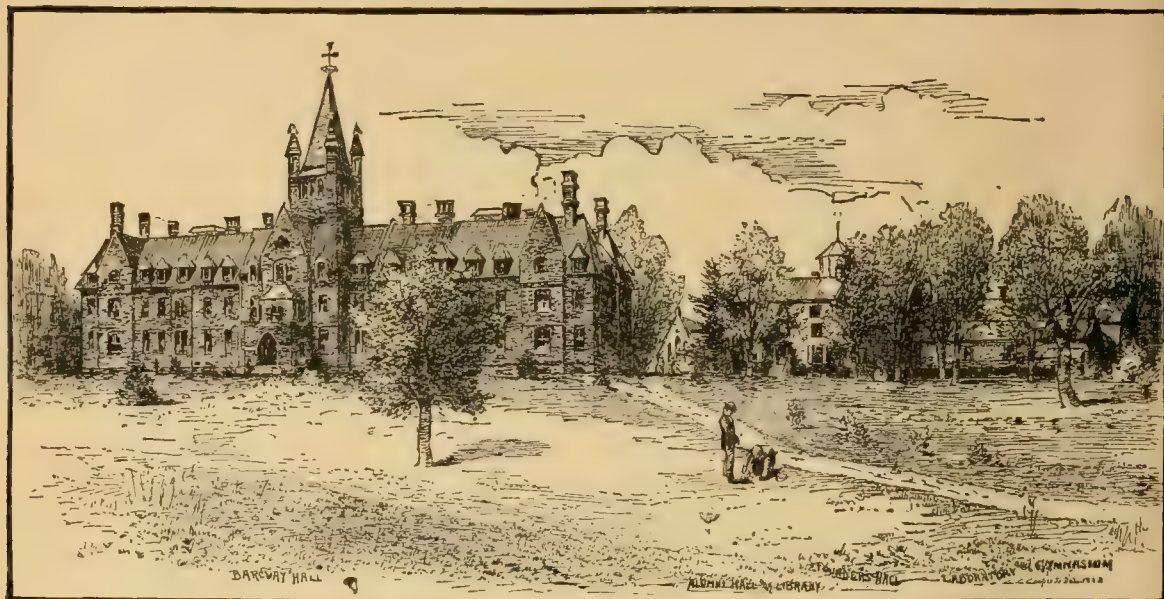
Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Especially attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Wesleyan University), Professor of Latin, and Registrar.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.


The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,


Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES" of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS, **By BEN PERLEY POORE** Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonderfully Popular. Agents report rapid sales. Address for circular and terms, **HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.**

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals, 11 Assistants, and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties. Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

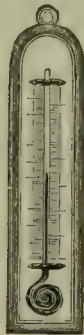
"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

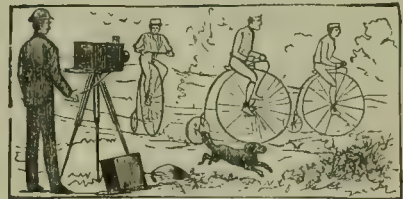
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



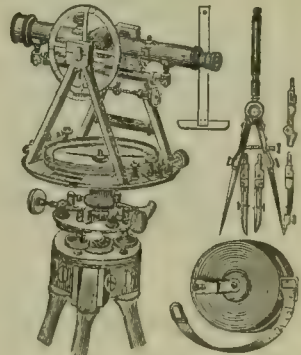
Photographic Apparatus.



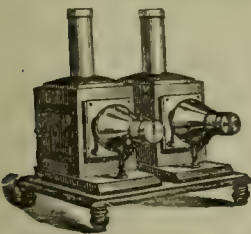
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,
LACROSSE,
CRICKET,
POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



Haverfordian.

June.

1887.

CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 2.

Editorials.—Our "New Epoch".....	Page 17
A Slight.....	17
Individual Work.....	18
Want of a Track.....	18
Oversight of the Loganian.....	19
Growing Interest in Biology.....	20
An Encouraging Notice.....	20
Consolatio Naturæ.....	20
The Public Inauguration of President Isaac Sharpless.....	21
'88's Class Supper.....	24
Socrates.....	25
Sweet Eyes of Gray.....	25
Alumni Prize Contest.....	26
Alumni Department.—Notice of Annual Meeting.....	26
Letter from "One of 89".....	26
Personals.....	29
Locals.....	29
Sports—Cricket.....	31
Base Ball.....	33
Exchanges.....	34
General College News.....	35

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

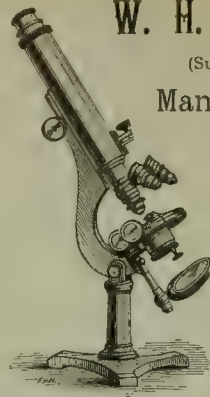
The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference, - - - - -	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADDURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
ASA S. WING,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
JAMES V. WATSON.

THE LARGEST
OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
 "R" Plates for Landscapes. "A" Plates for Transparencies.
 For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.
JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

The Girard
LIFE INSURANCE,
Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

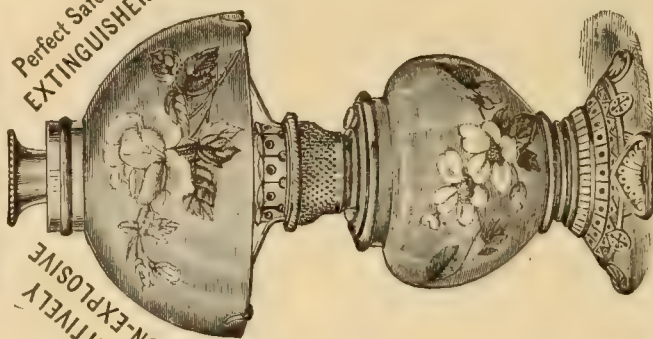
THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS. Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
 V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.
 Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
 Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY.
 Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

CHAMPION LAMP

Patented Jan. 19th, 1886.

Perfect Safety
EXTINGUISHER
NON-EXPLOSIVE
POSITIVELY



Medals and Diplomas have been awarded the "Champion Lamp" over all competitors, by the "Franklin Institute" (Novelties Exhibition) and the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," 1885. Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

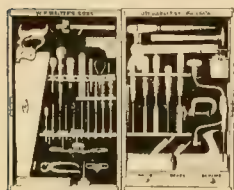
A. J. WEIDENER, Sole owner of Patent.
No. 36 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

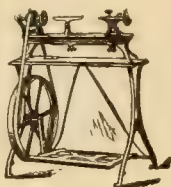
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.

FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR,
Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→FINE SHOES,←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

↪Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

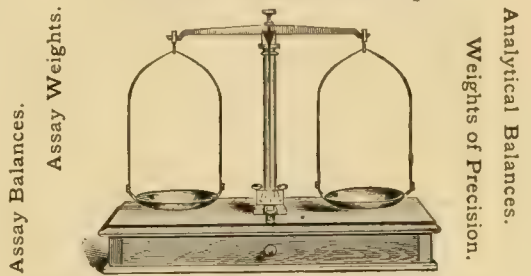
By the Instantaneous Process.

H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.



DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

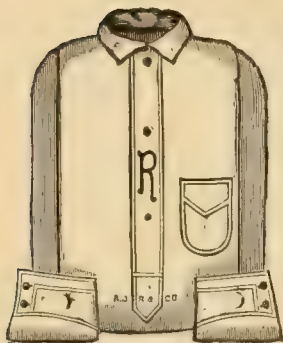
—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

The Largest Sporting Goods House

IN AMERICA.



A. J. REACH & CO.,

Phila., Pa.

23 South Eighth St.



Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Gymnasium, Boating, &c., &c.,

UNIFORMS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to College Uniforms.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE NEW ENGLAND. BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room.

Does business in every State and Territory.

Charges Teachers less than any other reliable Agency.

No Charges to School Officers for services rendered.

Teachers who desire positions or preferment should lose no time to avail themselves of the special advantages offered by this Bureau.

Circulars and Forms of Applications sent Free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, *Manager,*

3 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

TESTIMONIAL.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, OCT. 22, 1886.

From my knowledge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt, I should not expect any man in the country to excel in selecting the right teacher for the right place.

JOHN EATON,

President Marietta College, and for sixteen years United States Commissioner of Education.



"COLUMBIA" 'CYCLES

enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other make. This reputation has been well earned. Their staunch qualities, graceful outlines, and thoroughly good workmanship has placed them in advance of all others. They

STAND AT THE HEAD

(as well as every where else.)

If you are looking for a Wheel you can find all that a 'Cycler needs at

THE WHEEL HEADQUARTERS IN PHILA.,

No. 811 ARCH STREET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. B. HART, Pioneer Dealer

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,
No. 1025 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., June, 1887.

No. 2.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENEUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Business Manager.*

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Assistant Business Mgr.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITH the public inaugural of President Sharpless, the "new epoch" in the history of Haverford was formally ushered in. As will be seen by the synopsis of the inaugural address, given on another page, the policy of the Haverford of the future will be based upon the policy of the Haverford of the past. And yet, though based upon it, our new policy is not the old one; it is the result of a natural evolution; "the development of our personality to its legitimate consequences." Such sentences as "It is good for neither professors nor students to stand still," "Haverford is to develop," and, "Progress must be made," indicate, in no uncertain language, the spirit of the new administration. Our present high standard in the classics is to be maintained

and even pushed upward; science is to be "cultivated for her own sake," with even greater earnestness than formerly, and our mechanical course is to be something more than a mere name. Yet this is not all; we, as students, are assured of the sympathy of those in power, to aid and encourage us in sports, as well as in studies, and more than all, if we are only willing, to help us to bring about that happy era of student self-government, of which we have all so long and fondly dreamed.

NO doubt the many friends of Haverford who were present at the inaugural of President Sharpless, went away well satisfied with the rich treat they had received, and thought the exercises were complete; everyone having any interest in the college having been represented on the platform.

With a smaller number this was not the feeling. It is true that Managers, Professors and Alumni were each represented by an able exponent, but the students, who are as much interested in the welfare of the college as any of its other friends, who are even more closely associated with its daily progress, and with whom lies the responsibility of the failure or success of the advanced ideas of government entertained by our new president, these had no voice in the inauguration.

Speaking for the students, we can say that they felt the slight. To the greater number, nothing was known of the public exercises till the printed invitations appeared. Why the students should thus have been slighted, we do not know, but we hope that the neglect was not intentional; and yet the students form so important a part of the college, that it is hard to see

how they could carelessly have been overlooked. Although, from their number, they could not have chosen a man so able as those who represented the others, yet one of their great men in embryo, could have congratulated the managers on their wise choice, and their honored professor, whose interests have always been identified with their own, on assuming the duties and responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the College.

If the students had been in a state of opposition or rebellion to authority, no one would have wondered, no one would have complained; but being, as they are, in earnest sympathy with the spirit of the new administration, they feel the slight.

OUR college is not lower in moral tone than other institutions, and, with all due modesty, a very different statement might be made. Yet, how much reciting is done on work not one's own, we will let every student answer for himself. We would not call attention to the advantages of individual work,—they are obvious, and it is for them, chiefly, that we come to college,—but rather to the fact that they are not always attained, and the dishonesty is unnoticed. There is a notion current with a few that one is to consider only his own good in the manner he prepares a recitation, that if he has a more profitable use of his time than turning the leaves of a dictionary, he is at liberty to use a translation and be ranked on an equality with those who pursue the more troublesome method. If his sense of fairness does not protest, at least his sense of truthfulness should. He puts himself under false pretences by his position, tacitly professing to be reciting on his own work. The same reasoning condemns all occasional aids, when the lack of opportunity, and not of inclination, has prevented the preparation of a lesson. A course of strict honesty does not always gain for us as

much in marks as in the estimation of professor and class. This is the fault of the marking system, not of the morality, and, until the former is bettered, let not the latter be harmed.

NOTHING gives greater zest to college sports than a running track. The advantages that follow having a good track do not benefit general athletics alone, but more particularly every game in which the college takes an interest. It gives men substantial training; training which is more efficient and more agreeable for outdoor sports than gymnasium work, as this is far from being attractive to the student except in winter. Especially in autumn, during the foot ball season, would the good effects of a running track be seen. It has generally been the case that our foot ball teams have not been trained so carefully and systematically as teams of some other colleges have been, and to this, more than to lack of material, must what defeats we have sustained be ascribed. But, with a well made track, things might and would be different. An incentive for training would be offered, of which the students, realizing their opportunities, would gladly take advantage. The result would be that we would have men better fitted for cricket and foot ball than ever before. In all sports courage and agility are of much more importance than mere muscular strength, and nothing tends to give a man more of these than contact and competition on a track. There is no reason why we should not have this advantage as well as other colleges. The proper authorities, with the warm backing which they would be sure to receive from the students, might easily be induced to take hold of this matter, if we would only agitate the question properly among ourselves and show that we really feel the need of a track for general training.

THE Loganian Society, in neglecting to act, at its last meeting, on the motion providing that "all books in the Society library shall be presented to the College," was guilty of a great oversight. How very valuable is the Loganian library, consisting, as it does, of 2541 volumes, all must admit; and that the books composing it should be allowed to be destroyed for want of proper care, is a crying shame. Now the only reason that the books are in their present deplorable condition, is a lack of funds with which to have those needing attention rebound. For several years past, with the annual dues at two dollars per member, not only has there been no addition to the library from books bought, but, after the magazines have been paid for, there has been no more money which could be used for rebinding books, and even the magazines themselves have had to lie unbound in the closets, instead of being placed on the shelves of the library.

Seeing that such is the present condition of affairs, how much worse must it be under the new constitution when the annual dues are only one dollar per member. It is really a case of necessity to give up the library to the College; and, so far from gaining anything by postponing action till next year, the Society has only extended the time during which the books may continue to be damaged and destroyed.

For the benefit of those over careful individuals who are afraid that the name of the Loganian will disappear from the library, the condition could easily be imposed on the College, that all the books of the Society should be labelled, "Presented by the Loganian Society." This would be a sufficient acknowledgment to the Society and would make unnecessary the keeping of two catalogues of books by the college Librarian. The additional objection that the present

Loganian members have no power to present the library to the College can have no weight, in the face of the fact, that only two months ago, the valuable collection of coins which the Society had hoarded so long, was formally presented to the museum of the College.



THE present plan proposed by Dr. McMurrich, for systematically classifying the trees on our college grounds and affixing the scientific name to each tree, is certainly a commendable one. The attempt, if begun, should be carried energetically forward; and the students of the botanical section of the Field Club should see to it that they bear a fair share of the work proposed. This is the kind of intellectual labor needed to train college men. It will strengthen the bonds of friendship and create a respect for one another, among the co-laborers. It is, we think, indicative of a real appreciation of college culture and betokens an intellectual activity, such as all college life should foster. The spirit of the members of our Field Club has been a great and continued surprise to us, proving that the organization has not come, before it was demanded by the students, themselves. It will be a valuable aid toward the formation of a real Haverford museum of the true sort—one formed by the labor and co-operation of those by whom it is to be appreciated. We do not think, as has been indirectly suggested, that we are in any danger of having such a love of nature here at Haverford as Tom Brown pictures for us in his "School Days at Rugby." Poor Martin will, through that description, stand as a perpetual warning to both college and student. But what we do want are scholars with a kindred love of nature, backed by a fair allowance of common sense. We know of nothing more interesting for students

than the early life of Agassiz. The wonderful German stood so near the top of his profession, that he seems to have attained the mark of absolute human perfection. The story of the college intimacy of Agassiz, Braun and Schimper has now become a part of our priceless, historical, inheritance. Their charming evening talks, the enchanting excursions and the free enthusiasm, that made their work so fascinating, can never be forgotten. Surely this is entirely different from work done under the pressure of class-room numbers or the final examination plan. How infinitely superior in its tendency, and lasting in its effects! Knowledge thus acquired, will remain. It will give, in a much fuller degree, independence and originality of thought. The very things demanded in the real school of life.

IT is very encouraging to the editors, to notice such favorable comments upon their work as appeared in the *Friends' Review* for Fifth month, 26. The *Review* not being a regular exchange, makes this notice still more encouraging, as it shows that "during the last year or two," at least, the standard of the HAVERFORDIAN has been of sufficient worth to merit the commendation of those whose wide acquaintance with literature, and mature judgment, cause their praise, as well as their criticism, to be most highly valued. As regards the recent unfortunate portrait of our ex-President, Thomas Chase, we feel that an apology ought to be made; yet, belonging, as it does, to Vol. VIII., the new board of editors can hardly be held accountable for its appearance. It is, however, our intention, as soon as a suitable plate can be obtained, to issue another portrait of Thomas Chase, in a manner which, we hope, will give satisfaction to all concerned and do credit to our highly esteemed ex-president.

CONSOLATIO NATURAE.

I sit alone in my window

And gaze on the skies as of yore;
The heavens are filled with a golden light,
The thrushes their songs outpour;
But a light has fled from the evening sky,
That naught can again restore,
Ah, naught can again restore!

The birds may sing as they used to sing,
The summer may come and go,
The autumn again may its harvest bring,
And the earth may with joy o'erflow;
But I may not join in that wanton glee
That mocks at my spirit's woe,
My desolate, bitter woe!

O, often I've looked on that sunset sky
With friends, who are now no more,
And that radiant glow, to my weeping eye,
Brings sadness and wounding sore,—
Till I turn my face from the joyous light,
And for darkness the skies implore,
The pitiless skies implore!

Yet, sometimes I think, in those golden clouds,
In those infinite fields and bright,
Floats somewhat of those I have loved below,
Whose faces elude my sight;
And in fancy I join with those loved ones there,
In an hour of pure delight,
Of heavenly, pure delight!

My friends, you are throned in that bright expanse!
You smile in the glistening rain!
You spring with the flowers, from 'neath the sod,
Or rest in the rip'ning grain!
You kiss my cheek in the summer breeze
And bid me forget my pain,
Take cheer, and forget my pain!

Then why should I linger, forlorn in grief?
My loved ones, you have not died!
Around, above me, with lives renewed,
You greet me on every side;
Again your faces of youth I see,
But wondrously glorified,
Transfigured and glorified!

I sit alone at my window
And gaze on the sky as of yore!
The heavens are filled with a golden light,
The thrushes their songs outpour;
And a peace is welling within my soul,
A peace, welling more and more,
A joy, welling more and more!

H. S. ENGLAND.

THE PUBLIC INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS.

ON the afternoon of May 19th, "our new epoch" was ushered in by the public inauguration of President Isaac Sharpless. Numerous invitations had been issued by the managers, and early in the afternoon the alumni, relatives of the students and friends of the College, began to arrive. By four o'clock, the hour at which the exercises began, Alumni Hall was packed with an audience, of which a city paper said, that, "though the quiet grays and browns of the Quaker garb predominated, there was enough of the worldly element present to make the scene a pretty one, and lend joy to the hearts of the susceptible undergraduates."

Mr. Wistar Morris, President of the Board of Managers, presided, and, in well chosen words, introduced the speakers.

The first speaker, Mr. Francis T. King, spoke on behalf of the Managers. He expressed the great satisfaction they all felt in the choice of Prof. Sharpless as president. Prof. Sharpless is a man of their own ideal; one whose long connection with the College, thorough business ability, strict fidelity to the spirit of true Quakerism, and sound, practical Christianity, made him pre-eminently the man for the place. He is a man who realizes that "there is no happier life than to spend and be spent in the interests of others," one who believes thoroughly in the spirit which first called Haverford College into being. He can not fail to do for Haverford what James Arnold did for Rugby or Francis Wayland did for Brown University.

President Sharpless then delivered his inaugural address. After thanking his friends for their kind words and congratulations, and speaking of Haverford's debt to President Chase for his thirty years of untiring service, he said:

"But all personal matters must sink out of sight in the face of the towering interests of the College itself, whose past is secure, but whose future is a problem of sufficient magnitude to engage all the wisdom and energy which can be brought to bear upon it.

"It seems to be assumed on all sides that Haverford is to develop. Some of us feel assured that her development is to go on in one direction or another continuously; that her acquired potential energy will speedily be converted into kinetic. Haverford, fortunately, has a history. She has, even in the short half century of her life, some traditions. She has learned something of adaptation to the work she wants to do. She has found an unfilled place in the economy of education, and she sees the means for occupying and tilling its grounds. This place does not look small to us and we feel every inducement to take up her service for her rewards.

"A Haverfordian is a distinct and separate creation. The manner of living and of studying, the laws and the library, collections and meetings and societies, the costumes of the place, the character of the professors, and the influence of the religious society which controls it, have evolved a distinctly marked character. It announces its presence even in the most unfavorable circumstances, and does not allow a life of worldly contact wholly to destroy its features.

"All successful education must be personal, and it is to encourage and expand this type in the individual, and not to destroy it, that we must work. Those colleges leave the strongest impress on the students, and receive from them the most loyal support, that have principles definite and peculiar in their policy, and are the most honest in enforcing them.

"We have then in the traditions and customs of the past that which is, in the main, worthy to be preserved, and, in the

distinct product of the Haverford method, guides for the future. Let us, without encroaching on the realm of any other college, or attempting to ape the methods of any university, develop our individuality to its logical consequences.

"A Friends' school is better characterized on its intellectual side, by honesty, thoroughness and simplicity, than by more pretentious virtues. In arranging our courses we must bear these in mind, do well what we do, and not attempt a great multiplicity of weakly organized departments."

The speaker then dwelt at some length on the elective system, which, although it "has come to stay," has its proper sphere only in the higher classes, after two years have been spent at hard prescribed work, in order to lay the foundations of a broad culture. He also spoke of Haverford's work in industrial training, but showed that her only place here was as a preparatory school. He then continued:

"There is, and we cannot press it too strongly, an object in education which is not utilitarian; a broadening of the mental powers which itself is an end and not merely a means; the growth of the man rather than of the money-making, society-loving personality; the creation of internal sources of enjoyment of the purest kind; the grasp of principles and sources of influence which will promote all public and private concerns, and make their possessor a centre of influence in Church and State. We care not to educate scholarly recluses only, but we want broad-minded men who go into the world with no uncertain principles, and lead the moral and social and political movements of our present civilization—a class of men which a wholly practical education, as commonly conceived, will not make. A Haverford degree must stand for breadth of culture, scholarly spirit, disciplined powers, and such information as comes from four years' work in varied fields."

The President next enumerated the new professorships which are about to be established, and thought that of Prof. Gummere, "a graduate of Haverford, Harvard and Leipsic," was especially important. He thought that, while Haverford had no place for a regular graduate department, it was desirable to have a few graduate students to raise the standard of undergraduate work. Concerning athletics, he said:

"Gymnasium exercise in the Winter should be made compulsory. Games and athletic sports are the best forms of exercise—they stir up the blood, stimulate the spirits, cultivate nerve and fortitude and honesty, in a way that formal indoor gymnastic work cannot do. Athletic games we most assuredly believe in; they should have a prominent place in college life, as they are excellent for both moral and mental reasons. It goes without saying, that they must be kept in their place; but once recognize that they have a place, and it follows that they must be taken into the collegiate system—not to hamper them, but to develop them. The attitude of the College to them must be positive and not negative. They must be toned up and not kept down. Let students once know that officers sympathize with sports as with all intellectual efforts, and they respond willingly to an appeal to keep the standard of ball-ground morality above reproach, and see the reasonableness of the idea that, as ample provision is made for their sports, they should do justice to their class-room work.

"The joint committee of New York and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, which met in 1830, began to express the objects of the institution which they proposed to found in these words: 'The members of the Society of Friends, having labored under great disadvantages in obtaining for their children a guarded education in the higher branches of learning, combining the requisite literary instruction with a religious care over the morals and manners of the scholars, &c.'

Haverford School became Haverford College, and the exclusive sectarian object of the College became modified; but the 'guarded education in the higher branches,' and 'the religious care over morals and manners,' never ceased to be a part of the policy. The methods of securing these objects are now different, but the wholesome conditions will, I trust, never go out of Haverford life, but, as a continual modifying and restraining influence, will make wholesome all our springs of action. The principles must be applied, for it is not possible for the greatest minds to develop from *a priori* considerations only, a successful scheme of government. All successful institutions have to feel their way. Restraints are not good, unless self-imposed, though often necessary. Where morals or *morale* require them they must exist, and the College must shirk no responsibility in the matter; but, where only a minor good is to be received, it is better to risk its non-attainment than to increase the code. College morals at Haverford have been greatly satisfactory as compared with those elsewhere, and we do not wish to disturb the record; but we hope the same end can be secured by working with our students, and creating a strong sympathetic feeling between the different features of our life which will permit all questions of government to be settled quietly by common consent. We have peculiar advantages for the growth of this feeling. Our intimate manner of living, our possession of a dormitory and boarding system, the character of the professors and students, and the inherited customs of the place, will encourage a 'Haverford feeling' which will make the kind of tone we wish to secure.

"We do not extend our responsibilities to include character. It would be easier to give our courses, and end our duties, for then we would be held to no public accountability for the lapses which will occur under any system; but, as we hold that character

is more important than intellect, so we cannot believe it right that in the formative age the student should be carefully trained in mind and wholly untrained in morals.

"We would hope that on the old cardinal virtues of the early age we can continue to build a structure in harmony with them; that the very atmosphere of the place may infuse 'high thought and scholarly resolve'; that science may be loved for her own sake, and followed with an ever-increasing enthusiasm by earnest devotees; that the function of officers may be to point the way to what is good and true and beautiful in intellect and in religion; and that every student, when he graduates, may bless the founders and sustainers of this place, in that it has opened his eyes to the reality of culture and lifted up his life out of the plane of the world into the purer air of earnest consecration to some high ideal.

"We enter upon our work with great confidence in Haverford's resources and full sympathy with its objects. We are sure of the co-operation of a liberal and devoted corps of managers, of a well-trained and harmonious faculty, and a body of earnest students. We know that it is good neither for officers nor students to stand still and yet we are not very ambitious for great numbers. We would prefer to make everything complete, to extend our facilities for first-class work, to fill our faculty with talented and sympathetic men, and to make the intellectual and moral tone of the place just what it ought to be. The out-look is evidently bright, and if we can so conduct the College as to receive the divine blessing, we may reasonably hope that it will not only continue an excellent institution of learning, but that it may also fulfill the desires so eloquently expressed by its founders."

At the conclusion of this address by President Sharpless, Professor J. Rendel Harris welcomed the new President on behalf of the Professors, and by his ready

humor at once aroused the interest of his audience, and held their rapt attention for more than thirty minutes. His many similes were particularly appropriate and many of them glistened with wit. He promised that the professors were willing to affirm that they would be "sincerely loyal" to the new president, "whose modesty always causes his promotions to come upon him unexpectedly."

"President Sharpless is a truly conservative man,—that is, he is *really* loyal to truth; so loyal, that he will never lead his students from facts reasonably well established into mere idle speculations. The priests of ancient Egypt, after the death of one Apis set out at once to find another. The animal must be a perfect one, black except a white square on his forehead, and, most important of all, his tongue must bear the mark of the sacred *scarabœus*." The speaker said, that, speaking for himself, he recognized as soon as President Sharpless opened his mouth, the mark of the true *scarabœus*.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Clement L. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Harvard College, who spoke for the Alumni. He said that he was greatly pleased with the picture of Haverford's future, as set forth by President Sharpless, and, on behalf of the Alumni, congratulated the managers on their choice. He spoke of the great diversity of standards among the different colleges of the country, but attributed it to a "healthy growth"; each community raising the standard of its college as it felt the need. He saw with pleasure the present high standard of Haverford and her yet higher aims, and predicted for her a prominent place among American institutions of learning. In concluding he said: "As an old student I would say that the best gift I carried from Haverford was one I was hardly conscious I had received until I left it. It was not the mental training, nor the valuable stock

of knowledge, but the impression of its wholesome, simple, pure, religious life."

This closed the exercises, and, after a hearty college yell from the students, the guests were invited to a reception in the parlor of Founders' Hall.

'88's CLASS SUPPER.

ON Friday, May 6th, the Junior class held their second annual supper; this year at the St. George Hotel. The interval before the banquet, while waiting for all to assemble, was spent in divers manners,—some of the class waltzed, while one of its most noble members played a piano, which, like nearly all hotel pianos, was sadly out of tune; or sang College songs under the leadership of the same gentleman; others gazed from the windows upon Walnut Street, or across to the Bellevue where a fair for some one's benefit was being held.

When all had arrived the class adjourned to the café, where a long table had been spread, "and all went merry as a marriage-bell." The *ménu* was most sumptuous and very extensive, including all the delicacies of the season, from little neck clams to English snipe on toast, and ending up with fruits and coffee. "Ἡτάρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρου ἔντο," the toast master, Mr. Corbit rose, and, after a short address, called for the following toasts, to which able and apt replies were made as follows: "Eighty-eight," H. S. England; "Our College," E. M. Cox; "Our Cremation," W. D. Lewis; "The Vacant Chair," J. W. Sharp, Jr.; "Spotzy," J. P. Nields; "Eighty-eights' Quituates," F. C. Harts-horne, and last but not least, "Our Favorite Resorts," J. T. Hilles. Then, after singing the Class song, and many other selections from various authors, and giving forth the College and the class yell, the meeting was declared adjourned, and all departed, some to the College and others to their homes. The occasion will long be remembered by '88 as one of pleasure and will serve to bind the various members even closer together, if possible, than before. "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

SOCRATES.

NO one can fail to admire the greatness of Socrates, yet few do him full justice. We view him in the light of modern civilization, forgetting that its brilliancy has been kindling for twenty-three centuries since his day, and in this glare, we scrutinize him. To form a true estimate, we must imagine ourselves without the results of the intervening period, living in the atmosphere that surrounded Socrates, and, as it were, standing on the same moral plain, behold him towering above his fellows. It has been said that the Reformation would have taken place, even had Luther not lived. By this it was not meant to detract from the honor due Luther, but to show that the ever accumulating forces opposing the errors of the Mediæval Church must have found a leader. Socrates was not thus dependent on his age. Though he adapted his work to its special needs, his teaching was in the main of universal application, and pointed out paths hitherto untrodden. We would not imply that Socrates was unaffected by his times, for many of his faults as well as virtues are traceable to their influence. Yet, he would have been a great and useful, though perhaps a different, man, had he been a contemporary of Pythagoras or of Demosthenes. We cannot imagine Luther doing as mighty a work as his, fifty years after the religious agitation, which in his day pervaded Christian Europe, had subsided. Nor can we conceive of his living half a century before that feeling of dissatisfaction had passed the limit of silent forbearance, and had reached outspoken protesting. To be the great reformer he must have been in the midst of that excitement and perturbation. He must have had his noble qualities brought to the top by the surge of earnest seekers after a purification of the Church, and been born aloft to his deserved place on the crest of the reform movement. Luther's greatness was caused by a mighty impulse,—Socrates' greatness caused a mighty impulse.

More naturally would we compare

Socrates with Bacon, whose work the world needed centuries before it was performed, and, though he used material from foreign sources, even more than is generally known, had not some other Titan intellect arisen, we might still be without much that has proved so valuable. Even less, does Socrates appear the leader of those whom he found already making more feeble efforts in the same direction with himself, but rather does he seem to guide them in an original way. Xenophon, who first introduced biography to perpetuate his memory, never mentions his quoting any of his contemporaries; and there is no authentic dialogue of Plato, in which his master refers to any as authority, save the ancient poets like Homer and Hesiod.

Let us see in what way the surroundings of Socrates shaped his course. Resolved to find true knowledge, he saw on all sides the fruitless efforts at investigation in the physical world. The philosophers spent their energies in framing extravagant theories, which, if occasionally true, were always useless. Among the multitude of conjectures, had Thales rightly asserted that water was the first principle of all things, or Hericlitus, that fire made it and all other things possible, or Anaxagoras, that the sun was a molten mass of stone, would these facts alone, without additional aid to investigation, help mortals to utilize the forces of nature, or would men become happier? The wisdom of Socrates turned from unprofitable speculations, and he first found that,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Taking for his motto the inscription on the temple of Delphi, "Know thyself," he endeavored to know himself and his duties in all relations to God and man, and then to aid others to do the same.

The aphorism, which he constantly repeated, "Knowledge is virtue," seems an exaggeration due to the tendency of the age and to the example of his predecessors, to generalize. Doubtless, the principle of the human mind to judge of others by itself caused its utterance; for knowledge and virtue in the mind of Socrates were synonymous. He needed only to know his duty, and it was done. Still, may it not be that only partial knowledge does not lead to virtue? He who suffers his passions to

control his deeds, and acts in opposition to what he knows is right, certainly we will agree is ignorant, and that a more complete knowledge of the consequences would lead him to do right. Why, indeed, would such a man do wrong?

Improvement in argument, the introduction of a systematic use of definition, the other advantages of his method of obtaining knowledge, and the knowledge itself were important, but incidental. A teacher, he never called himself; a philosopher, lover of wisdom, always. His first aim was to awaken thought, to educate. Preparatory to which, he endeavored to convince those content with their wisdom, of their ignorance.

This he wisely perceived was the one way to excite further investigation. Thus he divested those things, which lived only by being copied, and which were esteemed because familiar, of the undue reverence accorded them. He used his reason to search for, and find; whereas the Sophists employed theirs to defend what already existed, which principle still perpetuates error and smothers truth. "*Mox nemo temptavit, sanctiusque ac reverentius visum de actia deorum credere quam scire.*"

Throughout his life a "dæmon" voice attended him. What was the nature of this remarkable guide, opinion differs. It never urged him to act, but ever restrained him from error. Does this seem unlike highly developed conscience, attained by faithful obedience?

"And I will place within them as a guide
My Umpire, Conscience; whom if they will hear,
Light after light, well used, they shall attain."

Most nobly the death of Socrates concludes his noble life. Though beyond all question he was legally innocent, and innocent were but a negative term to apply to his moral cause; yet for his condemnation, could we have wished otherwise?

Could we have desired him to lay aside for a moment his earnest, truthful bearing, that he might condescend to move the emotion of his jurors, rather than their judgment? It would have been inconsistent, and if there is one word which characterizes his career and distinguishes it from others, it is consistency. But by his immovability from the principles he taught, by his scorn for the wretched means men

used to save their lives, by his obedience and trust "in the jurors and the God," a glory was shed over his life, and followers were attracted, whose work far exceeded what he could have done in the few years he might have added to his life.

To picture his last moments in that prison from which escape was so often refused, we must cite the testimony of an eye-witness. Plato tells us, that after Socrates had spoken of the immortality of the soul, and given his last commands, the officer of the Eleven entered and announced that the time had come. Then Socrates urged his friends to allow the cup of hemlock to be brought, and "taking it very graciously, and without trembling or changing color, but in his usual way, looking the man broadly in the face, said to him, 'What do you say as to this draught, may one make a libation of a part of it, or not?' 'We grate down just what we think is a proper measure to drink, and nothing more.' 'I understand,' said he, 'but at all events it is lawful to pray to the gods, that our migration hence may take place with good omens, even as I pray now; and so be it.' And with these words, bringing the bowl to his lips, he quaffed the draught lightly and pleasantly to the dregs. Whereupon we who had hitherto been able to repress our sorrow, now that we saw him drinking the poison, and not a drop remaining in the bowl, in spite of every effort burst into tears; and I, covering my head with my mantle, began to bewail my fate—my fate, not his, considering of what a man and what a friend I was now deprived. But Crito, even before me, not being able to restrain his tears, rose up; and as for Apollodorus, who had been weeping all along, he now broke out into such a piteous wail as to rend the hearts of all present and crush them with sorrow,—except only Socrates himself, who quietly remarked: 'What is this you are about, my good sir? Did I not send the women away expressly for this purpose, that there might be no extravagant lamentings at my exit.'"

He then feels the numbness gradually creeping over him and says, "'When the numbness comes up to my heart then I shall depart.' And after that, when the numbness had reached the lower part of the belly, he suddenly uncovered himself—for when he lay down he had thrown his mantle over his

face—and said, which were the last words he uttered, ‘O Crito, we owe a cock to Æsculapius; pay the vow and do not forget;’ and with that drew the mantle again over his face. ‘It shall be done’ said Crito; ‘have you nothing else to say?’ But now there was no reply; and, after a short interval a convulsive motion shook the body, and the man going up uncovered his face, and we saw that his eyes were fixed. Then Crito going up closed his mouth and his eyes. And this, O Echecrates, was the end of our beloved companion and friend, a man of whom we may truly say, ‘Of all men whom we have known, he was the best, the wisest, and the most just.’”

Could there be a death grander than this! We involuntarily compare the glorious death of the martyrs. But they merely followed the example of Christ, and died with the firm assurance that they were about to enter upon the immortal joys of which he has given so abundant promise. Socrates was *without* a model, and labored with dim hopes—his only guide was the “Divinity that stirs within us.” Are there beings more enlightened who tremble at the verge of death? Let them learn from Socrates, that if there is a time in life to be thoughtless, it is after one’s work is done.

Many of us may believe that Socrates now lives in heaven, but all must agree that he lives on earth—one

“Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence: live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man’s search
To vaster issues.”

To return to a thought suggested in the opening, we find a no less great man than Macaulay entirely misunderstanding Socrates and his relation to his era. Sentiments which we would scarcely deem worthy of notice in another, we feel loath to criticise in Macaulay. In comparing Socrates and Bacon he says, “Assuredly if the tree which Socrates planted and Plato watered is to be judged of by its flowers and leaves, it is the noblest of trees, but if we take the homely text of Bacon, if we judge of the tree by its fruit, our opinion of it may perhaps be less favorable.” “Our great countryman evidently did not con-

sider the revolution which Socrates effected in philosophy as a happy event, and constantly maintained that the earlier Greek speculators, Democritus in particular, were, on the whole, superior to their more celebrated successors.” What “fruit,” we ask, did the “early Greek speculators, Democritus in particular,” produce? Granting that Democritus discovered the atomic theory (which there is good ground for disputing), how much, we ask the illustrious historian, did it profit his neighbors to believe that all matter is composed of indivisible particles, each provided with a hook and eye to join itself with its neighbor. Macaulay remarks further of Bacon that “he used means different from those used by the other philosophers, because he wished to arrive at an end altogether different from theirs.” Again, “two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine; Utility and Progress.” It would seem as though any fair-minded man would perceive for himself, if he refused the professions of Socrates, that the whole system was founded on utility, that it was because he was so practical that he turned from vain speculations concerning the stars, and those things farthest from us, and called philosophy from the clouds, to find interest and instruction in the common things at hand, or as Cicero beautifully expressed it, “*Socrates primum philosophiam deprecant e caelo et in urbibus collocant, et in domos etiam introduxit et coegit de vita et moribus rebusque bonis et malis quae vere.*” As to the other essential of Bacon’s philosophy, we ask if proof is necessary that the Socratic philosophy also is characterized by progress.

Has not the experience of succeeding generations verified the sacred response of the Delphic oracle that “no man is wiser than Socrates?”

All men with reverence behold thee now,
Though looked on by the light of their own times—
Could they go back those many centuries,
And hear thy teaching to the heathen world,
How much would their appreciation grow,
How clearly learn that other men upon
Thy firm foundation loftier structures reared.
Thee, times did not create, nor thou the times.
From them thou didst the food for thought procure:
A need of theirs thou didst most aptly fill.
Besides the knowledge thou didst give the world
(Which rarely erred, though oft’ was incomplete),
Thy life and death e’er bright on hist’ry’s scroll
Remain a source of inspiration fresh;
Thy influence, ever widening and unseen,
Ennobles those who never hear thy name,
And is thy everlasting monument.

SWEET EYES OF GRAY.

Sweet eyes of gray, unpraised, unsung,
 In random lay or raptured song,
 The wanton poets do you wrong;
 You've won my heart and loosed my tongue,
 Sweet eyes of gray!

O brighter than the opening day!
 O lovelier than the crystal gleam
 Outflashing from some laughing stream!
 O softer than the sun's last ray!
 Sweet eyes of gray!

I know the language of your glance,
 And, 'neath your lashes' silken shade,
 Have read the message you conveyed,
 In love's warm beam and pleasure's dance,
 Sweet eyes of gray!

Let others sing of Heaven's own blue,
 Or eyes, whose dark, mysterious light
 Blends sunshine with the depths of night,
 But I shall ever sing of you,
 Sweet eyes of gray!

ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST.

THE eighth annual contest in oratory for the Alumni Prize occurred on the evening of May 27th. The college had kindly printed card invitations, and instead of the empty benches of former years, there was quite a large audience present. Six contestants entered. The orations were exceedingly well prepared, and with but little exception, well delivered. The speakers, in the order of their appearance on the platform, and the subjects of their orations were as follows: "A Modern Hero," by Barker Newhall, '87; "Individuality," by W. D. Lewis, '88; "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by C. H. Battey, '88; "The Free State Struggle in Kansas," by E. M. Cox, '88; "Progress," by J. P. Nields, '88, and "The Problem of a Hundred Years," by W. H. Futrell, '87. The last two were of especial excellence and showed marked oratorical ability.

Every one present was well pleased with the orations, and those who had been present at former contests agreed fully with Secretary E. P. Allinson, that this was the best that Haverford had yet had. The judges were all men of much experience and ability. They were Ex-Governor Hoyt, Ex-Mayor Vaux of Philadelphia, and Hon. Wayne MacVeagh. The result of the contest will be announced at the Alumni meeting, held June 20th, and the oration which receives the prize will appear in full, in the July issue of the HAVERFORDIAN.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.**NOTICE.**

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association will be held at the college, Sixth month, 20th.

A meeting will be held in Alumni Hall at 4.30 P. M., for the election of officers and transaction of business.

The collation, for the Alumni and ladies accompanying them, will be served in Founders' Hall at 6 P. M.

The public meeting, in the evening, at 7.30 P. M., will be addressed by Dr. R. H. Chase, on the subject of "Education and Insanity." After the address, a portrait of Dr. Swift will be presented, on behalf of certain Alumni, by Joseph E. Parrish.

Arrangements will be made for games of cricket and tennis during the day.

EDWARD P. ALLINSON,

Secretary.

LETTER FROM "ONE OF '80."

EDITORS OF THE HAVERFORDIAN,

Gentlemen:—The inauguration of Haverford's new President has doubtless aroused a general sense of pleasure among the widely scattered members of the class of '80. Professor Sharpless was always a favorite with our men. It is not without a feeling akin to pride that I recollect that our class was the first to invite him to address us at our graduation. The same sound sense, liberality, and genuine interest in Haverford undergraduates which breathe through his admirable inaugural address, made us wish to hear from his lips the parting words which our Alma Mater had for us.

With some of the class, our knowledge of his worth antedated our Haverford life. No small part of the debt that we owe to beloved and venerable Westtown, we connect with his ministrations there. The same faith in human virtue, and tact in rendering it effective to control conduct, and to stimulate student-like effort, which have largely led to his success as Dean of Haverford, were first nurtured under the old-fashioned boarding-school system at Westtown. While never deserting the side of good order and strict enforcement of discipline, he made the boys feel that he worked for their interests. And when he did have to be severe we thought none the worse of him

One means by which he won the good will of the men was by his ever hearty participation in their out-door sports; and whether on the cricket field or in a game of hare and hounds on Seventh-day afternoon, he had few equals. In the literary society, too, he took a most helpful part. Especially on his return from Harvard, he inaugurated a great improvement in the manner of conducting legislative business, and Cushing's Manual came to be carefully studied for points of parliamentary practice. In the light of these early efforts in the liberal forming of youthful character, as well as in that of his recent success in managing Haverford, I feel with many other friends of the college that a fair future lies before our Alma Mater under his administration.

With best wishes for THE HAVERFORDIAN,
 ————— One of '80.

PERSONALS.

'65 E. T. Brown was here on the 20th of May.

'72 Francis B. Gummere, A. M., Ph. D., has been appointed as Professor of English and will go to Germany, where he expects to remain for one year, and commence his duties in September, 1888. His father was formerly President of Haverford. Prof. Gummere graduated at Haverford, then at Harvard, and then studied at Freiburg, in Germany. He was afterward a tutor at Harvard for some time and next principal of the Swain Free School in New Bedford.

'72 James Carey, Jr. was married on May 23d, to Miss Annie T. King, daughter of Francis T. King, all of Baltimore.

'81 Isaac T. Johnson, the Principal of the Friends' School at Wilmington, Del., will sail for Europe in the Etruria on June 25, and will return the first week in September.

'82 Lindley M. Winston has been appointed Division Engineer on construction of "The Denver and Santa Fe R. R.," a branch of the A., T. and S. F. R. R., and is located near Colorado Springs, Colorado.

'83 T. K. Worthington was married on May 24th, to Miss Grace Thomas of Baltimore. They sail for Europe about the middle of June, where they will remain for a year.

'84 William M. Ellicot, Jr., sailed for Europe June 14th.

'84 George Vaux, Jr., has recently started for California, where he expects to spend the summer traveling.

'84 W. J. Haines, who is with Morris, Wheeler & Co. of Philadelphia, was here on the 30th of May.

'85 C. W. Bailey will spend the summer in Europe.

'85 Rufus M. Jones is studying in Germany.

'86 G. R. Johnson is superintending the iron mines at Iron Mountain, Va.

'86 E. D. Wadsworth has passed creditably the law examinations of his first year.

'86 Israel Morris, Jr., was here on May 30th.

'88 C. R. Wood has been prevented from attending college on account of his eyes and has just returned from a trip through Virginia on horseback.

The following Alumni were present at the inauguration: Prof. A. M. Elliot, '66, of Johns Hopkins University; Clement L. Smith, '60; Frederick W. Morris, '60; Henry Cope, '69; E. M. Wistar, '72; E. P. Allinson, '74; Chas. E. Gause, '80; M. C. Morris, '85, and E. D. Wadsworth, '86, and also Prof. Edward D. Cope.

LOCALS.

The Spring has come, the flowers grow,
 And other things begin to show;
 The trees are green and promise fruit
 And "bearded Reades" again do shoot.

There are at this date sixteen tennis nets stretched on our grounds.

In the inauguration of the new President, who spoke for the undergraduates?

Stevens holds that a society cannot adjourn *sine die* unless it shows a "sign of death."

A Freshman, having read on the bulletin board, "lost, a knife. Room 99, B. H.;" asked a senior, "Who is B. H.?" He must be careless to lose so many things."

A French student translates "*Donnez moi du fil*," "Give me thy daughter."

On the 9th ult., Prof. Sanford gave an exhibition of stereopticon views, illustrating the Bible lessons of the few preceding Sundays. The views were very fine, and their interest much increased by the explanatory remarks of Prof. Sanford.

We suppose, of course, that when our new President said in his address that the College should encourage "games," he meant "gaming."

Wanted, by the Field Club, natural history specimens of all kinds. Address all contributions to Dr. J. P. McMurrich.

The days grow long, the nights grow short,
And just midway 'twixt dark and dawn
The singing (?) of the college sport
Makes bedlam on the patient lawn.
Oh! would some foghorn sound his friendly blast,
To drown this fearful din, and bring sweet sleep at last.

Dutch says that Cosmogony is the science of studying the sun's surface.

Jim was seen gayly skipping across the lawn the other day, with his hat in one hand and a rocking chair in the other. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given for this festive conduct.

A benign student asked the Registrar for permission to go in town. The Registrar granted the request, and asked, by way of remark, if he would be back for collection, adding that it made no difference. "I don't know, I am going to the theatre," was the calm reply. A prompt veto closed the conversation.

The inaugural address of President Sharpless together with the accompanying exercises will shortly be published in pamphlet form by the managers.

I.

The dominant Sophs being out on a tear,
Our "mammy's" old basket they bravely did dare
To tumble so wickedly, way down the stair.

II.

A Freshman of youthful and innocent face,
Did skip from his room with his usual grace;
Not far had he gone like a deer in his pace,
When thus spoke a Prof. with a look of menace:

III.

"Now go and that basket bring; me you annoy."
He meekly obeyed him, but soon with great joy
Was telling how Prof. had been "rigged" by a boy.

Such is the inconsistency of human nature, that a large walnut side-board was brought to the College the other day for Papa!

Hungry but absent-minded student to waiter, "Professor."

'90 has had a tennis tournament. The contest was for a Quaker City tennis racket.

"Fips," to "Goat," after a mishap to the latter's coat: "You take my coat Goat, and I'll take this." "Goat:" "Then what will the ladies do?" Fips: "Oh they can take Hug's." We refrain from printing a description of what followed.

There is a plan proposed to drain the pond and make it into a field for cricket and other games, with a grand stand along the old railroad bed. If this is done, Haverford will have the finest sporting grounds of any college in the country.

President Sharpless recently gave a reception to the senior class.

A new book is about to be published which promises to be one of the most popular of the season. The title is "Billy and the net, or how the Field Club gets specimens."

Francis P. Leavenworth, a graduate of the Indiana State University, and who has been assistant in the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia for eight years, will be with us next Fall as Director of the Observatory, and will also take classes in Practical Astronomy.

On Thursday, May 26, the Engineering Section of the College made its first cast, assisted very kindly (?) by the majority of the College. Owing to the great number of assistants and to many other reasons, the cast was only partially successful. A limited number of tickets will be issued for the next casting.

"Say, Stump, what time is it?"

It is rumored that many of the First XI. have cricket bats which they will sell at a low price.

Cricket stock has fallen to minus infinity, but the turf looks very green,—like the first eleven perhaps!

On the evening of the 30th ult. occurred the first regular meeting of the Field Club. The plan of naming the trees on our grounds was discussed and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge. A member of the botanical section gave a very interesting account of the cross fertilization of the *Cypripedium* as occurred under his observation.

On both sides of the Atlantic, on the 23d ult., a birthday was celebrated—Queen Victoria's in England, and "B's" at Haverford. That the causes of both celebrations may have a long career of continued prosperity is our fervent wish.

"Stutie," in Greek, desiring to display his general knowledge: "Professor, if Calliope was the muse of tragic poetry, why is that steam thing to make a noise with called after her?" Any information willingly received.

An experimenter in the Laboratory tried to bite in half a piece of caustic soda—he "got bit."

The Senior sports in his lordly pride,
So great is his knowledge, and ours so slim;
He longs for the great bright world outside,
Which waits impatient he thinks for him.
There are wrongs that his presence at once shall right!
There are mighty reforms he was born to lead,
To the ignorant herd he will point the light,
Till the earth is a haven of bliss indeed.
But the world rolls on in the same old way,
Nor cares for the Senior's rank and plan;
And some day he'll waken in blank dismay
To find that he is only a man. Poor man!
—*Paradise Lost.*

SPORTS.

Cricket.

Haverford opened its cricket season by a match with Merion at Ardmore, May 7th. Owing to the soppy condition of the wicket the bowlers had it all their own way. The Merion went first to bat, and Edwards and Thayer were the only ones to make double figures. The fielding of Bailey and the bowling of Hilles were especially commendable.

For Haverford, no stands at all were made. Sharp made the best score, but was unable to hit Thompson's balls, which rose very high on the bumpy crease. After playing carefully for some time, he was bowled by a shooter from Law. Dr. McMurrich and P. H. Morris batted carefully for their respective scores, but the rest of the team "fanned out" for twos and threes or less. The game cannot be better described than in the words of the *Press*. "The match at Ardmore was tame. Neither side made a respectable showing at the bat. The Collegians did the worst. The score tells the tale."

MERION.

H. Sayres, run out.....	4
W. E. Bates, b. Baily.....	1
A. G. Thompson, b. Sharp.....	2
S. Law, b. Collins.....	4
C. S. Edwards, c. Baily, b. Hilles.....	17
N. Smith, c. Baily, b. Sharp.....	6
H. G. Thayer, c. and b. Hilles.....	17
A. S. Bailey, hit wkt. b. Hilles.....	1
C. E. Haines, b. Hilles.....	2
A. McK. Hazlehurst, b. Hilles.....	1
W. G. Thompson, not out.....	1
Leg-byes, 2; wide, 1.....	3
Total.....	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Baily.....	96	20	3	1
Sharp.....	90	13	4	2
Collins.....	24	8	1	1
Hilles.....	61	75	3	5

Hilles bowled 1 wide.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

F. H. Strawbridge, c. Hazlehurst, b. Law.....	1
C. Crossman, b. Law.....	2
J. W. Sharp, Jr., b. Law.....	7
H. W. Stokes, c. Jones, b. A. G. Thompson.....	3
H. P. Baily, c. Bates, b. Law.....	3
P. H. Morris, c. Jones, b. A. G. Thompson.....	6
J. P. McMurrich, c. Bates, b. A. G. Thompson.....	5
G. B. Wood run out.....	2
J. T. Hilles, c. and b. A. G. Thompson.....	0
F. Collins, c. Smith, b. A. G. Thompson.....	2
F. W. Morris, not out.....	0
Wide.....	1
Total.....	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Law.....	102	13	13	4
A. G. Thompson.....	97	18	6	5

Law bowled one wide.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Merion.....	1	4	8	15	31	32	38	47	54	59
Haverford College.....	2	3	7	10	22	22	26	28	32	

HAVERFORD VS. ALUMNI.

As is usual, this match turned out an easy victory for the Undergraduates, though the Alumni put together 56, the largest total for

several years. W. P. Shipley carried his bat for 23, but no one else made double figures. Sharp and Stokes formed a strong combination, the former making 38, and the latter not out for 24. Total score, 97 for four wickets.

HAVERFORD VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

The match at Stenton was a very fair game of Cricket. For the Young America, J. S. Clark and Davis made quite a stand, 29 being scored before they were caught and bowled in succession by Sharp and Firth. Our men did well to keep the score down to 117, and the bowling of Collins and Firth was especially effective. There were several "muffs," however, and the number of extras was much too large.

When Haverford took up the bat, Morris and Stokes were quickly retired, and not until Sharp joined Garrett, was a stand made. The former, after having made eight, was bowled, and Firth met a similar fate with nine to his credit. Meanwhile, Garrett, by beautiful cutting and steady play, was running up the score, and it was not until he had secured 30, that he was provokingly run out by his partner. Strawbridge, by great good fortune, made 14, before his nth chance was accepted.

This match was altogether the best that Haverford has played this year, and we were fairly out-batted. The following is the score:

YOUNG AMERICA.

J. S. Clark, c. and b. Firth.....	16
T. R. Davis, c. and b. Sharp.....	12
J. H. Patterson, run out.....	1
N. Downs, c. Stokes, b. Firth.....	31
C. W. Clark, Jr., b. Baily.....	3
W. E. Hacker, c. Strawbridge, b. Baily.....	4
G. P. Deacon, c. Baily b. Firth.....	0
C. R. Palmer, b. Collins.....	9
A. F. Schwartz, c. Crossman, b. Collins.....	14
W. H. Noble, c. Garrett, b. Collins.....	9
D. S. Newhall, not out.....	8
Byes, 6; leg-bye, 1; wides, 3.....	10
Total.....	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sharp.....	62	30	2	1
Firth.....	102	34	7	3
Baily.....	42	24	1	2
Collins.....	51	16	3	3

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

P. H. Morris, c. J. S. Clark, b. Patterson.....	1
H. W. Stokes, c. J. S. Clark, b. E. W. Clark, Jr.....	2
A. C. Garrett, run out.....	30
J. W. Sharp, Jr., b. Palmer.....	8
H. Firth, b. Palmer.....	0
C. Crossman, b. Palmer.....	4
F. H. Strawbridge, c. and b. J. S. Clark.....	14
H. P. Baily, b. J. S. Clark.....	3
G. B. Wood, b. J. S. Clark.....	1
J. F. Hilles, not out.....	0
F. Collins, c. Noble, b. J. S. Clark.....	0
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 2; wides 2.....	7
Total.....	71

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Young America.....	29	29	45	54	57	61	81	105	117
Haverford College.....	2	10	41	53	60	62	70	72	79

HAVERFORD VS. PHILADELPHIA.

We all thought Haverford could at least win a game from Philadelphia, but we were doomed to disappointment. Our men going first to bat, the wickets fell in rapid succession, until six were down for two runs; when Baily joined Garrett, who was batting in his usual fine form, and a much needed stand was made. The score was raised to 57 before Baily, who had batted nicely for 17, was caught. After this, Dr. McMurrich, was the only man to make double figures, as Goodwin, the fast bowler, had arrived, and made his presence quickly felt. Garrett, however, carried his bat for as fine a 48, as was ever made by a Haverford Cricketer, not a single life being given.

The Philadelphia men now went in and slugged in great style, 41 runs being made before the first wicket fell. Many chances were given, but few were accepted, and Biddle should have been caught or run out long before he made his 51. In fact, poor fielding lost us the game, as with a score of 101 we should have beaten.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

F. H. Strawbridge, b. A. W. Biddle	0
G. Wood, c. L. A. Biddle, b. Patterson	2
P. H. Morris, b. A. W. Biddle	0
H. W. Stokes, c. Baird, b. A. W. Biddle	5
A. C. Garrett, not out	48
F. W. Morris, Jr., b. Patterson	0
H. H. Firth, c. I. W. Biddle, b. A. W. Biddle	6
H. P. Baily, c. I. W. Biddle, b. A. W. Biddle	17
R. E. Griscom, c. Baird, b. A. W. Biddle	2
J. P. McMurrich, b. Goodwin	15
F. Collins, b. Goodwin	3
Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2	1
Total	101

PHILADELPHIA.

C. A. Potter, b. Baily	19
J. W. Biddle, b. Baily	51
W. Goodwin, b. Garrett	1
L. A. Biddle, b. Baily	10
Dr. A. W. Biddle, c. and b. Baily	4
H. Harrison, b. Baily	0
F. C. Baird, c. Baily, b. Griscom	8
J. Stinson, c. Wood, b. Baily	11
E. Norris, b. Baily	0
W. Barclay, not out	14
T. C. Patterson, c. Baily, b. Firth	3
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2	8
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Firth	54	34	1	2
H. B. Baily	126	48	5	6
Garrett	36	17	0	1
Collins	36	22	1	0
Griscom	6	2	0	1

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Haverford	0	0	8	10	12	21	57	50	94	101
Philadelphia	41	11	73	79	79	100	100	100	120	131

HAVERFORD VS. UNIVERSITY.

As regards the game between Haverford and the University (for as it was remarked on the ground, it could hardly be called a match), we regret that lack of space will not permit us to say much. Suffice it to say, that Haverford met the Scott brothers and succumbed.

Our men went first to bat, and Stokes promptly proceeded to get himself run out. Firth and Garrett, however, advanced the score to 58, "the latter playing in good form, and the former in good luck." Unfortunately, Garrett was caught at silly-point, by that daring fielder, J. A. Scott, and with his wicket fell also the hopes of the Haverford men. Firth, nevertheless, continued his hitting, and made an invaluable 37 before he, too, was foolishly run out. After this six men went out for seven runs, another man being run out. Griscom, to the surprise of many, did some hard hitting and made 21, before his partner succumbed.

The tale of the University innings is a tale of woe. Considerable leather-hunting was saved, by getting rid of Ralston by an l. b. w. The two Scotts now took up the bat, and made what is sometimes called a stand, that is, they made 169 runs between them, while our fellows hunted the ball. Every bowler on the team was tried to break the combination, and was severely punished, though some allowance must be made for the fielding, which was poor. At last J. A. Scott's third life was accepted, and he was caught at the wicket. A. G. Thompson added his 38 to the already overwhelming score, before he was bowled by Firth. Scott's 115 not out, was a fine exhibition of cricket, as he had only a single life—a difficult one at point. As seen by the score, the Cup will probably go to the University:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

H. W. Stokes, run out	2
H. H. Firth, run out	37
A. C. Garrett, c. J. A. Scott, b. W. Scott	18
H. P. Baily, l. b. w., b. Goodwin	4
G. B. Wood, b. Goodwin	2
F. H. Strawbridge, b. W. Scott	0
F. W. Morris, Jr., c. Work, b. W. Scott	0
J. T. Hilles, c. W. Scott, b. Goodwin	0
R. Griscom, not out	21
P. H. Morris, run out	0
F. Collins, Jr., b. W. Scott	4
Wides, 5; leg-byes, 1; byes, 1	0
Total	97

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

F. W. Ralston, l. b. w., b. Baily	5
W. Scott, not out	115
J. A. Scott, c. Stokes, b. Baily	75
L. A. Biddle, run out	0
A. G. Thompson, b. Firth	38
C. Coates, b. Firth	0
J. H. Patterson, not out	9
Byes, 10; leg-byes, 1; wides, 1	12
Total	254

M. C. Work, N. Downs, F. W. Shafer, W. Goodwin, not at bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Collins	72	33	4	0
Baily	188	69	5	2
Firth	108	83	0	2
Garrett	60	26	1	0
Hilles	60	31	1	0

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Haverford College	2	58	69	70	70	71	74	76	97
University of Pennsylvania	5	174	174	240	240				

BATTING AVERAGES.

The following are the batting averages of the first eleven men for May :

	Matches.	Runs.	Times out.	Average.
A. C. Garrett.....	4	100	3	33 1/3
R. Griscom.....	2	23	1	23
J. W. Sharp, Jr.....	3	53	3	17 2/3
H. H. Firth.....	4	54	4	13 1/2
J. P. McMurrich.....	2	20	2	10
H. W. Stokes.....	5	30	4	9
H. P. Bailly.....	4	27	4	6 3/4
F. H. Strawbridge.....	5	27	4	6 3/4
F. Collins, Jr.....	4	9	4	2 1/4
G. B. Wood.....	4	7	4	1 3/4
P. H. Morris.....	5	8	5	1.6
J. T. Hilles.....	3	0	2	0
F. W. Morris, Jr.....	3	0	2	0

Base Ball.

Saturday, May 7th, Haverford met a team from Shortlidge's Academy on the base ball field. Shortlidge is very fortunate in employing ex-professional ball players for janitors, who, with the professors and alumni, can certainly play a strong game. We are, however, unable to know, at least from experience, whether or not the students of that institution ever make any attempts at this national sport. Haverford took a good lead in the first inning, but lost it in the fifth, when several base hits, aided by a wild throw to the home plate, netted four runs for the visitors. Slocum and Reinhardt played especially well for us, while Robinson did most of the work for Shortlidge, as he was not hit to any great extent. Score :

HAVERFORD.

SHORTLIDGE.

R	B	P	O	A	E	R	B	P	O	A	E
Banes, s. s. & 2b.....	2	1	2	1	1	Hand, r. f.....	2	1	0	0	0
Guss, 3b. & 1b.....	0	1	4	2	2	Beggs, 2b.....	2	2	1	3	1
Slocum, 1b. & p.....	2	1	8	3	1	Thomas, c. f.....	3	2	0	0	0
Branson, 3b. & c.....	1	0	3	0	1	Stevens, l. f.....	0	1	0	0	1
Reinhardt, l. f.....	2	1	2	1	0	Russel, c.....	0	1	12	1	1
Evans, c. f.....	0	2	2	0	1	Holiday, s. s.....	2	2	0	0	2
Haley, 3b. & p.....	0	0	1	0	1	Roe, 1b.....	1	0	11	0	0
Darlington, c. & s. s. 1	0	6	2	0	0	Frey, 3b.....	0	1	1	0	1
Conard, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	1	Robinson, p.....	0	1	2	16	2
	8	6	27	15	8		10	11	27	20	8

INNINGS.

Haverford.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	8
Shortlidge.....	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	0	10

That a college should attempt to play base ball with no better grounds than Swarthmore has, seems ridiculous. For a long time during our game there on May 18th, our fielders were unable to touch the ball, and while they chased it over ash piles, through sand heaps and down embankments, Swarthmore added run after run to her score. At the end of the fifth inning the outlook was dismal for us, we were twenty runs behind. But by that time our men had

become more accustomed to the grounds and had gauged Turnbull's delivery, so that by brilliant fielding and heavy batting they steadily gained. In the last half of the eighth the score was tied and a lead of two runs made, but in the first of the ninth Swarthmore sent two more men around the bases, which again tied the score. Excitement was now intense. After one batter had been retired, Branson made a single base hit, but the ball was thrown wildly to first and he brought in the deciding run before it could be recovered. In the sixth inning Guss did great work, capturing two difficult flies, and Evans did the same in the eighth at a time when an error would have lost the game. Slocum's three base hit, his perfect work at first and Haley's unassisted double play at third, were also excellent exhibitions of ball playing. The miserable condition of the grounds, and the fact that this was our first game under the new rules, account for the size of the score.

SWARTHMORE.

HAVERFORD.

R	B	P	O	A	E	R	B	P	O	A	E
Saxman, r. f. & 1b.....	5	4	5	0	0	Banes, s. s. & 2b.....	0	5	1	2	2
Stevens, c.....	5	5	7	2	1	Slocum, 1b.....	5	0	11	0	0
Bernard, l. f.....	4	3	1	0	0	Hilles, p. & s. s.....	4	3	0	1	2
Turnbull, p. & 2b.....	3	2	2	4	2	Reinhardt, l. f.....	4	2	0	0	1
Hunter, 2b. & p.....	4	4	2	2	2	Guss, 2b. & r. f.....	3	4	4	3	1
Prentiss, c. f.....	5	4	0	0	0	Branson, c.....	3	2	0	4	1
Dilworth, s. s.....	2	2	2	3	3	Haley, 3b. & p.....	5	5	3	2	0
Deibert, 3b.....	2	1	1	1	2	Evans, c. f.....	3	4	3	0	0
Ekins, 1b. & r. f.....	5	4	0	0	0	Darlington, r. f. & 3b.....	3	3	0	1	1
	35	29	20	12	10		30	34	27	14	8

INNINGS.

Swarthmore.....	5	13	3	2	9	0	0	1	2	35
Haverford.....	2	4	2	1	5	7	5	9	1	30

May 25th. Swarthmore played us a return game on our own grounds, and this time the score was kept within reasonable limits. Swarthmore played an excellent game except in the second inning, when our team, aided by several errors, batted Hunter for seven runs. Of our players, Orbison did especially well, taking several long flies with apparent ease, and Slocum as usual covered his position in fine form. Two double plays, made by Dilworth and Saxman and Sweet and Saxman, were among the most interesting features of the game. But seven innings were played, as Umpire Banes was obliged to stop play on account of an approaching storm. Score :

HAVERFORD.

SWARTHMORE.

R	B	P	O	A	E	R	B	P	O	A	E
Guss, 2b.....	4	1	4	1	1	Bernard, l. f.....	1	1	2	0	0
Evans, c. f.....	3	2	1	0	1	Stevens, c.....	1	0	0	1	1
Slocum, 1b.....	3	2	0	0	1	Hunter, p.....	0	1	5	1	5
Orbison, r. f.....	1	1	3	0	0	Saxman, 1b.....	0	0	5	0	1
Branson, c.....	1	1	5	2	2	Deibert, 3b.....	0	0	4	1	2
Haley, 3b.....	1	1	0	0	0	Dilworth, s. s.....	0	1	2	1	1
Reinhardt, l. f.....	0	0	0	0	0	Prentiss, r. f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Hilles, p.....	1	1	0	5	2	Sweet, c. f.....	0	0	1	1	1
Stokes, s. s.....	1	1	2	1	1	Embury, 2b.....	2	1	1	1	2
	15	1	21	9	8		4	4	21	10	11

INNINGS.

Haverford.....	1	7	0	0	3	15
Swarthmore.....	0	0	0	0	2	4

EXCHANGES.

One of the best of recent college essays is the "Study of American Literature," in the *Marietta Olio*, and one of the best of recent college orations is the one on "John Brown" by a student of Knox College.

Considered as a paper for local college news no paper comes to us which more fully answers the requirements than the *Williams Weekly*. The Athletic news is well written, and the notes of Alumni, Personals, etc., indicate a large amount of life at Williams.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the *Hamiltonian* published by the class of '88. The book is one of the most tasteful we have met. The engravings are well executed, the reading matter is good and the statistics are in presentable form. The issue of such books should be encouraged as they cannot fail to be pleasing mementoes of college days.

We notice with pleasure the essay on "Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality," published in the *Concordiensis* of May. For the benefit of our readers we would say that the *Concordiensis* is published by the students of Union College Schenectady, N. Y. We should like to know the relation between the name of the paper and the name of the institution. It is certainly much better to have a name that identifies the location of the paper.

A prize for a college song and another for a tune is something upon which we congratulate the *Dartmouth* men. Certainly college songs do much to enliven and sweeten college life. Those evening strolls and midnight parties where songs are sung and the inner man satisfied are always remembered, when everything else is forgotten. We have often wondered why college men did not more often use some of their spare wit in the composition of new songs.

"*Credidimus Jovem Regnare*," is the title of an article in the *Fordham Monthly* of May. The argument is that, as much of the grandest poetry of the world has related to mythology and divinity, so, if the spirit of atheism prevail, poetry must decline. The paper is extremely well written. It is followed by an account of Fr. Campion, the Jesuit who was hanged by Queen Elizabeth. The *Monthly* on the whole is well written and well printed. We object, however, to the inconvenient size of the pages.

The *Thielensian* informs us that the Faculty of Haverford have *prohibited* the Cremation. We really wish that, before making such statements, the *Thielensian* would read our paper carefully. In our April number we stated distinctly that the Faculty had *requested* the class of '89 to

omit the Cremation, and the class had decided to do so. No compulsion was laid upon them. The Faculty merely stated their wish and the class cheerfully complied. We make this statement distinctly because such statements as the one alluded to give people a wrong idea of the form of government at Haverford.

As an example of really scholarly critical work, we would cite the Graef Prize Essay on "Carlyle's Hero and Hero-Worship," given us by the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*. The essay bears the imprint of personal observation. The writer is evidently an enthusiastic admirer of Carlyle,—so enthusiastic, indeed, that he refuses to find any fault in him. But if this is an error, it is an error which has contributed to the literary value of the article. The spirit and earnestness of this paper is in marked contrast to that lifeless, respectable sort of enthusiasm displayed by so many of the student scribblers.

The *Lasell Leaves* is an excellent paper—that is, for young women. The editorials are written in a delicious racy style, which is quite attractive. The articles are always interesting and often very ably written. The exchange editor is evidently interested in her work and makes it interesting to others. The whole paper, though written in style decidedly different from that of the colleges of young men, is full of life and is a good example of peculiarly feminine talent. One department, however, aroused our curiosity. The local column contains the worst jokes in the world. If the Lasell students laugh at those jokes, all we can say is that it takes very little to make them laugh. We can only conclude that the feminine mind is endowed with some delicate, microscopic sense which enables it to appreciate this sort of humor. The May number contains an essay on "Literary Criticism" which is a well-written and scholarly review of the merits of different methods of criticism.

"The Aim of the Modern Orator," is an article in the *Perdue* which has attracted our attention. The writer defines the aim of the modern orator to "address the head more than the heart." "Is it not then far more truly a golden age when men must convince instead of inflame?" We think not. So long as men have heads to be convinced they will have hearts to be touched. The function of oratory is to touch the heart, to arouse enthusiasm; argument and disquisition are entirely out of its power. The reason undoubtedly is a guiding force, but the heart is a moving force. Men rarely act from consideration of pure reason; it is necessary first to arouse their passions; and, so long as there is need of great moral and

social reforms, so long will oratory hold a place of high importance among moral and social forces. The constant question of literary men is, "Why have we no orators?" We think we could give the reason. It lies in a want of earnestness in the age. Great and important problems are awaiting solution while we are spending our time examining and criticizing the work of past ages. Without earnestness there can be no oratory. It is impossible for men who are not themselves deeply impressed to move an audience; and until the age shall be aroused to more definite action on great questions we shall have no orators.

After reading the last number of the *Berkeleyan*, which comes to us from the other end of the continent, we are led to believe that college journalism is not so insipid as we thought. No one could fail to find pleasure in its dignified and thoughtful pages. We clip the following, which concerns the establishment of a "Young Mens National Review":

"In these days of the printing press, no one who is really worth listening to is in danger of remaining unknown through the lack of a medium. Strong minds, moreover, come to their maturity without foisting upon us the faults and imperfections of adolescence. The real danger is, that the knack of writing is becoming altogether too general. Men are everywhere writing smoothly and elegantly without the least foundation in genuine thought. We meet books upon books which in point of outward style are quite faultless, but whose perusal leaves the mind in utter vacancy.

Now, it is the function of the college journal to do what would be extremely inappropriate in a journal meant for the edification of the general public. The college journal does not expect an audience beyond those interested in the college itself. It stands as the representative of the kind of work being done in its little world, and it does not pretend to enlighten mankind in any other way than this. In its pages crudity is excusable, while crudity in a magazine of national circulation would be criminal. In view of the existing opportunities for amateur journalism and boyish trials of literary strength, we do not see what legitimate field of work is open to a national magazine for young writers. Its establishment would be nothing more nor less than setting up a premium on mediocrity, and helping into an already overcrowded profession many who have no calling whatever in that direction."

We doubt if any paper has reached our sanctum which has pleased us more than the last number of the *University Quarterly*. The paper is larger than most college papers and consequently its articles are of greater length and more thorough, in marked contrast to the trifling, superficial, encyclopædic writing found in most college journals. The May number contains an article, "A Study in Picture Writing," which gives an account of the origin, history and use of picture writing. "The Sick Man and His Remedy," attempts to answer the difficult question concerning the proper position of the European powers towards

Turkey. "The Study of the Ancient Classics," is certainly a thoughtful and well-written paper; but we must take exception to the writer's theory of classical education; namely, that it is chiefly an instrument for mental development. If this is so, classical education is doomed. The study of the classics as a study of literature bears the same relation to the study of the classics as an exercise of the mind, that a lively out-door game bears to a routine gymnasium task. As a mental drill there is no reason why German and French should not take the place of Greek and Latin, but as a study of literature German and French cannot take their place. With the exception of the English literature, there is no literature so truly rich as the Greek. The "Prometheus" and the "Iliad" alone are a sufficient reward for a study of that language. The trouble is caused, we believe, by the fact that with all the means of rapid work developed by our nineteenth century civilization, no means have been found to render a study of the classics easier; and a boy of to-day has hardly less difficulty with his Greek syntax than a boy of two hundred years ago. On this account it is neglected.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Columbia has graduated over 9,000 students.

The foundation of Cornell's new Law School has been laid.

Amherst is represented on the faculty of every college in New England.

Lehigh has established a professorship of the Theory and Practice of Photography.

The faculty of Dartmouth have forbidden the students to attend the Unitarian church.

The first degree of D.D., given by Harvard was conferred upon Increase Mather in 1682.

The students of a Spanish college recently tarred and feathered a member of the faculty.

The trustees of Harvard are to establish an astronomical station in the southern hemisphere.

The college of Mexico, which was founded fifty years before Harvard, is the oldest in America.

Dartmouth has purchased land on which to erect a building for the exclusive use of her base-ball nine.

Of the 1,726 living graduates of Williams College, ex-President Mark Hopkins has taught all but thirty-one.

Twenty-two members of the present senior class at Princeton intend to enter the ministry—the largest proportion in many years.

The University of Oxford was founded in the ninth century. The earliest German University was that of Preyon, founded in 1350.

Professor Turner, the celebrated anatomist of Edinburgh, receives a salary of \$20,000 a year, said to be the largest remuneration received by any professor in the world.

Yale has furnished the first president for seventeen of the leading colleges in this country. Among them are Princeton, Columbia, Williams, Johns Hopkins, Dartmouth and Cornell.

The "student cards" given to students entering the German Universities, admit their holders to the theatres at half price, shield them from arrest by the civil authorities, and give free admission to many of the galleries and museums of Europe.

THOS H Mc GOLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographic
Enlargements by
the Solar & Electric Lights



**AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,
FROM \$9.00 UP.**

Prints Made from Amateurs' Negatives.

633 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

WISHING A PROFITABLE, HEALTHY, AND USEFUL BUSINESS

DURING VACATION, WILL DO WELL TO ADDRESS

WILMOT CASTLE & CO.,

ROCHESTER, - - NEW YORK.

The Daily Graphic

Is the Favorite Home Journal of Refined American Families Everywhere, and the only Daily Illustrated Newspaper Published in the World.

It Circulates in Every State and Territory of the Union. It may be found on News-Stands in Every Large City. The Vast Body of its Subscribers are People of Wealth and Culture.

No Other Daily Published in New York City has so Large a Mail Circulation.

The Weekly Graphic.

There is hardly a Post-Office in the United States where at least a few copies are not received each week by subscribers.

It embraces the Best Features of THE DAILY GRAPHIC, pictorial and literary, for the preceding six days. It is the largest first-class Illustrated Weekly issued, is sold for half the price of its rivals, contains the latest news and market reports, and is acquiring a phenomenal circulation.

**THERE IS NO BETTER
MEDIUM for ADVERTISING.**

From time to time we issue Special Editions illustrating the industries and business opportunities of cities, towns and localities throughout the country. At present we are preparing a California Edition of 100,000 copies.

Agents wanted to canvass for subscriptions in every part of the world, to whom a large commission will be paid.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

For rates and other information, address

The American Graphic Co.,

39 and 41 Park Place, N. Y.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING ^{AND} JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

FINELLI & WATTS,
Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

— AND —

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TROPHIES,
PRIZES and
TOKENS.

Foot Ball Prizes,
Gun Club Prizes,
Base Ball Prizes,

Boating Prizes,
Cricket Trophies,
Bicycle Prizes,

Class Tokens,
Tennis Trophies,
Society Pins.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co.
furnish Special Designs
on application, for Gold
and Silver Trophies and
Prizes for Class and
Inter-Collegiate Com-
petition.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAINTINGS

AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,

• Picture Frames of every character at all prices,

All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts, Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the various Colleges.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

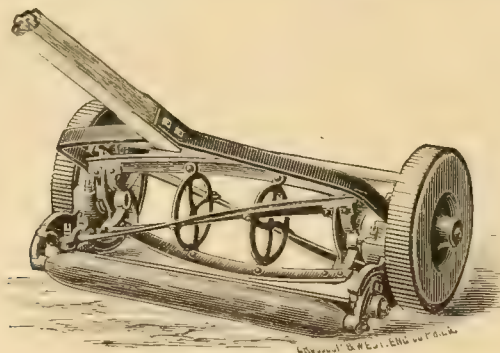
Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 5 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.



(New High Wheel Mower, 17 inch.)

200,000 IN USE.

Known everywhere as the **BEST.** 17 Styles and Sizes for hand. 3 Styles and Sizes for horse.

All Genuine Philadelphia Lawn Mowers have the words "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" cast on one wheel, and the maker's name on the other; all that have not are inferior imitations.

GRAHAM, EMLIN & PASSMORE,

Patentees and Makers,

Catalogues and Price List on application.

631 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

**BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.**

**Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.**

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

GOOD COUNTRY HOMES

At Small Cost,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

IN

CUMBERLAND COLONY

NEW JERSEY,

FOR

VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS,

On line of West Jersey and Atlantic
Rail Road.

Apply to

EDWARD R. WOOD,

400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

*Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.*

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

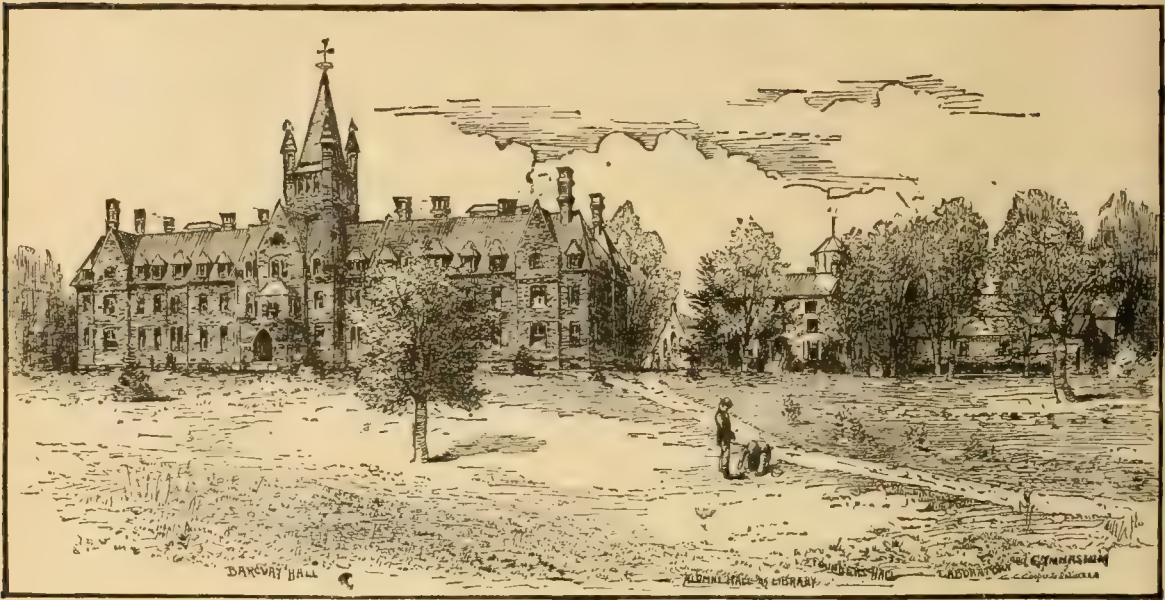
Especially attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Wesleyan University), Professor of Latin, and Registrar.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES" of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS.
By BEN PERLEY POORE
 Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonderfully Popular. Agents report rapid sales. Address for circular and terms, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals, 11 Assistants, and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties. Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
 Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

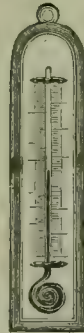
STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
 ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
 Prescriptions my Specialty,
 "ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

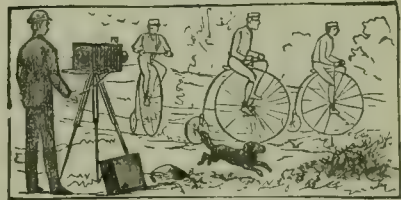
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



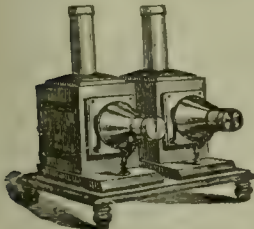
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

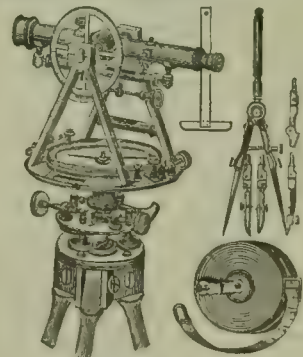


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments.
 Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,

BASE BALL,

LACROSSE,

CRICKET,

POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,

RIFLES,

FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR

COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 3.

Editorials.—A Retrospect.....	Page 37
The Alumni Prize.....	38
Sophomore Day.....	38
A Needed Change.....	39
Improved <i>Menu</i>	39
Prof. P. E. Chase's Biography.....	40
Our Mechanical Department.....	40
To a Moth.....	41
The Problem of a Hundred Years.....	42
'90's Class Supper.....	43
Alumni Day.....	44
Sophomore Day.....	45
Commencement Exercises.....	45
Dinner to First Eleven.....	47
Youth's Offering.....	47
Alumni Department.—Letter from "A Hound".....	47
Personals.....	48
Locals.....	49
Sports—Cricket.....	51
Exchanges.....	54
General College News.....	56

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

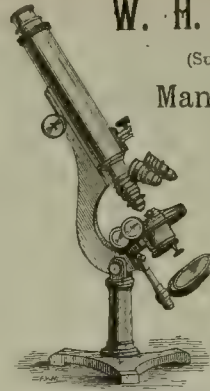
The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

MAHLON BRYAN & CO.
TAILORS,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Eleventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,

TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture,

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 409 Chestnut St.

1st Mo. 1st, 1887.

Assets at market price,	\$11,904,526 90
Liabilities,	9,367,920 47
Surplus, including Capital Stock,	\$2,536,606 43

Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

Probable Death Losses according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Standard of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (1465 lives),	\$4,492,751 00
Actual experience of the Company during the whole period (975 lives),	\$3,085,551 00
Difference,	1,407,200 00

A Low Rate of Mortality Makes Cheap Insurance.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
DR. THOMAS WISTAR, *Chief Medical Examiner.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	WILLIAM GUMMERE,
RICHARD CADBURY,	FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY HAINES,	PHILIP C. GARRETT,
RICHARD WOOD,	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
WILLIAM HACKER,	J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ASA S. WING,	JAMES V. WATSON.
ISRAEL MORRIS	

THE LARGEST OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

JOHN CARBUTT, Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia.

"Specials" for Portraits and Instantaneous Views.
 "P." Plates for Landscapes. "A." Plates for Transparencies.
 For Sale by all Dealers in Photo Materials.

KEYSTONE DRY PLATES

The Girard LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity and Trust Company,

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA.

Asks consideration by the readers of **THE HAVERFORDIAN** of the following reasons for preferring well-organized corporations with ample capital, rather than individuals, for the management of estates:

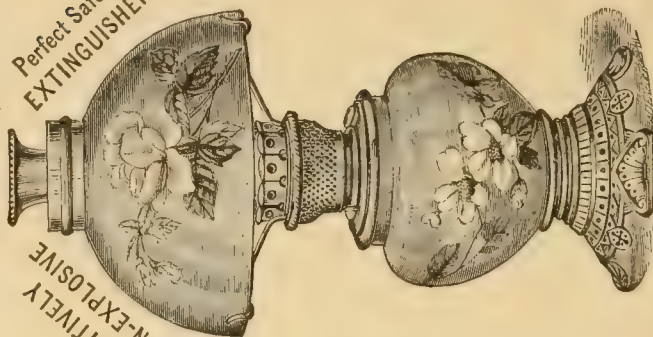
1. The uncertainty of an individual who may be named as trustee, surviving the testator: or, if surviving, of his continued ability to discharge the duties during the whole or any large portion of the period of the contemplated trust.
2. The continuous attention to the legal and business duties of trusteeships by men trained and habituated to their respective services.
3. Their familiarity with the changing laws relating to trusts, legal decisions and usages of the courts.
4. The greater responsibility of corporations with known ample capital, and the stricter accountability to which they are held by the courts and public opinion.
5. The systematic and permanent preservation of records in fire-proof vaults, in a place of deposit known to all having proper access to them.

THE GIRARD Has a perpetual charter, a cash capital of \$500,000 and an accumulated surplus of **OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF DOLLARS.** Income remitted periodically to beneficiaries of trusts in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries. Wills receipted for and kept safely without charge.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
V. Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY.
Solicitor, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

CHAMPION LAMP

Patented Jan. 19th, 1886.

Perfect Safety
EXTINGUISHERPOSITIVELY
NON-EXPLOSIVE

Models and Diplomas have been awarded the "Champion Lamp" over all competitors, by the "Franklin Institute" (Novelties Exhibition) and the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," 1885. Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

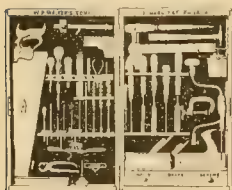
A. J. WEIDENER, Sole owner of Patent.
No. 36 S. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

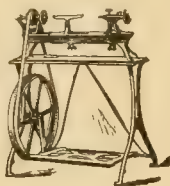
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

* **TOOLS** *

Machinists', Carpenters', Jewelers'
and Amateurs'.

STUBS' TOOLS, FILES, STEEL.

Machine, Set and Cap Screws.

Palmer, Cunningham & Co.,

(LIMITED.)

607 Market St., Philadelphia.

BRASS IN SHEETS, RODS & COIL.

Scroll Saws, Tool Chests, Skates, &c.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Mill and Railroad Supplies.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING,

Plate Printing, × Visiting Cards,

Wedding Invitations,

FRIENDS' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

College and Class Invitations, Fine
Stationery.**FRIENDS' BOOK ASSOCIATION,**

S. W. Cor. 15th and Race Streets, Philada.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A. K. P. TRASK, Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

J. P. TWADDELL,

→FINE SHOES,←

Gent's Fine Shoes a specialty,

1210 and 1212 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Two squares from Broad Street Station.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.

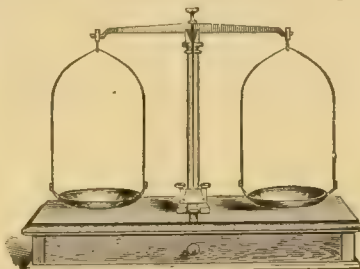
H. C. PHILLIPS

1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

Assay Balances.
Assay Weights.



Analytical Balances.
Weights of Precision.

DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

J. L. Stadelman,

DEALER IN

COAL

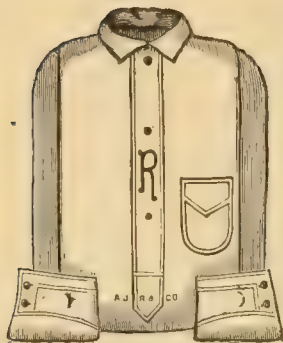
—AND—

LUMBER,

ARDMORE, PA.

The Largest Sporting Goods House

IN AMERICA.



A. J. REACH & CO.,

Phila., Pa.

23 South Eighth St.



Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Gymnasium, Boating, &c., &c.,
UNIFORMS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to College Uniforms.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

MITCHELL, FLETCHER & Co.,

Importing Grocers,

Twelfth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIALTIES IN TABLE DELICACIES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

D. C. CHALFANT,
SUPERIOR * PRINTING,

133, 135 & 137 North Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOK AND CATALOGUE PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

TOOL DEPOT

—FOR—

Machinists, Jewelers, Carpenters, Coach-Makers,
Amateurs, Cabinet-Makers, Engravers, Carvers,
Blacksmiths, Model-Makers, &c.

TALLMAN & McFADDEN,
No. 1025 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., July, 1887.

No. 3.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.
WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENEUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.
EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Business Manager*.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Assistant Business M'gr*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies,	.10

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

EXAMINATIONS are over, commencement has passed, and, before this issue of the HAVERFORDIAN shall reach its readers, a part of our vacation will already have slipped away.

In reviewing the past college year we find both shadows much deeper and sunshine much brighter than usually falls to our lot. We have lost a president, the fame of whose learning and culture had filled the country, and an acting president of still greater fame for learning and lofty intellect. Sickness has been more frequent than for many years, and Haverford has lost by death the most brilliant classical scholar and mathematician that ever honored her with his presence as a student. Life in the literary societies has been lamentably low, and the character of the Lo-

ganian has been changed, we fear, sadly for the worse. There has also been a tendency toward more frequent suspensions and expulsions than ever before, and with the graduation of '87 the College has lost a strong element in athletics and scholarly pursuits.

Yet, the year has not all been dark. If we have lost a president of great scholarly attainments, we have gained one of thorough business ability; one young and energetic, whose firm adherence to his high ideal of what Haverford should be, insures us of a future still more bright than anything even which we have known in the past.

But, for the losses death has called on us to bear, there is no reparation.

However, for the lack of literary life among the students, their greater public spirit has amply repaid. Never before have they showed a more fixed determination to be heard concerning College affairs, nor more care that their voice should sound on the right side. The manner of their adoption of the resolution to wear gowns, their hearty response to the sentiment that "the Haverford Faculty and students shall be one and inseparable," and their manly and almost successful effort to gain the control of the HAVERFORDIAN, by immediate representation, are sufficient proofs of this statement. If suspensions have been more frequent, and some rules of a boarding-school standard been put in force, there has also been a steady disposition on the part of the Faculty to bring about, little by little, a complete system of student self-government, and many little childish rules which have hindered us for years have been entirely done away.

What we have lost by the out-going Senior class we may not be able to replace, but '90 will gain some able men, and there is promise of a strong Freshman class for next year.

In a word, although our losses have been great, we have gained much, and, on the whole, we have every cause to look forward to next year with confidence and hope. Meanwhile the HAVERFORDIAN wishes its readers, one and all, a pleasant vacation.

THE great interest which many of the Alumni feel in the success of the present students of the College was shown markedly by their action at the last Alumni meeting, in granting the petition, signed by those members of '88 and '89 who are interested in next year's contest, asking that hereafter the oratorical contest for the Alumni Prize, be held some time in December. The advantages of this change are manifest. How the month of May could ever have been thought to be the most suitable for the prize contest we do not know, but a more inconvenient time could not well have been chosen. With the Junior exercises happening in April and the commencement in June, it was utterly impossible for a student, intending to take part in either of these, to put full time on the composition and preparation of his prize work. On the other hand, instances are not wanting of good speakers having refused to make their regular class orations, in order that they might enter the contest for the Alumni Prize.

The motion changing the time is worded, "some time in December," and a committee has been appointed to fix the exact date. The change must be productive of much better prize work. During December and the preceding months there is nothing to take the time of the aspiring orator, outside of his usual class-room work, but the immediate subject in hand. Any time in

December would be vastly better than the old time, but the best time seems to us to be just before the Christmas holidays. This would allow ample opportunity for preparing the orations while the speaker would not be demoralized by the disturbing effects of the Christmas vacation.

ALTHOUGH the exercises of Sophomore Day were, taken in themselves, most successful, yet they were far too much like the regular Senior and Junior exercises to commend themselves as a model from which succeeding classes are to take pattern. Now, the orations of last Sophomore Day were ably written and excellently delivered, but the Latin salutatory reminded one forcibly of commencement, and the extravagant claims made by the class as to its own merits and achievements would have sounded better on a regular class day, which is usually held at other colleges toward the close of the Senior year. Again, it will be impossible to salute a new President every year, or to have that high official describe the various curves incident to a man's four years' course in College.

However, we are in no disposition to find fault, and fully appreciate the fact that it is much easier to criticise than to invent, and that the class that first did away with cremation had the hardest task to perform in finding a substitute. Several months ago the rumor was afloat in College that the Sophomores intended to have a Greek play. Just why this plan was abandoned is not clear, and we think that, had it been carried out, Greek plays would hereafter have taken the place of cremations at Haverford. A Greek play might, perhaps, at first shock some of the more conservative ones interested in the management of the College, but the general tendency of such a performance could not prove otherwise than novel, entertaining and educating.

Whatever may finally be agreed upon as

a proper substitute for cremation, we sincerely hope that one custom introduced by '89 will hereafter be most religiously observed. We refer to the collation to which all were invited after the literary exercises were over. This feature was a most perfect success and was fully enjoyed by all.

And yet, in spite of the success of last Sophomore Day, and in spite of all that has been said about the abolition of cremation, we have never yet heard one single reason why this venerable college custom should be done away that could not be urged with equal force against any substitute. There is something peculiarly fitting in the Sophomore class giving vent to their pent-up rage at some justly hated author, by a suitable cremation, and we cannot help hoping that the Faculty will not take any measures to prevent '90 from returning to the old path from which '89 has strayed.

THE thanks of Haverford men are due to the former Dean and present President of the College for the attention he has given to the comfort and convenience of the students. Several unpleasant regulations abolished and several pleasant arrangements introduced are due to him. Not the least desirable of the latter was the change of the hour for dinner, from half-past twelve to six o'clock. Students found that after taking the principal meal in the middle of the day, they had great difficulty in preparing for the afternoon recitations; and, accordingly, they voted unanimously for the change. We think that yet a further change would be for the convenience of the students. In spite of the light meal taken at noon, students still have difficulty in preparing for the afternoon recitations, especially in the warmer months. Now we wish to ask if it is not possible to have all recitations over by lunch time. If it is possible, we feel sure that such an arrangement would be welcome to both Faculty

and students. It is probable that lunch would have to be set at a later hour and recitations opened at an earlier hour than at present. In addition to the advantage already spoken of, there would be an additional advantage in having the whole afternoon to one's self. We think the present arrangement of hours must embarrass many earnest students at the College. The division of time into hours and half-hours is vexatious and distracting to one who has work to do, and especially mental work. Themes and other literary work suffer by this arrangement. We would ask the Faculty to consider this question, and hope they will be able to effect an arrangement which will be convenient both to themselves and to the students.

TO Dr. and Mrs. Comfort are due a few words in recognition of their efficient management of the dining arrangements for the past year. While we do not consider the fare at Haverford perfect in all respects, yet, for the benefit of those persons who are always grumbling, we desire to call attention to the fact that it is a great improvement over former years. Not only is the quality of the food improved and the variety increased, but things are much better cooked and served than heretofore. The new breakfast arrangements are pleasing to all and have worked admirably. It is possible now to obtain things reasonably warm, and there is much less confusion on the tables. Moreover, *mirabile dictu*, the sedate and orthodox oat meal, which has fed untold generations of students from September to June, and which seemed as inseparably connected with our daily life as attendance at evening collection—even this old stand-by has fallen a victim to the new regime, and in its place has appeared the festive cracked wheat and the luscious breakfast hominy. But perhaps the greatest improvement is in the increased quan-

tity which we are now allowed. Formerly, when they gave us ice cream or fruit we had just enough to whet our appetites, and if anyone dared to ask for "more," he was looked upon as a veritable *Oliver Twist*. Now, we are happy to say, there is always enough to satisfy even the most voracious. Moreover, it is no longer necessary for the Freshman to smuggle pies out the window, or to fill his pockets with sugar, as we used to do, in order to escape the scrutiny of the vigilant head waiter. Evidently, Haverford has greatly profited by the acquisition of such a capable steward, and if we have any suggestion to make, it is that next year a different arrangement be made for procuring the beefsteak, as the latter was not always of the best, to say the least. Also, if the rooms in Barclay Hall could now and then be *dusted*, if only once for every five times they are swept, it would be a great gain.

TIME and again the question is repeated, "Why doesn't some one write a biography of Prof. Pliny E. Chase?" We suppose, that with most of those looked for to write the biography, it is a feeling of unworthiness on their part that causes them to hesitate so long. But every day the demand becomes more pressing, and some one must assume the responsibility of the task.

While we would be far from pretending to dictate who should be the author of the biography, we know of no one better fitted to perform the task, in the manner it deserves, than our gifted ex-President, Thomas Chase. With a mind of a kindred nature to that of Pliny Chase, and, bound to him as he is by the strongest ties of sympathy and kinship, he seems to be pre-eminently the man for the work.

There is not a man who was ever under the teaching of Pliny Chase who would be without his biography were it once published, and its sale among cultivated people generally would necessarily be large.

It is said that President Sharpless is contemplating the publication of a book treating of the scientific researches and discoveries of Pliny Chase; but, valuable as such a work would undoubtedly be, the old students, to whom he was most endeared by his pure and broad, unprejudiced religious teaching, would more appreciate his biography, and such a one as his talented brother can best write.

WE note with much satisfaction the many improvements which have lately been made in the machine shop. The chief and most important of these has been the erection of a cast house and the putting in of a suitable furnace, designed by Prof. Edwards. Much of the work of preparing the furnace has been done by the men in the various classes, such as making the models, and, after the castings arrived, putting them into their proper places. So far this year two casts have been made, both of which have been only partially successful, owing to the lack of experience on the part of those who made the models and the moulds. But, doubtless, in a short time this will be all fixed, and with more experience our men can turn out first-class work.

Since Prof. Edwards joined us a great innovation has been made. Under our former Professor each man was assigned to a different machine; for instance, one had charge of a wood lathe, another of an iron lathe, and so on, and there he would stay until he had finished a number of exercises assigned him by the Professor.

Now all is changed. Each man is given some real work to do, and work that, when finished, will be of some real use. The engineering section of '88 are engaged in making a steam engine which has been entirely designed by that class, and '90 are making a new lathe. These two, when completed, will add greatly to the ma-

chinery in the shop, as being very useful and also as remembrances of the classes.

People are now beginning to recognize the value of a practical education—one that will be of some material use in the world when a man leaves college, and the sort of education which is generally considered most useful now is a scientific one. Of course, it is most important to acquire a knowledge of Latin and Greek in order to enlarge one's mind and familiarize him with ancient culture and habits of thought; but in this truly every-day world of ours there is more chance for a man of science to make his mark than for a man of letters. And so it seems fit and proper that our College should have taken up this idea of a scientific education and have given us a chance to educate and train not only our minds, but our hands as well.

TO A MOTH.

Poor little moth, thy tattered wings,
Thy stiffened limbs, thy crusted eye,
Thy body's slowly shrinking rings,
The dust, that to thy feathers clings,
Proclaim alike, that thou must die.

And yet a week has scarcely past,
Since first thy wings thou didst unfold;
No storm has chilled thee with its blast,
But ah! thy life is ebbing fast,
Nor can the tide be backward rolled.

All through the Summer's dust and heat,
Hard didst thou labor night and day;
And, when the wintry storm winds beat,
Safe hiding in thy snug retreat
Thou slept full five long months away.

All this; and can it then be true
That all thy labor was in vain?
The airs are warm, the skies are blue,
The flowers open to thy view—
And canst thou not revive again?

Alas, alas! it can not be;
Thy time is o'er, thy doom is sealed;
The light airs, breathing soft and free,
Speak naught of hope or life to thee,
Nor blooms for thee the flowery field.

Yet, striving hard against thy fate,
I see thee raise thy palsied wings
And stretch thy limbs; O wretched state!
Fighting, alone and desolate,
That battle, which no victory brings.

Ah, how like man, in all, art thou!
He struggles through life's little span
Until, nor thinking why nor how,
He stands with proud, elated brow,
Feeling how strong, how great is man.

When suddenly with awful shock,
He hears a voice, "Thy time is done!"
He shudders, but attempts to mock
The hand that at his door doth knock—
Yet time's sands never backward run.

And, sighing deeply for his dreams
And longing, with intense desires,
Once more to sail life's pleasant streams,
He grasps faint hope from future's gleams;
Yet, sadly looking back, expires.

But stay; while I have thee addressed,
I see that thou art fled and gone,
Gone with that uninvited guest;
Thy life has fled, thy tiny breast
Shall sigh no more at light of dawn.

Where didst thou go? Thou art not here—
I see thy body cold and still;
Yet whether far, or whether near,
I know thou canst not reappear,
There is a void I can not fill.

But let us pause; will this remain,
Thy fairy dwelling which I see?
It will not, but resolved again
Into new forms, on field and plain,
To bird and flower shall changed be.

Each atom is itself once more,
And then combines in something new,
Higher or lower than before;
But change on change can not restore
The once lost object to our view.

Here is the answer, as thy frame
Resolves itself to simple clay,
And then is changed in form and name,
Yet keeping still, for all, the same,
So is thy life I dare to say.

Thou rain drop of the eternal sea,
Thou hast returned again to Him,
And lost in His infinity,
Art one with God, yet soon to be
Clothed in new form with wing or limb.

Brother, thy form and mine are one;
One life-blood cheers all living things,
Warmed into being by one sun;
One breath we draw, one race we run,
Nature one promise to us brings.

So are our spirits, all are parts
Of one eternal, boundless soul;
Awhile we animate these hearts
Till Death, with his unerring darts,
Joins us to the Immortal Whole.

This is the lesson which I read
In all that Nature spreads before;
And to her teaching, taking heed,
I follow where her pathways lead—
For who shall speak to teach us more?

H. S. ENGLAND.

THE PROBLEM OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

BY W. H. FUTRELL.

THIS day one hundred years ago, there was a convention, in Philadelphia, sitting with closed doors. It was occupied in its great labor from May 25th to September 17th. The members were identified with the heroic and wise counsels of the Revolution. Washington, beneath the shelter of whose great name the independence of the American States had been achieved by the peace of 1783, was president of the convention. On his right sat the nestor of the assembly, Franklin, now eighty-one, who had been in the Albany Convention. On his left sat Rutledge of South Carolina, Dickinson and Johnson who had been in the Stamp Act Congress. Directly in front were two groups of delegates. Of one, seven were in the Congress of 1774. Of the other, eight signed the Declaration of Independence. Truly have they been called giants; men marked by intellect, character, experience and patriotism. Their discussion and proceedings show that human history was carefully studied, and all the fountains of philosophy and experience were opened. They were familiar with the fate of the Greek republics, which had gone to ruin from a gradual centralization of power in State, because there was no coherent power to hold in check the ambition or insolence of any part. They saw that the brilliant triumph of the United Netherlands had waned and relapsed into a night of tyranny, because there was no common government that was of all and for all, in the maintenance and defense of the common interests of their people. But more than all, what it required neither research nor discussion to understand, they felt the very foundation of the liberty and happiness they had fought so long to secure crumbling beneath their feet with the existing system of government.

We could not attempt this evening, to consider the various topics, whose discussion and disposal enabled the convention to give us the Constitution of the United States. But there is just one thread which is connected with a living issue of to-day; which will guide us to the key-note of all the stormy past; and which if rightly considered and protected offers the chiefest guarantee of our national greatness and existence; I refer to the jealous preservation of all *reserved rights*. This has been the mainspring of nearly every contest during our century of national life.

And this is not to be wondered at when we reflect that the American Government is a mixed system of national and State organization, and that the vital principle of such a system is the balancing of the governments of each in such a manner as to hold them forever in equipoise. The Constitution, as it stands, does not in itself disturb the true equilibrium of powers, or impair the security or just rights of any State. For it makes the national government one of *enumerated* powers, and the State government and the people the possessors of all *undelegated sovereignty*. So long as the laws of Congress should be confined to the subjects intrusted to them, and the laws of the States intrusted to them, no conflict could arise. But the novelty of our situation immediately begot many crude theories, and the *non-preservation* of the line of demarcation between national and State governments has caused the nation to pass through trials and perils far greater than those met and conquered at Lexington, Valley Forge and Yorktown. The acts of both Federal and State governments show it by leaving on record the Alien and Sedition Laws; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions; the celebrated Hartford Convention; the causes of our gigantic rebellion; in recent years the endeavor of Congress to deal with the health of the people; and may we not also put under this class

the Inter-State Commerce Act. As to Alien and Sedition Laws, under their odium the Federal party sank; and as to the theory of State rights, whose claim was secession during the following half century, it was decided that the Federal Government as a national entity is *supreme*, and that there was delegated to the States no power to *question* this sovereignty nor to throw it off. But it is only too true that the question had to be argued at the cannon's mouth, and that this decision had to be written on the heart of the people in letters of blood.

And as to the recent acts of Congress it is hoped that all such attempts of the party in power to overstep its limits, will be consumed in the furnace of judicial scrutiny, and will disappear in the light of the free discussion and intelligent reflections of our citizens. Such is the brief enumeration of a few of the dangerous theories in our past experience. And those which required banishment for the welfare of our Republic we should not release from exile. The Jeffersonian theory of State rights, the essence of which consisted in the claim that the general government was a league of the States, and not the work of the people, and that the mere will of any State measured alike both the extent of its loyalty to, and the period of its connection with, the general Union, is not pertinent to this discussion; for it denies that claim. The fact that under the old Confederation the States did have the powers of secession alone gave birth to the evils from which the above named convention sought release by the opening words of the immortal preamble to our organic code—"We the People." But this discussion does claim that the States are the bulwarks of the liberties of the whole people, and that each ought to retain every right and power not plainly necessary to be left with the national government; that that government is best which governs least; that its commands

should be powerful, but seldom given, and for a long time obeyed. Since the adoption of the Constitution the number of States has nearly trebled, and the extent of our population stands as thirteen to one. Whether or not it is desirable and constitutional, at this epoch of our history, that the general government should have its authority extended over many institutions of comparatively local import which it is powerless to control, is one of the *gravest* questions which the American people are called upon to solve.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

'90'S CLASS SUPPER.

IT was a jubilant crowd of fellows that, on the afternoon of June 3d, welcomed the large omnibus which was to convey '90 to Mrs. Simpson's, where, after the finals in the tennis tournament were played, they were to be treated to a class supper by their genial hostess. On entering the beautiful grounds, the class was greeted by a large number of young ladies, who aided royally in entertaining, and gave favor and encouragement to the final contestants, Baily and Butler. The latter won the first set, but the former captured the last two, thus winning the prize, a handsome Quaker City racquet, gayly decked with ribbons of the class colors and adorned with a silver plate, on which was inscribed the date and the names of the giver and the victor. After this had been presented with impressive ceremonies, various amusements offered themselves. Some strolled about the lawn with the young ladies; others listened, charmed by the singing and playing of one of the fair entertainers. Later, having adjourned to the banqueting room, the hungry souls of the class were satisfied with all the delicacies which wealth and thoughtfulness could afford. During the intervals of the courses the following toasts were proposed and responded to amid great good feeling

and hilarity: "Our Hostess," "The Class of '90," "Our Class Poet," "The Ladies We Met During the Afternoon," "The Class of '88," "The Faculty," "Our Host." A couple of hours later, after having given a hearty class and College yell, all returned to the College and to work, realizing that one of the pleasantest days of their existence at Haverford had just passed.

ALUMNI DAY.

VERY few of the Alumni were present at the College during the earlier part of the day allotted to their entertainment, June 20th, but toward the time for the business meeting, they began to arrive, and, as the President of the Association remarked, the meeting was better attended than any before for several years. The President, Mr. Charles Roberts, '64, read an able address in which the necessity of college athletics claiming the attention and substantial support of the Alumni was clearly set forth. A petition, signed by those interested in next year's "Alumni Prize" oratorical contest was then read. The petition begged for a change of time for holding the contest, so that, hereafter, the orations shall be delivered some time in December instead of in May as at present. After some discussion the motion was carried to have the contests in the future, in December, the time to be fixed by a special committee. The election of officers for next year then followed, and resulted as given below:—

President, Chas. Roberts, '64; Vice-Presidents, A. Sampson, '73, M. White, '75, and W. H. Haines, '71; Treasurer, Saml. Mason, '80; Secretary, Edw. P. Allinson, '74; Orator, Morris Longstreth, M.D., '64; Alternate Orator, G. G. Mercer, D.C.L., '77; Members of Executive Committee: F. Stokes, '61, H. T. Coates, '62, Jos. Parrish, '63, A. C. Thomas, '65, W.

M. Longstreth, '72, C. S. Crossman, '78, and A. C. Garrett, '87. A committee was appointed to call a special meeting some time next year, and notice was given of an amendment to have an annual fee of \$1.00 imposed on all members of the Association, and to have the constitution and list of members printed. A committee was also appointed to take some action in regard to encouraging athletic sports.

When the business was all transacted, the Alumni and their invited friends, consisting of Professors, the members of the Senior class, the First Eleven in cricket and the editor of the HAVERFORDIAN, all entered the dining room of Founder's and partook of a rich repast. This is always the great feature of Alumni Day, and the *menu*, this time, was in no degree below that of former years.

At the public meeting in the evening, President Roberts announced that the Alumni prize of \$50 had been awarded to Mr. W. H. Futrell, '87, for his oration. Honorable mention was made of Mr. J. P. Nields, '88.

Mr. Jos. Parrish then presented to the college, on behalf of certain Alumni, a fine oil portrait of Dr. Swift, a former member of the Haverford Faculty. In his presentation speech Mr. Parrish detailed the stern, upright, Quaker character of Dr. Swift as remembered by his pupils, and pronounced him, in all respects, "a high priest at the altar of veracity."

Mr. Robert H. Chase, followed with a masterly essay on "Education and Insanity." Although the speaker's views regarding the nature of the mind might seem somewhat antiquated in the light of modern science, yet that he understood his subject thoroughly could not be denied. He treated the subject of education, first as a cause, and then as a preventive of insanity. His conclusions were, that, although there was little insanity among savages,

and as yet, among civilized people, the ratio is increasing. The ultimate effect of judicious education will be totally to eradicate it. This essay closed the exercises of the evening, and, after a vote of thanks had been extended to Dr. Chase, the meeting adjourned.

SOPHOMORE DAY.

FROM the time when it was first announced that cremations were to be abolished, and that in their stead a new holiday, called Sophomore Day, was to be added to our list, the curiosity of the students outside the class of '89, to know what kind of exercises would be brought out as a proper substitute for our old College custom knew no bounds. The desire to know what was about to take place reached its highest point when, on the evening of June 17th, the grounds and the porch of Founders' were profusely decorated with Chinese lanterns. When, however, a little later, the guests assembled in Alumni Hall, and each received a little programme, every one knew what we were about to receive.

On the platform sat the Sophomore Class, President Sharpless and Mr. H. W. Stokes, '87, while the wall behind was gracefully draped in the class colors. Mr. G. C. Wood, the class president, introduced the speakers. The first oration was a Latin salutatory by Mr. C. H. Burr, who, in spite of the language in which he spoke, held the close attention of the audience. Mr. W. F. Overman next delivered an oration, welcoming President Sharpless, and in what he said, voiced the sentiments which the students were prevented from expressing at the public inauguration. President Sharpless made a short reply, telling how a man's idea of his own greatness at College could be represented by a curve—in the first part of his Freshman year, very high, but after a couple of weeks, quickly descending to the lowest level possible, then rising again

to a fearful height in the Sophomore Class, and then falling for the remainder of his college career to a normal position.

The next speech, on the Class of '89, by S. P. Ravenel, was one of the best of the evening. His remarks about the different members of the class were well received, especially those alluding to Mr. Reade.

Mr. W. H. Fite then spoke, bidding farewell to the Class of '87. This gentleman prefaced his oration proper with a short account of why '89 did not have a cremation. His manner of speaking is easy and natural, and his gestures very good.

Mr. H. W. Stokes, '87, then replied for that class, and spoke in such terms of inordinate flattery, that, if the gentleman's intentions had not been known, they would have been taken for bitter sarcasm.

Mr. L. M. Stevens now arose, and, after a few well chosen but cutting remarks, presented the spoon to the Class of '90. Mr. Guss, president of the Freshman Class, received the spoon with what many thought the best speech of the evening. He was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Mr. Stevens then returned several canes which had been taken from '90 during the year.

After these exercises, all adjourned to Founders' Hall and partook of the generous refreshments there served.

Thus ended a very pleasant evening, one which reflects credit on the Class of '89; but, judging from the remarks of the guests present, a cremation, gotten up by such a class, would have been even more enjoyable.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

RARELY, if ever, has such a combination of favorable circumstances paid its homage to a departing class as at the Commencement of '87, June 21st. Their triumphs were withheld in a measure, to be bestowed with a lavish hand, at this, the

most important moment of their class existence. The opening exercise, a Latin Salutatory, by Mr. Barker Newhall, was delivered in a fine clear voice, and with that easy confidence so pleasing to an audience. "The Church Reformation of the 2nd Century," by Mr. F. H. Strawbridge, as an historical oration was especially pleasing. The manner in which it was delivered, particularly toward the close, revealed great excellence. The speaker traced the course of the Reformation and showed how powerfully the ideas then promulgated still influence the Christian Church.

"A Safe Philosophy," an oration by Mr. A. C. Garrett, indicated the topics on which the speaker's thoughts had been dwelling. The Materialist, he said, starting from the evidence of his senses trusts only to them and declares matter to be the only real existence. The idealist, on the contrary, asserts the presence in himself of a rarer faculty, whether it be called pure mind or spirit or soul. He concluded that both these ideas could be allowed in a measure, for truth is as broad as the sky. He recurred to the questions of the old Philosophers: What are we? Whence are we? Whither do we go? The first of these science *may* answer, but the last two must forever remain an enigma to men. Human lips and human reason stop there, and become as silent and dumb as Hypatia's own, when St. Cyril's mob quenched her noble inquiries in blood.

Mr. W. H. Futrell then spoke of "The Question of the Hour." He dealt with the relations of State and General Government; with the problems involving the political education of would-be Americans, and the necessity of making the government of our great cities an especial study. He recounted the grave political crises through which the General Government had endured. Alleging as the cause of them, the misinterpretation of the Constitution. It was decided by the Rebellion, said the speaker, that the Federal Government as a

national entity is supreme, and that there was delegated to the States no power to question this sovereignty, or to throw it off. The oration itself was delivered in a masterly manner. The speaker having unusual qualifications which he well knows how to use.

"Individuality," by Mr. H. H. Goddard, showed the strong masculine cast of its author, and an independence of thought which is refreshing. There are two great political and social principles which are of especial importance to mankind, Democracy and Individuality. These two, are, in their own way, to form for us a distinct national character, but of the two, Individuality is the most important, concerning as it does the very life and thought of men.

Valedictories are always difficult to make interesting, we have heard them so often. About the same things, too, remain to be said by each class that goes forth from its Alma Mater. So when we say that Mr. J. E. Philips' address was pleasing, we mean to convey no slight praise. The speaker had cast his fortunes with the class in its Freshman year, and had seen three other classes go forth under similar circumstances. What he said, therefore, was spoken under a full appreciation of the occasion.

Professor J. Rendel Harris then delivered the Baccalaureate address, which was a peculiarly happy one. Our brilliant professor was in one of his most pleasant moods; and the number of times reference was made to the address by the succeeding speaker was a fitting testimony to the excellence of the Valedictory.

After the presentation of the diplomas, Canon Basel Wilberforce spoke a few minutes. He begged the class to adopt as their motto the word "consider," referred to the four *considers* of the New Testament and declared that though he knew not where all the shoals of life lay, he could tell them, from experience where they would find deep water.

**DINNER TENDERED TO THE
FIRST ELEVEN.**

ONE of the most enjoyable occasions connected with this season's cricketing at Haverford, was the dinner given to the First Eleven, the evening of June 24, at Wilmington, by Messrs. W. S. Hilles, '85, and J. T. Hilles, '88. About seven o'clock, the members of the First Eleven, and a few other invited friends assembled at the residence of Mr. Hilles, and after a "good old talk" over various college matters, especially Haverford's first victory in cricket for this season, all repaired to the dining room and did full justice to a sumptuous repast. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing college songs and strolling on the lawn. Mr. H. P. Baily, '90, kindly furnished the music for the occasion. At a reasonable hour the guests took their leave, delighted with the evening's entertainment. Those present were as follows: Messrs. R. C. Banes, J. W. Sharp, P. H. Morris, H. P. Baily, R. E. Griscom, G. B. Wood, F. H. Strawbridge, F. W. Morris, Jr., F. Collins, J. P. Nields and H. S. England. Messrs. G. B. Roberts and H. H. Firth were unfortunately unable to be present.

YOUTH'S OFFERING.

I may not boast of a lordly name,
Nor stores of riches, nor rank, nor place,
Nor talent to mount on the rounds of fame,
But, all entranced by your magic grace,
My all, my love to your feet I bring;
Take, O take you my offering!

Only the love of a youthful heart,
Strong and ardent, of purpose sure;
Undimmed by policy, trick or art,
Simple and earnest and frank and pure,
Such is the love that to you I bring;
Take, O take you my offering!

Ah, what is a name but an empty blank?
And riches will vanish as fades the day;
Transient are glories of place and rank,
And talents must wane with the mind's decay,
But love is lasting—and love I bring;
Take, O take you my offering!

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM "A HOUND."

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir:—You ask for a little talk about old times, not realizing, perhaps, the great danger of a second deluge of threadbare fact and improbable fiction, which it may bring upon you.

However, if more than seven of your correspondents have warmed over this tale of mine, please put it in the fire, and give me credit for having at least tried to make a little copy for your paper. Some of your subscribers were in College through the fall of '69, that memorable winter, which the surviving members of the Faculty are likely never to forget, with the orchard fire, the meteors, some visits to the city—not at all the open and innocent affairs of the present day, and a long list of evil deeds, of which that irrepressible Sophomore class of '72 was guilty, may remember a "hare and hounds" which it arranged and carried through quite successfully—the first of the kind at the College for many years, and which was greatly enjoyed.

The poor Freshmen were thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of tearing paper for scent, and for many weeks before, the study room, through the hour from nine to ten in the evening, was a hive of industry almost alarming for its steadiness, considering the subjects. A long-legged German-towner, chiefly remarkable for his roving tendencies, which even the possession of a wife and family has not entirely removed; and a chunkily-built Hoosier, who was likely to keep pretty close behind, with the largest bag of scent ever torn, were chosen as Hares; and were given fifteen minutes start from the porch steps.

The Pack was certainly respectable in point of numbers and lung power, if a little ragged in appearance; including in its make up a large proportion of Sophs, of course, among them the new Professor (pro-

spective), and his "shadow"; a Freshman or two to carry in the game when caught, a couple or more of Juniors who were not above trying their wind, and Professor D. as a sort of "whipper in," who in his shirt sleeves with his trousers tied around the bottom with strings, and under a hat of other days, looked anything but the honored superintendent of one of the first colleges of the land.

The hares must have been dry as they struck down past the Farmer's barn, and straight for Litzenburg's, in Classic Athensville; but evidently did not stop long, as the navvies in the new railroad cut reported that they had gone west along the line, probably to study the newly exposed strata. The freely expressed belief, among the workmen, was that we all had come from Dr. Kirkbride's; but, as the "patients" had run on ahead, we, the "doctors and attendants," received their blessing and hurried after. The scent lay well across the howling wilderness where Bryn Mawr now stands, then past Mr. Whitney's door, and toward Darby Creek, through every convenient orchard and barn-yard, where they had stirred up every original inhabitant, allowing us to quiet the dogs and silence or answer the bipeds; the Professor kindly explaining to one interested party that we were after two young men who had run off with some pillow cases; a knowledge of facts for which the rest of us were quite unprepared.

There is one spot which is indelibly fixed in the mind of one at least of that tired and hungry pack, a sunny slope covered with a thick berry patch, where the sly beasts had run down the hill, and then doubled nearly to the top again, and we were completely at fault for a full half hour, and they lay under a tree half a mile away and watched the situation. The different traits of character were shown most unmistakably, as the lazy ones lay on the ground waiting for the scent to find

itself, the week-kneed thought we might as well give up, it could not be found; those who never gave up, worked away until they at last came upon fresh tracks, and we strapped up our belts and settled down to it again. A grand chase it was to study local geography and human nature, as well as to get up a fine leg development and a first-class appetite, which last fact we all proved by tumbling into the dining-room just as the rest of the College was finishing supper, hungry as bears, and ready to eat not only our tables, but the chairs as well. The smiles of those wretched hares as we came in was a drop of bitterness in our cup, which all the fair Julia's sugar could not remove.

A right good supper—bread, butter, milk, cold beef, tea, salt and "shang," (what digestions we did have in those days.) A truthful recounting of our adventures to those who were too lazy to go, a steam in that upper gallery in the wash room, and a sleep from which the "last trump" would hardly have wakened, and by breakfast time the only recollection of our sixteen-mile run, was one of unmixed pleasure.

The Class of '72 may have been just thorny, but its "hare and hounds" and its first cremation, "in the simplicity," though it was, certainly might establish a claim to a certain amount of originality, sin and all. The natural modesty of the class would almost forbid a reference to the fact that it was the only class not thought to need a Junior exhibition.

And now, Mr. Editor, having exhausted myself and my subject, I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A HOUND.

PERSONAL.

'73 J. L. Tomlinson has been recently elected superintendent of the Winston State Normal School, North Carolina.

'73 Alfred Cope was married to Miss Margaret C. Yarnell, at Bryn Mawr, on June 2nd.

'74 Henry Longstreth was married on June 1st, to Miss Emma V. Smith daughter of Mr. Robert B. Smith.

'78 Joseph W. Paul is at present traveling in Alaska; he has been visiting Mr. Isaac Anderson, '77, at New Tacoma, W. T.

'79 William C. Loury was married on May 23d, to Miss Elizabeth Webster, daughter of Edmund Webster, of Philadelphia.

'81 W. A. Blair has been elected Secretary and Instructor in English Language and History in the Winston State Normal School, North Carolina.

'82 W. P. Shipley will spend the summer abroad, starting on July 20th.

'84 W. H. Gummere has married Miss Anna Westcott. The happy pair live at South Bethlehem, Pa.

'84 Francis A. White was married to Miss Ellicot, at Baltimore, on June 2d.

'85 Charles W. Baily sailed on June 15th, for a three months' sojourn in Europe.

'85 Matthew T. Wilson was married June 22d, to Miss Isadore Hall, of Spiceland, Indiana,

'85 Rufus M. Jones expects to travel in Europe this Summer with C. W. Baily.

'86 E. D. Wadsworth will spend his vacation in Maine and hopes to take an A. M. course here in the Autumn.

'86 H. E. Smith will spend the Summer in Europe.

'87 Hugh Lesley sailed for Europe on June 25th.

'87 H. W. Stokes will sail for Europe on July 20th, where he will spend the Summer traveling.

'87 E. B. Cassatt has sailed for Europe to be absent some time.

'87 A. B. Clement intends to return again to college the last half of next year.

'87 R. J. White was elected to keep the class spoon.

'87 A. C. Garrett led the Senior class with a grade of 97.77.

'88 J. P. Nields having creditably passed his examinations, will enter Harvard next fall. Our best wishes for success go with him.

Among those present at Commencement were the following Alumni and former students: Samuel B. Parsons, '37; Richard Cadbury, '42; Francis White, '43; Philip C. Garrett, '51; John B. Garrett, '54; W. H. S. Wood, '55; Graham Tyler, '57; Henry G. Morris, '59; George B. Wood, '61; Edward Bettie, Jr., '61; Charles Roberts, '64; William S. Taylor, '69; Howard Comfort, '70; A. F. Huston, '75; Reuben Colton, '76; W. S. Hilles, '85; Marriot C. Morris, '85; William P. Morris, '86; E. D. Wadsworth, '86; A. M. Underhill, '86; J. H. Adams, '87; E. K. Barr, '87; Martin, '87; C. R. Wood, '88; R. M. Janney, '88, and G. S. Patterson, '88.

LOCALS.

President Sharpless has sailed for Europe.

In the French Class: "Notre *zwei* soeurs."

'91 contains the first large installment of chicks from the "Incubator."

Strange, wasn't it? One of the Sophomore orators, who maintained perfect composure while on the floor, broke down completely after he had taken his seat. (But little of his chair remained.)

The closing address at Commencement, by Canon Wilberforce, sounded indeed like the report of a cannon. He certainly is a "great gun."

NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T.

O Muse, I sing of Readie's beard,
But it again has disappeared;
Just like some phantom of the night,
Is seen, and then eludes the sight.

When a blank in the Sophomore Exercises was caused by the absence of a Blank, the Sophomore said, "— it" quite freely.

An Alumnus, on returning to Haverford, mistook a certain Sophomore for one of the new professors.

"Yes," said the Baron, surveying a new purchase, "I think I have made a *judicial choice*."

We suppose it is because "'87 makes the First Eleven" that we have succeeded in losing all our cricket matches but one this season.

Billy asks: "Can there be a solar eclipse when the sun is below the horizon?"

Joe intends to join the Field Club. "Fresh-water sea-weeds," he says, will claim his especial attention.

Six men will be constantly employed this summer in keeping the lawn in order. It is a pity so few will be here to enjoy its beauties.

Are all our future commencements, following the example of our last, to lack the only amusing feature of such occasions, the presentation of the Freshman's spoon? We sincerely hope that the departure from the old custom was only a "temporary aberration."

First Soph to second Soph (who goes by the name of Dear Girl): "How did the 'Dear Girl' enjoy herself in New York?"

Second Soph (innocently): "Why—er—how—er—did you find out about her? I—I think she enjoyed herself." Collapse of first Soph.

The man who, a short time ago, made that brilliant little remark about Chatterton having written most of his works before he committed suicide, now tells us that Keats (who died at twenty-five) wrote his best poems when he was young.

Besides the eighteen graduates, ten students will not return to Haverford next year.

Why didn't '89 have that Greek play they talked of? It is rumored that the "Baroness" would not play the little Greek Slave act.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows—First Eleven: A bat to A. C. Garrett, for best batting average; a ball to J. W. Sharp, Jr., for best bowling average; a belt to H. P. Baily for best fielding. Second Eleven: A bat to R. E. Griscom, for best batting average; a ball to J. T. Hilles, for best bowling average; a belt to T. F. Branson, for best fielding; a bat to R. C. Banes, for greatest improvement.

* It is supposed that the "Wish, whack, scarlet and black!" of our old yell is from a cricket song composed by Joseph Parrish, the chorus of which ran:

"Swish, whack, hit her a crack,
Thirty times three for the scarlet and black!"

Two Sophs were conversing in a very reverent manner about their honored classmen, Papa O. and Papa G. "Papa! O. G.!" exclaimed a wicked Freshman, as he rapidly vanished from sight.

Wanted by the Local Editor—Information as to what kind of meter is best adapted to this column. As this is a matter which gives him great anxiety, anyone able to help him should do so at once.

THE "FLUNKER'S" SONG.

O "digs" and "grubbers" of by-gone days,
Whose ways, with a hatred intense, I hate;
Who dug and grubbed while you sneered at plays,
And passed you "ex's" with honors great,
Now joyfully taking your sweet *vacance*,
All safe in your steamer for Queenstown bunked,
Or leading the chase or the festive dance,
O pity me toiling, I "*flunked*," I "*flunked*."
Full little I'd care if at books I toiled;
I know I could cram for a second "quiz";
But the President rudely my prospects spoiled
And told me I better had get to "biz."
So, now, adieu to you lifeless men,
Whom often at sports I have badly "skunked,"
I'll see you later in life again
And laugh when in business you're "*flunked*," you're "*flunked*!"

The following are the officers of the Everett Society elected for the autumn of 1887: J. W. Sharp, Jr., President; W. F. Overman, Vice-President; J. S. Stokes, Secretary; G. F. Butler, Treasurer; W. D. Lewis, President of the Council; F. Kirkbride, Librarian; S. Janney, Registrar. Bud Editors—M. E. Leeds, C. H. Burr, Jr., T. Branson, E. F. Walton.

The following are the officers of the Athenæum Society for the autumn of 1887: Frederick W. Morris, Jr., President; Charles H. Battey, Vice-President; Henry P. Baily, Secretary; W. George Reade, Treasurer; W. H. Fite, President of the Council; R. E. Fox, Registrar; L. M. Stevens, Librarian. Editors of the Gem—A. W. Slocum, R. J. Morris, F. E. Thompson, J. H. Davies.

"Really, now," said Chappie, earnestly, "I am down on all those people who brag about their ancestry. (Thoughtfully, after a pause.) Why, only the other day I learned that my family was descended from English Kings, but I'm not a bit proud of it, don't you know."

The loss of '87 will be deeply felt, and the departure of one from '88 for Harvard will deprive us of one of the best men in College.

There was a young man from Rhode Isle
Who hardly, if ever, did smisle,
His friends called him Jim,
And this angered him,
That lovely young man from Rhode Isle.

The query propounded in this column several issues back, "What sort of a thing will a Sophomore Day be like?" was answered on the 17th ult. to the satisfaction of everyone.

First Junior (plaintively): "I seem to be forgetting all my Latin. My memory is wretchedly poor."

Second Junior (reassuringly): "Don't be alarmed, my dear fellow; you forget very little." First Junior does not understand the compliment.

Class of '87—Average age, 20 years 5 months; height, 5 feet 8 2-5 inches; weight, 151 1-5 lbs. Religion: Friend, 66 2/3 per cent.; Episcopal, 27 7-10 per cent. Politics: Republican, 88 8-9 per cent.; Democrat, 5 5-9 per cent.; Prohibition, 5 5-9 per cent. Have beards, 61 per cent. Engaged, 11 1-9 per cent. Future occupation: Teacher, 39 4-5 per cent.; student, 22 2/3 per cent.; engineer, 16 2/3 per cent.; merchant, 11 1-9 per cent.

Class of '88—Average age, 19 years 2 months; height, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; weight, 151 1/3 lbs. Religion: Episcopal, 50 per cent.; Friend, 35 per cent.; Methodist, 5 per cent.; Baptist, 5 per cent.; Presbyterian, 5 per cent. Politics: Republican, 80 per cent.; Mugwump, 15 per cent.; nothing, 5 per cent. Have beards, 10 per cent. Engaged, none.

Class of '89—Average age, 19 years 1 month; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 142 1-5 lbs. Religion: Friend, 40 5-6 per cent.; Episcopal, 18 1/2 per cent.; Presbyterian, 11 1/2 per cent.; Baptist, 3 3-5 per cent.; Methodist, 3 3-5 per cent.; Swedenborgian, 3 3-5 per cent.; undecided, 18 1/2 per cent. Politics: Republican, 57 3-5 per cent.; Prohibition, 11 1/2 per cent.; Democrat, 7 3/4 per cent.; Mugwumps, 7 3/4 per cent.; undecided, 15 2-5 per cent. Have beards, 26 per cent. Engaged, none.

Class of '90—Average age, 18 years 1 month; height, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; weight, 139 lbs. Religion: Friend, 30 per cent.; Episcopal, 30 per cent.; Presbyterian, 25 per cent.; Lutheran, 5 per cent.; Methodist, 5 per cent.; no religion, 5 per cent. Politics: Republican, 80 per cent.; Democrat, 15 per cent.; Prohibition, 5 per cent. Have beards, 15 per cent. Engaged, 10 per cent.

SPORTS.

Cricket.

HAVERFORD SECOND VS. MERION SECOND.

Our second eleven played their first match of the season at Haverford, June 4th, with the Merion second. Haverford went first to bat, placing Banes and Griscom to face Wood and Brooke. Griscom was soon bowled, and no succeeding batsman was able to make a stand except R. Morris, who made telling hits and was rapidly increasing the score, when Banes was neatly bowled by Brooke. After that Reinhardt made a short stand, but the others were retired in quick succession. Morris did the best work, carrying his bat with 21 runs; Banes also protected his wickets well, making a very long stand, but he neglected many balls to the off which should have enabled him ma-

terially to augment his score. Hilles bowled well for Haverford, and Brooke was very effective for Merion. The latter also made a good showing at the bat, but was surpassed by Wood, who batted easily for 27—the largest individual score of the day.

HAVERFORD SECOND.

Banes, b. Brooke.....	16
Griscom, b. Wood.....	3
Wood, c. Robbins, b. Wood.....	4
Orbison, c. Hunter, b. Brooke.....	4
Bond, b. Brooke.....	0
Collins, b. Brooke.....	0
Hilles, b. Brooke.....	0
Reinhardt, l. b. w., b. Brooke.....	7
R. Morris, not out.....	21
W. Evans, c. and b. Brooke.....	0
Stokes, c. Robbins, b. Brooke.....	0
Byes, 8; leg-byes, 2; no balls, 1.....	11
Total.....	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Wood.....	84	23	8	2
Brooke.....	95	30	7	8
Longacre.....	13	3	2	0

MERION SECOND.

Wood, c. Banes, b. Collins.....	27
Longacre, b. Hilles.....	6
Ashbridge, c. Wood, b. Collins.....	7
Thayer, c. Morris, b. Hilles.....	9
Brooke, c. Banes, b. Hilles.....	19
Hall, run out.....	9
Hunter, c. Griscom, b. Collins.....	9
Robbins, c. and b. Hilles.....	5
Staufer, c. Griscom, b. Hilles.....	6
McFadden, not out.....	0
Earl, c. Reinhardt, b. Hilles.....	11
Leg-byes, 2; wides, 2.....	2
Total.....	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Collins.....	114	49	3	3
Bond.....	36	17	2	0
Hilles.....	105	35	6	6

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Haverford.....	3	13	27	27	27	34	66	66	66
Merion.....	21	41	44	61	72	80	88	98	15

HAVERFORD SECOND VS. YOUNG AMERICA SECOND.

Young America came to Haverford on June 11th, two men short, doubtless expecting an easy victory even without a full team. They were, however, treated to a surprise, which will probably make them more careful in future contests with us, for their defeat was the most overwhelming that any second eleven has suffered this season. Martin, the slow bowler, although he took 6 wickets, was unmercifully batted by Wood and Griscom, who made a stand for over 60 runs before either could be caught napping. Hilles also played in splendid style, earning his large score by steady and careful batting. Collins bowled with remarkable effect, and proved himself to be altogether too much for the visiting batsmen, as their score will show. By Young America little was accomplished in the way of brilliant playing, although both Martin and Champion bowled fairly well,

and Dunning made quite a respectable record at the bat. Thompson and McFadden of Merion did good fielding work for Young America.

HAVERFORD SECOND.

Banes, b. Martin.....	4
Burr, b. Champion.....	10
Griscom, b. Martin.....	32
Wood, c. Firth, b. Champion.....	28
R. Morris, b. Champion.....	1
Reinhardt, l. b. w., b. Martin.....	3
Hilles, not out.....	24
Orbison, b. Martin.....	0
Collins, b. Martin.....	0
Branson, b. Champion.....	12
W. Evans, b. Martin.....	14
Byes, 8, leg byes, 1, wides, 1.....	10
Total.....	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Martin.....	145	73	2	6
Champion.....	102	30	0	4
Noble.....	24	25	0	0

YOUNG AMERICA SECOND.

Dunning, b. Collins.....	12
Noble b. Collins.....	0
L. Martin, c. Burr, b. Collins.....	0
Champion, b. Collins.....	3
Firth, b. Collins.....	1
Royer, c. Wood, b. Collins.....	0
R. Martin, b. Hilles.....	0
Morgan, b. Collins.....	2
Davis, not out.....	1
Bye.....	1
Total.....	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Collins.....	54	5	7	7
Hilles.....	48	15	3	1

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Haverford College.....	13	21	74	74	76	86	87	87	107	108
Young America.....	0	0	5	11	11	16	18	20		

HAVERFORD SECOND VS. GERMANTOWN SECOND.

This match, which was contested at Haverford on June 18th, was an interesting one, and well played by both sides. Germantown excelled with the bat and won fairly, although if some of our men had used the same care and steadiness in batting which they did in their previous game, the result would have been different. In fact, the best batters seemed to play recklessly and to attempt to drive balls, utterly disregarding whether or not they were on the wickets; to this, more than to anything else, must the defeat be laid, for with careful playing we should have passed Germantown's score. Haverford was first in the field, Collins opening. This bowler was very effective all through the contest, and he was ably seconded by Orbison, who gives promise of fine work in the future. Griscom made a beautiful fly catch off Wistar's bat, and the fielding of Branson was excellent. No one appeared to be able to make much of a stand at the bat, although Orbison and Collins played for a time with good success. One of the most brilliant plays

of the match was Morgan's one-hand catch of a hot ball from Wood's bat, which looked good for a boundary. Several of the Germantown men batted in excellent form, especially Longstreth and Vail.

GERMANTOWN SECOND.

Kurtz, b. Orbison.....	11
Longstreth, c. Branson, b. Collins.....	36
Waln, b. Collins.....	9
Morgan, c. and b. Collins.....	0
Vail, b. Orbison.....	16
Bohlen, b. Collins.....	2
Carpenter, not out.....	6
Wistar, Jr., c. Griscom, b. Collins.....	5
Altamus, b. Orbison.....	3
Wistar, b. Collins.....	2
Wehner, b. Orbison.....	4
Bye.....	1
Total.....	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Collins.....	120	43	3	6
Hilles.....	40	20	0	0
Orbison.....	75	31	0	4

HAVERFORD SECOND.

Banes, l. b. w., b. Morgan.....	4
Burr, c. and b. Morgan.....	8
Griscom, b. Morgan.....	9
Reinhardt, c. and b. Morgan.....	0
Hilles, c. Waln, b. Morgan.....	1
R. Morris, b. Waln.....	0
Orbison, b. Waln.....	10
Collins, c. Waln, b. Morgan.....	15
Branson, c. Longstreth, b. Kurtz.....	4
Stokes, not out.....	1
Wood, c. and b. Morgan.....	0
Byes, 5; wides, 1.....	6
Total.....	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Waln.....	96	18	10	2
Morgan.....	114	30	7	7
Kurtz.....	13	4	0	1

'88 vs. '89.

The first class match of the series was played by '88 and '89 on Wednesday, June 8th, and resulted in an easy victory for the Juniors. Sharp batted in fine form, placing 19 runs to his credit before he was stumped by Reinhardt. The bowling of Collins and Firth was the most effective, the former especially taking wickets with great rapidity.

CLASS OF '89.

Banes, not out.....	7
Burr, b. Collins.....	3
Firth, c. Roberts, b. Collins.....	0
Reinhardt, hit wkt. b. Collins.....	0
Griscom, b. Sharp.....	1
W. Evans, b. Collins.....	4
Bond, run out.....	2
Stokes, b. Hilles.....	0
T. Evans, c. Orbison, b. Hilles.....	1
Branson, c. Collins, b. Sharp.....	1
Wood, b. Collins.....	1
Byes, 3, no balls, 1.....	4
Total.....	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Collins.....	84	11	8	5
Sharp.....	48	15	3	2
Hilles.....	36	8	1	2

CLASS OF '88.

Sharp, stumped, b. Bond.....	10
F. Morris, b. Bond.....	5
Orbison, b. Firth.....	0
R. Morris, b. Firth.....	4
Collins, not out.....	11
Hilles, b. Firth.....	3
Byes, 4; wides, 2.....	6
Total.....	48

Tervts, Slocum, Roberts, Beidleman and Leeds did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bond.....	78	32	2	2
Firth.....	78	12	0	3

'87 vs. '89.

This match was a very evenly contested one, the Seniors winning by only 13 runs. Garrett and Stokes proved a powerful combination for '87, putting together nearly 50 runs before they were separated. For the Sophomores, Burr, Griscom and Branson batted especially well, and Branson also showed himself to be quite an adept with the ball.

CLASS OF '87.

Garrett, run out.....	22
Stokes, b. Branson.....	27
Morris, c. T. Evans, b. Branson.....	7
Evans, c. Stokes, b. Firth.....	10
G. Wood, b. Firth.....	14
Philips, b. Branson.....	2
Bedell, b. Branson.....	0
W. Wood, c. Burr, b. Branson.....	2
Goddard, not out.....	0
Futrell, c. W. Evans, b. Firth.....	0
Trimble, c. W. Evans, b. Firth.....	0
Byes, 8; leg-bye, 1; wides, 8.....	17
Total.....	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Firth.....	100	34	4	4
Stokes.....	12	15	0	0
W. Evans.....	12	8	1	0
Branson.....	72	32	0	5

CLASS OF '89.

Banes, b. Garrett.....	11
Griscom, b. Stokes.....	1
Burr, run out.....	16
Firth, b. Garrett.....	4
Reinhardt, b. Garrett.....	0
W. Evans, c. Evans, b. Stokes.....	2
Stokes, b. Garrett.....	6
T. Evans, b. Stokes.....	4
Branson, c. Garrett, b. Stokes.....	13
Tervis, not out.....	2
Wood, b. Stokes.....	3
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3; wides, 4.....	13
Total.....	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Garrett.....	138	33	10	4
Stokes.....	136	49	9	5

'89 vs. '90.

This match, which had been arranged for June 17th, was cancelled at the last moment by '89, thus entitling '90 to the credit of a victory.

'87 vs. '88.

This match was to decide the College championship, as both teams had won one game. '88 went first to bat, and the principal feature was the batting of F. W. Morris, who played well for 38 before he was run out. Sharp and Hilles also played nicely for small scores. The side was retired for 71. H. W. Stokes and P. H. Morris went first to bat for '87, and before the combination was broken, the issue of the game was decided. Both hit hard and well, and, aided by the loose fielding and the decisions of the umpire, raised the score to 60, before Stokes was run out; 72 was reached with the loss of one more wicket, Morris carrying his bat. '87 thus won a very creditable victory, but it was mainly owing to '88's poor form in the field.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE VS. DELAWARE.

Our first eleven gained its first victory for this season at Wilmington, Delaware, June 24th. Owing to the heavy rains the grounds were in a poor condition, and the scores on both sides accordingly small. Mr. W. S. Hilles, '85, was the main strength of the Delaware team. Our men bowled in good form, and P. H. Morris and H. P. Baily distinguished themselves by catching difficult flies. The following is the score:

DELAWARE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. S. Hilles, c. Strawbridge, b. Baily.....	0	b. Baily.....	1
T. Johnson, b. Baily.....	4	c. Baily, b. Firth.....	1
J. E. Smith, c. Baily, b. Sharp.....	0	b. Firth.....	0
F. I. Elger, b. Sharp.....	4	c. P. H. Morris, b. Firth.....	3
H. Bringham, b. Baily.....	0	b. Collins.....	0
W. Homewood, c. Sharp, b. Baily.....	0	b. Sharp.....	3
P. Turton, b. Baily.....	9	c. Baily, b. Firth.....	5
A. H. Smith, c. Strawbridge, b. Baily.....	4	c. Griscom, b. Baily.....	5
J. W. Burns, c. Sharp, b. Baily.....	1	c. Strawbridge, b. Baily.....	0
E. Swaffer, b. Sharp.....	4	c. Firth, b. Baily.....	0
F. Carpenter, not out.....	2	not out.....	2
Byes, 2; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1.....	4	byes, 3; wides, 2.....	5
Total.....	36	Total.....	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
	B. R. M. W.		B. R. M. W.
Sharp.....	65 12 4 3	Collins.....	36 20 0 1
Baily.....	60 24 3 7	Firth.....	48 14 2 4
Sharp, 1 wide.....		Sharp.....	54 14 4 1
		Baily.....	42 3 4
		Wides, Firth 1, Collins, 1.	

amusing. It is less amusing for a second reading and we doubt not that in a few months even the Dickinson men will be inclined to think it was rather a poor joke. Certainly such occurrences do not heighten the dignity of college life; and if they happen, a college journal should take the side of manliness and politeness.

We are glad to welcome the *College Student* to our sanctum. The first page of this number contains the beginning of a good article on the taxation of college property. The paper is full of news. The exchange column is especially good. The essay on the "Alhambra" is not bad; but we do not altogether fancy the essay with the title, "The Heart of the Wend." We are glad to take this opportunity of congratulating the *College Student* on the success of the centennial and semi-centennial exercises of the college which it represents.

The *Earlhamite* is a great temperance tract. We have no doubt that the arguments advanced for prohibition, &c., in this highly moral and respectable periodical are very cogent (we have never read them), but we should fancy a change. We should be glad to see a little news, some athletics, &c. Part of the remnant of the June number which was left by the temperance writers contains an article on "Justice for Ireland," by Mr. Reagan, in which the writer's firm belief that "justice will not down," and also his assertion that "justice is sufficient," are set forth in a great many powerful and conspicuous Italics. "A Plea for the Ideal" is a good essay, containing, however, traces of the sex of its author.

The *College Olio* with many of its contemporaries is demanding a training in elocution as part of the college curriculum. We have our doubts as to the expediency of such a movement. Elocution obtained by training is rarely good. It is easy to detect the results of training. If training comprised only the physical parts of elocution, that is to say, the management of the voice so as to produce the greatest results with the least strain, we should encourage it. In this department, at least, instruction would be profitable. But when our students are to be trained in the proper accentuation of words, the proper length of pauses, &c., often by men who do not comprehend the selection they are teaching, they will receive more harm than good. This sort of training will never produce a Fox or a Pitt. The real essentials of elocution consist in having something to say, in believing what one says, and in having an audience to say it to. With these materials, and, perhaps, some practice in the

management of the voice, anyone can become eloquent; without these, eloquence must be left to hypocrites and dissemblers.

The *Dartmouth* is an excellent paper in most respects. Its local news and "memoranda alumnorum" indicate a large amount of life at the college. Its exchange column does not deserve the name because it never occupies more than half a column. Its fiction is like the fiction of most college journals, it is hopelessly insipid. But if the *Dartmouth* is poor in fiction, it is rich in poetry. There are few numbers which do not contain some verses worth reading; and this fact, in connection with a college paper is highly creditable. We notice that a movement is taking place at Dartmouth to give the Alumni a greater share of the management of the college. The *Dartmouth* thinks that the Alumni ought to have almost as much interest in the welfare of the college as the students themselves. We would go further and say that their interest ought to be even greater. The Alumni are holders of degrees; the students are not. The degrees of a college have a market value, and that value is affected altogether by the sort of men to which the college is annually granting degrees. Surely the Alumni should have some share in the management of that which affects their own property. In the English universities, we understand, this is a fact. Degrees over A. B. are granted by a convocation of Alumni holding degrees over A. B. In America degrees are often granted by the managers or trustees of a college, men who, in many cases, are even without the degree of A. B. There may be some practical difficulties connected with the granting of degrees in convocation, but certainly the theory that the Alumni have a right to share in the management of a college is a just one.

We notice in the *Colby Echo* two biographical essays, "Alexander Hamilton" and "Dean Swift." We are loath to say that these essays are absolutely worthless. In an encyclopædia of moderate size, they would have some value; in the paper of a college of any respectable standing, they have no value. No biographical essay, we affirm, should appear in a college paper which is not marked by some originality of style or of treatment, or by some original theories respecting the character of the person whose biography is given. The essays on Hamilton and Swift before us have none of these reasons for appearing in the *Colby Echo*. Neither of them occupies two pages; they are mere collections of facts narrated in a good, though not a remarkable style; and the attempt at criticism, as may be supposed from the length of the essays, is extremely feeble. In

fact, had we not a thorough confidence in the integrity of the *Echo*, we should pronounce them transcripts from some small encyclopædia. Either of them might have been written in thirty minutes by a freshman who was at all skillful with his pen. We doubt, however, if our criticism is more applicable to the *Echo* than to a score or more of other papers which we scarcely thought worth our notice. Any one who, in the capacity of exchange editor of a college paper, has noticed the literary departments of most of our college journals must be impressed with the emptiness of the work done there. One would think that the chief object of the literary department was to fill space. The articles are often carelessly and hastily written. They rarely attain any respectable length; but such is often the appalling crudity of the style that their brevity becomes a virtue. They are almost all written with a very slender knowledge of the subject. The last, we think, is the greatest evil of all. It is hard, though not altogether unreasonable, to demand of students that they shall have a good style; but we may demand that they shall have carefully studied their subject before they presume to invite the attention of their fellow students and the public to their productions. Again, originality of thought is not so much opposition or difference in respect to the thoughts of others as it is one's own thought, the results of personal and independent observation. Surely this can come from any one who is energetic enough to investigate and to think. Now if one writes an essay on a literary man, let him be thoroughly familiar with the principal works of his subject, with all his works, if possible, and also let him study the lives and works of contemporaries. If one writes on a historical personage let him be thoroughly acquainted with the history of the time in which his subject lived. If one writes anything let it be his own thoughts. If this is done, the time will come when college journals will be read with delight by the scholarly men, with tolerance by the sporting men and with pleasure by the faculty; and the calling of college editor will become a most valuable vocation.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A Yale '88 man is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Petitioning at the University of Vermont is punishable by suspension.

Knickerbockers are worn altogether by the students of Wabash College.

There are 18,000 women students attending colleges in the United States.

Fifty students in the Yale Theological Seminary are endeavoring to memorize the Bible.

The Utah State College, a Mormon institution, is the best endowed college in the West.

During the late civil war in the United States 1800 students left the various colleges to join the army.

Mr. Clark, who gave \$1,000,000 to found Clark University, has increased the gift to \$2,000,000.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., son of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, is an instructor at Cornell University.

Ex-President Hayes has been earnestly requested to accept the Presidency of the Ohio State University.

Of the 500 universities and colleges in this country only nine can boast of a pre-Revolutionary existence.

The tuition at Amherst has been raised from \$100 to \$110 per annum, to go into effect at the beginning of the next college year.

Graduates of ninety-five different universities and colleges are pursuing studies in the School of Sciences at the Boston University.

Amherst is to establish a professorship of physical culture, with an endowment of \$50,000, as a memorial of Henry Ward Beecher.

Harvard students have the choice of 189 different courses of study. Students at the University of Michigan have choice of 242.

In the United States every two-hundredth man takes a college course, in England every five-hundredth, in Scotland every six-hundredth, and in Germany every two-hundred-and-thirteenth.

The entire Sophomore Class of Madison University, New York, has been indefinitely suspended because they became offended at some ruling of the Faculty and assailed the college chapel with missiles and kept up a general disturbance until a late hour.

The Board of Trustees of Delaware College have passed resolutions asking the entire Faculty, which consists of five members, including President Caldwell, to resign. A committee on organization has also been appointed, and hopes are entertained that Delaware's great college will still survive.

IMPROVED FOOT BALL
PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL
FEATHER-WEIGHT RUNNING AND JUMPING

SHOES

WALDO M. CLAFLIN

No. 831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

FINELLI & WATTS,
Restaurateurs,

1343 & 1345 Chestnut St.

—AND—

11 South Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to furnish Weddings, Dinners and Luncheons to any part of the City or Country at short notice.

We have also refurnished our Rooms and would especially call your attention to our facilities for large or small Dinner and Luncheon Parties—our Banqueting Room, capable of seating 150 persons, being located on second floor.

The close proximity of this establishment to the Broad Street Station renders it very convenient to the patrons of that line.

Pennsylvania School Supply Co.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL SCHOOL MERCHANDISE,

Globes, Maps, Charts, Blackboards, etc.

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

J. T. STONE, MANAGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TROPHIES,
PRIZES and
TOKENS.

Foot Ball Prizes,
Gun Club Prizes,
Base Ball Prizes,

Boating Prizes,
Cricket Trophies,
Bicycle Prizes,

Class Tokens,
Tennis Trophies,
Society Pins.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co.
furnish Special Designs
on application, for Gold
and Silver Trophies and
Prizes for Class and
Inter-Collegiate Com-
petition.

J. E.
CALDWELL
& CO.

902
CHESTNUT
ST.



OF
PAINTINGS

AND

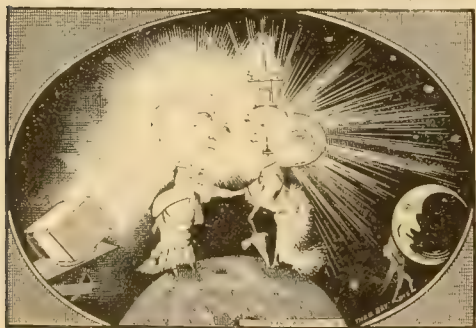
Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,

All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

THOS H MC COLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographic
Enlargements by
the Solar & Electric Lights



**AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,**

FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints Made from Amateurs' Negatives.

638 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

ARDMORE BAKERY

Having purchased of ISAAC EVANS the
entire Bakery and Ice-Cream Establishment, I
present this, my first circular, to inform the pa-
trons and public in general, that I am fully pre-
pared to supply you with everything of superior
quality connected with this line of business. All
materials used will be of the best the market af-
fords. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. I make
a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits, Caf-
fee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes,
Pies, Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices,
(plain and fancy,) Jellies and Table Ornaments
of every device.

As I have been for twenty years in charge
of the pastry and confectionery department at
the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, recently
manager of the largest catering establishment
in Chicago, and late with Mr. L. BLANK, Phila-
delphia, I am fully capable, and will give per-
sonal attention to Weddings, Parties, Lunches
and all Entertainments placed in my charge.
Soliciting your patronage, I remain

Most respectfully yours,

JOS. A. MOOS.

1844.

1887.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

**BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING.**

**Ladies' Habits and Overgar-
ments made to order.**

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

**ALL FARES REDUCED
VIA
STONINGTON LINE**



**THE FAVORITE
Inside Route
FOR
Bos'on. Providence
and all New England
Ports.**

Reclining Chair Parlor Car
between Steamer's Landing
and Boston.
WITHOUT CHARGE.

Leave this Pier new No. 36, North River, one block
above Canal Street, at 5 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

First-class fare, \$3.00 to Boston, \$2.25 to Providence.
Passengers via this line can have a full night's rest by
taking 7.55 A. M. Express train from Steamer's Land-
ing for Providence or Boston.

Tickets for sale in New York at Pier 36 N. R. 207,
257, 397, 457, 785, 942, 957 Broadway, Windsor Hotel,
Astor House, Rotunda, 3 Astor House, Cosmopolitan
Hotel, 555 Bowery. Brooklyn—333 Washington Street,
730 Fulton Street.

O. H. BRIGGS, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. W. MILLER, Gen. Man. W. R. BABCOCK, Asst. Pass. Agt.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

*Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.*

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Special attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



Faculty for 1886-87.

THOMAS CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Harvard), Litt. D. (Haverford,) PRESIDENT and Professor of Philology and Literature.
 PLINY E. CHASE, A. B. (Harvard), A. M. (Harvard), LL. D. (Haverford), Acting President and Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
 ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History, Political Science and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Latin and Greek.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson College, Philadelphia), Instructor in Physical Training and Director of the Gymnasium.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, M. A. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, M. A. (Wesleyan University), Professor of Latin, and Registrar.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Bach. es Lettres, (La Sorbonne, Paris), Instructor in French.
 HOWARD F. STRATTON, Instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 15,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; a Laboratory where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.


The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1887 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address

THE DEAN,


Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



AGENTS WANTED to sell "REMINISCENCES" of 60 YEARS in the NATIONAL METROPOLIS.
By BEN PERLEY POORE
 Illustrating the Wit, Humor, and Eccentricities of noted celebrities. A richly illustrated treat of inner Society History, from "ye olden time" to the wedding of Cleveland. Wonderfully Popular. Agents report rapid sales. Address for circular and terms, **HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.**

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals, 11 Assistants, and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties. Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
 Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

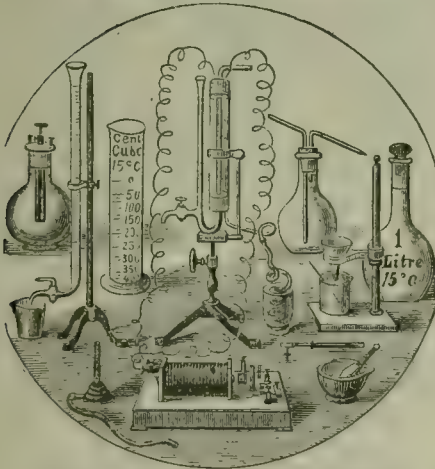
ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

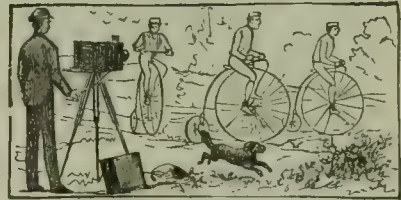
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



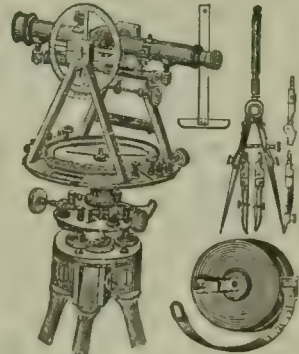
Photographic Apparatus.



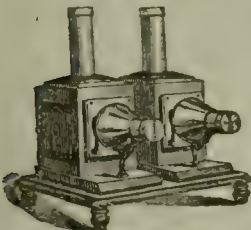
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments.
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,

BASE BALL,

LACROSSE,

CRICKET,

POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,

RIFLES,

FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR

COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



HAVERFORDIAN.

CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 4

Editorials.—Portrait of ex-President Chase.....	Page 57
Some Improvements.....	57
Our New Professors	57
The Problem of Haverford Sports.....	58
The <i>Independent</i> on Inter-Collegiate Games.....	59
Foot Ball.....	59
A Haverford Glee Club.....	60
Object of a College Career.....	61
The Aztec Sacrifice.....	62
The Problem of a Hundred Years.....	63
I Pressed the Flower.....	64
An Old-Fashioned Journey.....	65
The Cane Rush.....	67
The Standard for an Ideal.....	68
A Misunderstanding.....	60
Alumni Department.—Personals.....	70
Locals.....	70
Exchanges.....	72
Book Reviews.....	73
General College News.....	74

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

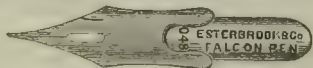
The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

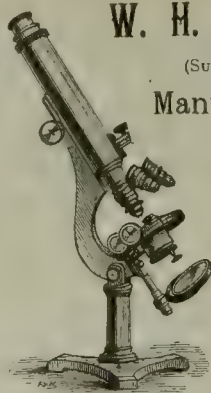
ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.



W. H. WALMSLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. & J. BECK)

Manufacturing Opticians,

1016 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES,
TELESCOPES,
OPERA GLASSES,

FIELD GLASSES AND SPECTACLES
SPECTACLES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS,

Anybody can make a picture.

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Liberal discount to students.

The Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH, 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,472,860 02

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the Trust Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES V. WATSON,
ASA S. WING,

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, *Actuary*, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL, *Assistant Treas.*, WILLIAM N. ELY,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.



GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

THOS H Mc GOLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographie
Enlargements
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS, FROM \$9 00 UP.

Prints Made from Amateurs' Negatives.
635 ARCH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

ARDMORE BAKERY

Having purchased of ISAAC EVANS the
entire Bakery and Ice-Cream Establishment, I
present this, my first circular, to inform the pa-
trons and public in general, that I am fully pre-
pared to supply you with everything of superior
quality connected with this line of business. All
materials used will be of the best the market af-
fords. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. I make
a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits, Co-
ffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes,
Pies, Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices,
(plain and fancy,) Jellies and Table Ornaments
of every device.

As I have been for twenty years in charge
of the pastry and confectionery department at
the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, recently
manager of the largest catering establishment
in Chicago, and late with Mr. L. BLANK, Phila-
delphia, I am fully capable, and will give per-
sonal attention to Weddings, Parties, Lunches
and all Entertainments placed in my charge.
Soliciting your patronage, I remain

Most respectfully yours,

JOS. A. MOOS.



Thomas Chase

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., October, 1887.

No. 4.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENÆUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Business Manager.*

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Assistant Business M'g'r.*

Subscription Price, one year, . . .	\$1.00
With "The Student," . . .	1.50
Single Copies, . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THROUGH the kindness of ex-President Thomas Chase, LL. D., who allowed us the use of his plate, we give to our readers this month a portrait of him which we hope will be satisfactory to all.

OUR College has opened with many changes and improvements. Never before, we might almost say, in the history of Haverford, have more salutary innovations been introduced in so short a time. We have now competent and experienced men in both the library and observatory, whose whole duties are the care of these respective institutions. The welfare of ourselves, both in Barclay Hall and in the dining room, has been placed in charge of Mr. Rankin, late steward at the Bryn Mawr Hotel. The hours for daily recitations have

been changed by giving us four hours in the morning, beginning at 8.30, thus allowing more time in the afternoon for the pursuit of extra work in any chosen field or for physical culture. A change, by which students will be classified by groups, instead of by individual numbers, has been effected in the marking system. A judiciously arranged system of "cuts" from evening collection has been established for the convenience of the Senior and Junior classes. And last, but not least, the old boardwalks between Barclay and Founders', and between Founders' and Alumni Hall, have been replaced by wide asphaltum pavements, and a walk of the same material now extends from the end of the old path to the door of Barclay Hall. With so many blessings for which to be thankful, the HAVERFORDIAN must be excused, at least for the present, from what is apt to be too generally the trade of college papers—chronic fault-finding.

WE are indebted to the kindness of President Sharpless for the following information concerning our new professors. Our Faculty this year has been strengthened by the addition of the following members: Frank Morley, A. B. and A. M., of Cambridge, England, for three years Senior Mathematical Master of Bath College, is Instructor in Mathematics; Albert S. Bolles, Ph. D., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Harrisburg, will lecture to the Seniors and Juniors on Political Science; Francis P. Leavenworth, A. B., who has been for seven years First Assistant in the McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, will be Director of the Observatory and have charge of the

classes in practical astronomy; Robert W. Rogers, A. B., of Johns Hopkins University, will be Instructor in Greek. Thus reinforced, we are assured of having a very strong Faculty for the opening year, and when to those already named, are added Francis B. Gummere and William C. Ladd, who are at present studying in Europe and will assume their duties next fall, no college of a similar size can boast of an abler corps of instructors than Haverford. In speaking of our Faculty we must add that our esteemed Professor Samuel Lepoids, has received from the "*Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, des Cultes, et des Beaux Arts*," the high academic distinction of the title, "*Officier d'Academie*."

WHEN we announced last Spring that a professional had been procured to look after the interests of cricket, we did so with the personal conviction that the time for such a step had gone by. Nor do we abandon this opinion now, when, after a season of such disastrous defeats, we hear that steps are being taken to secure a permanent professional for Haverford. The question which presents itself to our minds is: *is it worth while?* Has not the waning interest in the game reached a point where it would be well-nigh impossible to revive it? One of the strongest ambitions influencing Haverford men, is the desire to place their college on an equality with the University. Year after year of growing strength has shown that cricket is the latter's stronghold. That Haverford, dependent entirely on her own resources, can ever expect to cope with her powerful rival, whose team is composed of men drawn from the best clubs in the city, seems to us almost beyond the bounds of possibility. Nor can we longer, with any sense of self-respect, submit to being beaten by teams which are nominally first elevens, but which, when they play us, are generally

neither first-class in quality nor eleven in number. If this is the case, we believe that cricket has ceased to have any claim to be considered the college game. It had a right to be so considered only as long as our reasonable success was assured, and now that defeat and humiliation seem inevitable, it should be abandoned.

"But," it will be objected, "are the chances any better in any other game?" For answer we point to the record of last year's base ball team—every fairly-contested match won, and a reputation for splendid fielding. Remember, it is only two years since we played a close match with the University, with a team far inferior to last year's. There is no other game in which proficiency can be obtained with so small an outlay of time and money, and this is particularly true here, as the majority of men entering the College are better at wielding the ash than the willow. Moreover, Pennsylvania colleges all play base ball, and a series of inter-collegiate matches could be arranged which would arouse far more interest in the game than is at present manifested in cricket. Again, by abandoning cricket, we would open the way for an athletic association which hitherto we have, hesitated to form lest we should injure our chances at our representative game. There would be no danger of that now, and there are men in the College who, if they had a chance to train, could represent Haverford in a far better way at any inter-collegiate meeting. The cricket field has gotten into such a shape that it would require a considerable expenditure of money to make it again at all suitable to play upon. If, instead of doing this, it were graded and a track constructed around it, we would have one of the best and most picturesque athletic grounds in the neighborhood. Periodical "Sports" would draw a large number of persons to this attractive country spot, and we would then be pos-

sessed of a certain revenue, which at present we sorely need. We earnestly hope that everyone connected with the College, and especially the Alumni Committee on Sports, will carefully consider the facts here presented to them.

A LATE number of the *Independent*, seconded by so high an authority as Dr. McCosh of Princeton, takes a very decided stand against the universal practice of students in playing inter-collegiate matches of foot ball, cricket, &c., and insists that the faculties of our colleges should take the matter in hand and prohibit all further participation by the students in such tests of skill. The paper further alleges that our college faculties are aware of the glaring evils and abuses incident to inter-collegiate sports, and only refuse to prohibit them because they themselves have once enjoyed such amusements. The evils of which the *Independent* speaks so much as being fostered by inter-collegiate contests, are betting and general carousing. Now, if these things were caused by the students of one college playing a match game with those of another, everyone must agree that such match games should at once be stopped, or at least be put under strict regulations; but any one at all familiar with the habits of college students must know that unless they indulge in these demoralizing practices on other occasions, the mere fact of their paying or receiving a visit will not cause them to transgress their regular laws of morality. And further, if they are in the habit of betting and drinking they will still continue to bet and drink even if all athletic sports should be prohibited. In point of fact it has been well understood among those interested in college athletics for years, that only by strict training and total abstinence from all use of stimulants, can a man become proficient in any sport, and the prospect of having the college team

matched against the teams of other colleges is always one of the greatest incentives to practice. So it becomes clear, that far from being detrimental to morals, inter-collegiate games are a constant good. Again, aside from all physical advantages, matches played between the students of different colleges have the further merit of promoting a good feeling between our college communities, and widening, in some degree, the scope of our social intercourse. Few students there are, who cannot count among their friends many who were first met at some match game with another college. The slur cast upon the faculties of our colleges is most uncalled for. Granted that the faculties of to-day were the students of yesterday, and indulged in inter-collegiate sports, they must necessarily understand them in all their bearings, and if the evils so far overbalance the advantages as is claimed, unless college faculties are void of all thought for the welfare of their students, inter-collegiate games would long ago have been abolished. But, seeing that, so far from prohibiting, most college faculties encourage their students in engaging in athletic sports with the students of other colleges, we must conclude that these enemies of inter-collegiate games are either unfortunately or wilfully ignorant of the state of things that they so fiercely attack.

NOW that the time for foot ball has come, cricket, tennis and all other games which interfere with foot ball should be dropped. The college has always had no small reputation in this game, and it remains for us, those now here, and especially for those who are in the higher classes, to take hold of this matter and see that we lose none of our accustomed valor on the field. We have, indeed, lost more than half of our last year's team, including two of the best half-backs we have had for many years; but there is plenty of new

material which, if properly developed and trained, will prove very useful. In order that the Ground Committee may have a chance to pick out a good team, all those in College should come out regularly on the field; not the whole College on one afternoon, but about thirty men, and then be divided up into two sides, not chosen up as is usually done, but divided as evenly as possible in order to make the game more even and exciting. When more than fifteen are on a side the players on the same side interfere with each other, and often even tackle their own men under the impression that they are on the opposite side. After the College Eleven has been selected, it is most important that they should have practice and plenty of it; but above all, that they should practice together and become accustomed to one another's playing, for in no game, so much as in foot ball, is it necessary that all players should work together and in perfect harmony. Therefore, as was done last Autumn, let the College Eleven practice together as much as possible, against a Fifteen selected by the Ground Committee from the rest of the College, and do not let those on the College Eleven or on the Fifteen leave the field to those who are not, and the best possible good will result from such a course of practice. Those who happen to be on the Fifteen should not withdraw their names because they are afraid of getting hurt, but rather, they should be glad of the chance to give the College Eleven practice. And now, a word or two as to the proper training. In all large colleges, the foot ball eleven undergoes a strict course of training, as to exercise, food, etc. Though it is not absolutely necessary for one to give up certain forms of food, yet, it is much better to do so,—to avoid pastry, and an excessive use of such foods as produce fat. Smoking and late hours are two of the very worst things which will pull a man down. If all those who are so fortu-

nate as to play on the College team will remember that they represent our College and are playing for it and not for themselves, we feel sure that we shall have a team of which we can be proud, and one which will never, on any occasion, permit the "scarlet and black" of Haverford to be dragged in the dust.

THREE years' ago Haverford had a Glee Club of no small talent. The happy career of this Glee Club was brought to a sudden close by the members having had the audacity to give a public entertainment at Bryn Mawr. This action served the double purpose of bringing our College talent into public notice and under the condemnation of the College authorities. The shadows of this disaster have cleared away and, although we may not have so many good voices now as then, it would surely be a good thing for the College if a Glee Club should again be organized. No little degree of the social pleasures of college life is due to the singing of lively college songs, and with a regularly organized club, much could be done to enliven the long winter evenings. The objection is often made that we have so few songs belonging especially to Haverford, that there would be nothing for our club, should one be formed, to sing; but scattered through the College are many aspiring poets, whose talents could easily be turned in the direction of composing college songs, if there were any possibility of having them sung when composed. In the meantime our Glee Club could practice on those songs which are familiar in all colleges, and on the few Haverford songs which we have. Let us organize a College Glee Club.

Just as we go to press, an organization to be known as the "Haverford College Glee Club," is being formed under the guidance of Professors Sanford and Morley. Under such leadership the new Club must be a success.

THE beginning of the Fall term is a natural division line in the life of a college man. It marks the opening of a new year that is not only new in respect to the progress of time but new in almost all the conditions of life. The new year brings him higher rank in college, a change of studies and, to some extent, a change of companions. It is one of those occasions in which a man is compelled to notice the progress of life about him, to notice his own progress, intellectually and physically, to compare what he has done with what he expected to do, to calculate the time left for him at college, and to decide what he can and what he will do in that time. It is well for a man that the arrangement of the college calendar thus arbitrarily draws his mind to these matters. There are times in every one's career when it is necessary to withdraw the mind from the actual prosecution of daily tasks in order to ascertain whether the general results of one's life are in the direction intended for them at the beginning. A merchant at the end of the year, settles his accounts, computes his profits and his capital, closes his books and opens them again for the coming year on a new basis. If he failed to do this he would be entirely ignorant of what he was worth. So every man must, at times, settle his moral and spiritual accounts, determine what he is worth and decide the proper course of life for the coming period; and for the college man this time naturally falls at the opening of a new session.

We doubt greatly if many men could give a definite idea of their motive in attending college. To those whose minds are set upon the study of a profession the answer would probably be ready. Of the others, some are at college in order that they may not disgrace that position in society which their wealth or their extraction entitles them to assume; others have a certain undefined notion that a college course—especially that part of it which

relates to mathematics—will prove of some immediate use in mercantile life; others again,—and they constitute the majority—have come to college because they were sent, because their fathers were college men before them, because it is a very respectable thing to do or because there is no other convenient way of passing the four years between school and business. The last marks the prevailing tone of college men. Not one man in twenty will say that he has come to college from a genuine thirst for knowledge. A polite, respectable, and distant acquaintance with literature and science, so that in business and in society one shall not be regarded as grossly ignorant, is enough for most men. As if the plain elements of arithmetic and English were not sufficient for business; as if the merest smattering of *belles-lettres* were not sufficient for society.

The essential object of a college course, we insist, is the development of one's intellectual and æsthetic faculties by contact and exercise with the expression of great minds of the present and past. The great use of learning and education is internal and subjective. It concerns the man himself without any regard to his conditions of life. It has to do with the question of what a man shall be and not with the question of how he shall live. It is hard to explain such an object to the majority of men. Intellectual development, if not estimated in the coin of the state, is usually estimated in the comfort, rank, or the respect which it confers. That there is pleasure in the mere fact of living on a high plane of intellectual and æsthetic life, men do not easily see; and yet such pleasure exists. The mere fact of living becomes tremendously more important when associated with mental culture. Compared to the men of intellect, the life of the non-intellectual man resembles that of the starfish and jellyfish that lie at the bottom of the sea.

There are also other considerations beyond those relating solely to one's self, which should recommend a high motive for scholarship. The possession of faculties implies the necessity of cultivation. This is the first law of nature, in whose economy there is no waste or loss. Mental powers, like the muscles of the human body, decay from want of exercise. The senses, if not constantly used, become dulled. Every man who would live in harmony with the nature around him, and in harmony with the divine purpose of his life, will recognize the necessity of culture.

The foregoing remarks are applicable to the present season of the college year. Almost every man needs to reconstruct his opinions somewhat at this period and to alter his plan of life to suit the change which time effects in his ideas. There is every reason why men at Haverford should move their ideal of college life considerably forward this year. The Faculty have amended the old marking system which was a temptation to men of small and jealous natures to rejoice in the superiority of a few tenths over their less fortunate brethren. There is now nothing to hinder the pursuit of learning for learning's sake.

We read in the book of Genesis that God created man in his own image. The realization of this image embodies the extreme development of all faculties—moral, spiritual, intellectual, æsthetic—the growth and increase of the divine elements in human nature; and to this realization, every earnest man will press with all the intensity of which his nature is capable.

THE AZTEC SACRIFICE.

See! A beautiful procession!
 Led by one so young, so fair,
 Softly on his lute strings playing
 Such a sweet, melodious air.
 See the priests who do him honor,
 E'en as to their greatest kings!
 And, while all the people listen,
 Harken to the song he sings—

"Life is sweetness, life is pleasure,
 Joy through all its tissues gleaming,
 Gay in labor, gay in leisure,
 Pure enjoyment passing measure,
 O'er its pleasant pathways beaming."

He is crowned with rarest flowers;
 On the air the rich perfume,
 Wafted from the palace bowers,
 Breathes of beauty's fairest bloom.
 All the earth, so glad in beauty,
 All the sky, serene above,
 Put away life's sterner duty,
 And he sings a song of love,—

"Life is love—fair youthful faces,
 Forms that thrill us, eyes that capture,
 Souls where sin hath made no traces,
 Virgin, pure, the soft embraces,
 Heart to heart, in nameless rapture."

All the people throng around him,
 Hear his song and see his face;
 Worship him, he seems so perfect;
 All divine his ev'ry grace.
 But his music grows more stirring,
 Walks he with a firmer tread,
 And he sings a song of battle,
 Flings the chaplet from his head—

"Life is war, a battle raging,
 All must rush into the striving;
 Rest is not, nor e'en assuaging;
 Only by our fierce engaging
 Are there chances of surviving."

Now his strains grow slow and sadden;
 His adornments, one by one,
 Casting from him, on he marches;
 Joy, love, struggles, all are done!
 See! He nears the mighty temple,
 While upon the Summer air,
 O'er that throng of dusky faces,
 Floats a song of life's despair—

"Life is all a vain illusion,
 All its aspirations blended
 In a strange and wild confusion;
 This alone the one conclusion,
 Every joy by sorrow ended."

He has reached the awful altar,
 Where so many youth have died,
 And his footsteps seem to falter
 As he casts his lute aside.
 Silence reigns, and all the nation,
 Burying every feud and strife,
 Bows, a mighty congregation,
 While he ends his song of life—

"Life is darkness, life is sadness,
 Dark the sky, the landscape dreary,
 Naught of hope and naught of gladness,
 Dull desponding, frantic madness,
 Fearing death, of being weary."

Silence! Hark! A shriek, a moan!
 On that sacrificial stone
 Lies a form of lifeless clay.
 Silence! Let the curtain fall;
 'Tis the common lot of all;
 Night must close the fairest day.

H. S. ENGLAND.

THE PROBLEM OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

BY W. H. FUTRELL.

Continued from the July Number.

Our present enormous territorial area, coupled with its prospective enlargement, furnishes the chief argument of the theorists who now advocate the necessity of "a strong government," and the consequent centralization of power in the hands of national authority. But the alleged necessities are already provided for. With the old attempts at disunion, foiled by the arbitrament of the sword, as well as by the judicial authority, with the theory banished, supplemented by the exclusive powers in the possession of the general government of declaring and waging war, of laying and collecting imposts, of regulating commerce, of directing the character of our circulating medium, and of prescribing rules for the regulation of United States territory, and the power of guaranteeing a republican form of government in the several States; centralization is not demanded by the exigencies of the present time. The hand of progress is tracing the inquiry: For large masses of people, scattered over wide territorial limits, are Republican governments a success? The affirmation of this interrogatory should be the dearest wish of every American. And in view of our delicate, yet safe position if rightly studied and preserved, the paramount duty of the American people is inflexibly to pursue the course which, as a republic, will alone assure us present safety and future existence, namely, *protect the fixity* of our form of government. This can be done by giving obedience to the mandate, stand by the letter of our organic law. The abuse of this mandate is why the great problem of to-day, "how to govern our large cities," is too often solved by eager working politicians who do not care to lift their thoughts above the party arena, and who stretch their powers beyond their last limits. It is

the abuse of this mandate which has led to the formation of the "machine" and the subjection of the party to "bosses," in the contest with which our chosen leader the late President Garfield fell a martyr. Let the line of demarcation between Federal and State governments be jealously watched and preserved, and the State will outlive every storm, leaving behind the flinty Symplegades and Scylla's rage and Charybdis' roar.

As the nation grows and as its affairs multiply, new applications of the Constitution will constantly be called for, and the question as to what is and what is not within the scope of Federal jurisdiction will arise from time to time. Let each question be met and decided on its own merit, but always with recognition that the Federal government is one of enumerated powers, that the residuum of all sovereignty has been delegated to the States or to the people, and that intelligent, local-self-government is the corner stone of our fabric. For instance it is not of half so much import that Congress might benefit the States of California and New Jersey in regulating their domestic matters, or by passing the Blair Bill might legislate more wisely for the Southern States than they have done for themselves, as it is that the people of all those States should feel that their own sovereignty is regulating their own affairs. In other words as has been well said, "it is the true science of popular government to bring the responsibility of the administration of affairs as directly home to the source of sovereignty, to the old town-meeting idea, as is compatible with a wise precaution against narrow provincialism and impotent confederation."

What we need to-day is a thorough political education of the people, for intelligent and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The pages of history are burdened with proofs that ignorance, and not intelligence, delights in the exercise of unwar-

ranted and unauthorized power, and hence the name of politician and statesman is often disgraced. Political education alone overcomes the spirit of egoism, which knows no interest but personal advantage; makes no sacrifice for the general weal unless compelled; and which, where the State is concerned, does not shrink from acting in a manner considered immoral in private life, and remains a passive spectator during the disturbances of the State until the danger has entered into the circle of private interests. Intelligent discussion and the power of a people really desirous to enjoy freedom under law will always reduce misfortunes to a minimum. We are not called upon to-day to meet an open attack on the Union or the Constitution, but to guard that which is no less deadly to our Republican form of government. It is that of centralization. Twenty years ago, tendencies toward centralization and the violation of law on the part of the general government might have been forgiven. For the nation had just emerged from a stupendous conflict, wherein the heat and exigencies of the struggle often led to expedients which could hardly claim the element of legality. But to-day the sunlight of peace smiles upon our entire nation, and every act which *tends* to violate the letter and spirit of our Constitution, opens more widely a door through which anarchy will ultimately enter, and consign the cause of Constitutional government to a forced and unmerited oblivion. History furnishes us an example in Rome; at home, a pure democracy; abroad, a military despotism; and yet, though her dominion lasted a thousand years, the republic and empire fell because of corrupt centralization. It is true that the Constitution of the United States presents to the world for the first time, not merely a Federal union of independent sovereignties, but a Federal nation based on pure democracy; that the new conception embodied in the Constitu-

tion which makes each person a citizen of the United States, and at the same time a citizen of his own State is an American discovery. Yet in our system lie possibilities which, if ignorantly seized, will lead us to share a fate no less destructive than the one just mentioned.

On the other hand if the practical excellence of our nicely-balanced government can only receive the earnest thought and intelligent reflection of the American people, then, as it has been said that England can never be ruined but by a parliament, so it can be said of this country that our complex but harmonious system of free government will never go far astray from its orbit, or sink like a burned-out meteor into its grave, but by the act of the people and of the States.

In Germany not many years ago, when the church was excluded from the supervision of the school-system, Bismark placed upon record his praiseworthy edict, "that the only sovereignty that will be hereafter tolerated in Germany is the sovereignty of law." "Our Country and its Institutions" should be the motto of every American citizen; but, "the only sovereignty which shall hereafter be tolerated in America is the sovereignty of law," should be written above the portals of every abode of official power within the limits of the United States.

I PRESSED THE FLOWER.

"I pressed the flower!" No thought had I
As carelessly I cast it by,
Abandoned to its fate forlorn,
All faded, bruised, with petal torn,
That any saw the frail thing die.

Yet, one for whom a god might sigh,
Fair as the seraphs of the sky,
"I saw you wear it," blushing said,
"I pressed the flower."

Through my rough heart, so cold and dry,
I felt the sudden thrill, and high
Upon my cheek the sudden red,
While by her graces captive led,
And with no words to make reply,
I pressed the flower.

AN OLD-FASHIONED JOURNEY.

ONE'S usual idea of a canal is a narrow, placid sheet of water, stretching across the country, its level unbroken except by here and there a lock. But there is a canal which differs greatly from this pattern, and which in less than fifty miles, ascends nine hundred feet, a grade steeper than that of any ordinary railroad. This is the unique and wonderful Morris Canal, running from Phillipsburg on the Delaware to New York Bay.

We embarked at Phillipsburg in a little pleasure boat, a "special car" it might be called, at an early hour. As the mules were fresh and the boat light, we set off at a lively rate. The sensation of canal boat riding is decidedly novel; one misses the continual jar and noise, incident to railroad traveling, and the pounding of machinery which is always felt on a steamboat. It differs too, from sailing, for there is a sense of being pulled, somewhat like that felt in a cable car, only much more agreeable. The only sound is the pleasant wash of the water on the bow.

After we have had our breakfast, the first excitement is our passage through a lock. We are on the ascent now, and every lock raises us a little. When the boat is fairly inside, the water is turned on. First we hear a great rushing and gurgling, and then we feel ourselves lifted up with a jerky motion much similar to that of the lift in Broad Street Station; in fact, this is but another kind of hydraulic elevator. When the lock is full, the gate is opened in front, and on we go again. Soon we come upon a specimen of the wonderful devices by which the canal is made to take such tremendous steps. These are inclined planes, run by water power supplied by the canal at the top. As we approach the foot of the plane, we see coming down toward us, a large frame-work on wheels, called the "Cradle." When it has reached the bottom,

it plunges under the water as if drawn down by some invisible power. When it is half submerged, our boat is drawn over it and made fast. Suddenly we begin to rise out of the water, and, before we know how it has happened, we find our boat on wheels, and thus "rocked in the cradle of the deep," go jolting and bumping up the plane. When near the top, we discover the place where dwells the mysterious power which is hauling us up. It is the "Plane House," in which revolves at a rapid rate, the enormous water-wheel that winds up the cable which is attached to the cradle. No one would have thought that the calm stretch of water, on which we float off at the summit, was capable of so much work. The mules, which have come up another way, again take up the tow-line, and we settle down to the monotony of a ride along a "level."

It is not so monotonous, however, after all, for one of the party has fortunately brought a small rifle along; but, as game is scarce, and we do not want to have to stop to pick up the victims, we content ourselves with firing at marks along the shore. Objects floating on the water, however, offer better targets, as we can tell where the bullets hit. One who has never tried shooting from a moving boat, does not know how difficult it is. One curious effect of the motion is that it is easier to hit a thing when it is far away than when it is near. We said we were not after game, but if a bull frog or a turtle so much as raised his head above the water, or leered at us from beneath the shady banks, we never *intentionally* spared him, though he always did manage to escape, "On account of the motion you know."

Planes and locks at irregular intervals lend variety to the journey. What is particularly noticeable is the clockwork precision and despatch with which everything is managed. Few delays are encountered, and a boat rarely comes to a standstill at the foot of a plane before the ascent has

already begun. As we go up, the country becomes more rolling and more beautiful. Indeed, this part of Northern Jersey is much more like our own Pennsylvania than most of us suppose, and can well vie with it in picturesqueness of scenery. The trees had just donned their summer attire, and here and there a single dogwood showed out white against the surrounding green. And then the reflection! When we passed places where the banks were lined with trees, we seemed to be gliding over a bed of green, so perfectly was the landscape pictured in the quiet canal. Here, indeed, is a photographer's paradise, and many times we regretted having no camera.

Late in the afternoon we are lifted for the last time and are now on the Summit Level. After this it is all down hill, and we await with eager curiosity, the yet unexperienced sensation of descending a plane. Before long we are astonished at seeing ahead of us, what appears to be an abrupt ending of the canal, and, as we are still wondering what is to become of us when we reach this place, we see, apparently rising out of the ground, the ponderous cradle, and watch it slowly "pitch the summit" of the hill, and sink into the water before us. As we are picked up out of the water, and the rough descent begins, we feel as if nothing could prevent the rickety concern from going thundering down the steep incline, to plunge us beneath the waters of the canal below. But, in a few moments we realize that we are under control, and the sight of the old man in the Plane House, watching and governing our descent, gives us confidence. While descending one plane, we were taking supper, and the jolting caused such a confusion on the table as was sad to behold. The views from the top of some of these planes are very fine. One little Plane House, jutting out from a hillside, is a regular "Prospect Point," commanding

an extended view up and down a lovely valley.

But it is in descending through a lock that the most picturesque effects are obtained. Instead of the boat going down when the water is let out, the walls appear to be rising, until, when the water is all out, we are entirely enclosed in a box, as it were. Slowly the heavy doors in front begin to open, and, through the "gates ajar," a lovely view breaks upon our astonished vision, and, as we are gradually drawn out of the darkness, the whole landscape discloses itself. The surprises obtained in this way are often extremely beautiful.

The boat puts up for the night at the town of Dover, but as the hotel (?) cannot accommodate all the party, some of us go by rail to Boonton, a picturesque little town, nestled among the hills. Here, long after dark, we walk across a lofty railroad trestle, hearing the roaring of a stream far beneath us, and having our way occasionally lit up by flames from the iron works near by. Scarcely have we again set foot on terra firma, when an express train thunders past, shaking the whole structure; and yet these daring Boontonians think nothing of doing the same thing every day. Here we are very comfortably lodged until the next morning.

A word as to the people who live along the canal. They seem to form a class all by themselves. The monotonous, uneventful character of canal life has made them very patient and good natured. Unlike people in the busy walks of life, they have learned to accept the inevitable. Once, when our tow-line became entangled in the bottom of a passing boat, necessitating a delay of half an hour, not a word of anger or complaint was heard. The constant exposure to the sun has given the young men a very handsome coloring; but, for the same reason, the older men have acquired a permanent squint, which is anything but becoming. Accustomed to following the

mules ever since childhood, these men are all splendid walkers, and a six day race in these parts would run up a large mileage.

But to describe a canal trip without any mention of the canal mule, were to leave unnoticed the most striking feature. Among the boatmen, it is no detriment to a mule's reputation that he is notoriously active with his heels; on the contrary, one of them was heard to say that he "liked kicking mules, because they are always very tough." At one place we met a colt wandering along the tow-path, and, when he saw our team, he came running up to them in a friendly, confidential manner, that must have been very distasteful, for one of them, a solemn old mule, calmly and deliberately kicked him on the neck and passed on. Mules are quite as skittish, and far more obstinate than horses. Once we met a benevolent looking old man with a big straw hat and a white beard, and he finally had to hide behind the bank before we could get the team to pass him. After this, we met a small urchin riding a very large mule, which, frightened at the unaccustomed sight of our white boat, turned suddenly, and landed his rider ignominiously in the dust. When the boy was asked why he let the mule throw him, he replied with an air of injured self-importance, "*Throw me? Why I got off on purpose!*" Another time, our animals appeared to be thirsty, we stopped to give them a chance to drink, when they improved the opportunity by wading out to the middle of the canal, where they insisted upon remaining until they had exhausted the patience of even the imperturbable boatmen.

Our boat was fitted up with a little wheel, and several of the party tried their hands at the helm. Canal boat steering is very peculiar. When we had the canal to ourselves, and we generally needed it all, it was plain sailing, but when we had to pass another boat, we encountered what

seemed to be the irresistible tendency of the two boats to collide. Even the experienced captain sometimes "scraped the paint," and the rest of us always did so.

The canal crosses the Passaic on a fine old stone aqueduct sixty feet high, spanning the river with a single arch. Columbine was growing everywhere among the rocks, when we passed, and there is a very fine view of the river. At Newark the canal passes out of sight under the city. Not caring to make this dark and somewhat disagreeable trip, and as the rest of the canal to New York is not very interesting, we left the boat and returned home by rail. Thus ended a journey, which fifty years ago would have been no uncommon occurrence, but which in the present age of rapid transit, was rather a novel experience. Most people would consider such a mode of traveling wanting in variety and excitement, but any defects of this nature were amply compensated for, both by the unique character of the canal itself, and the unusual attractions and objects of interest to be found along its route.

THE CANE RUSH.

AT noon, October 3d, the Cane Rush between '90 and '91 occurred. Owing to '90 having a much larger number of men, that class generously consented to leave the contest for the cane to seven chosen warriors from each class.

Dr. J. P. McMurrich was chosen to keep the time, and Messrs. J. W. Sharp, Jr., '88, and T. Evans, '89, were selected as referees. The fourteen contestants appeared at the appointed time, but not until a large and interested crowd had assembled to view the sport. The fight was desperately fought on both sides, while Seniors and Juniors vied with each other in making the neighboring groves ring with their yells. After a fierce encounter of fifteen minutes, time was called, and seven Sophomores and six Freshmen were found, on examination, to be on the cane. The victory was, therefore, declared to belong to '90.

THE STANDARD FOR AN IDEAL.

PERHAPS there is no one to whom less real enjoyment comes than to the one who seeks for the ideal in everything. A standard raised too high falls because a sufficient support cannot be found. An ideal placed far above that reached by the average man, fails of accomplishment in nearly every instance, on account of a lack of due ability on the part of its possessor. It is a common error to look so far above the heads of men of one's own class, that the vision is dazzled, blinded by the glitter of what it is sought to attain. As gazing at a minute object far in the distance, renders it impossible, for a moment, to see what is just before the eyes, so vain striving for the unattainable unfits us for what is in our own sphere.

It is, however, very evident that a large part of mankind have no ideal, or if they have it is reduced to a nonentity. A case in point, is that of the average society man. He has an object, but what is it? Simply to live easily, amuse himself, and, at times, perhaps, his boon companions. One day or season, he lays a course of action for the next; one year's dissipation succeeds another in regular routine. It is ridiculous to accuse such a man of having an ideal; nothing could be farther from his thoughts. Or, to go to the other extreme, in a social sense, what is the ideal of the common day laborer? He, too, has an object, nothing more. Truly it is a widely different one, and more laudable, that of providing for the daily physical wants of his family. If he ever thinks of his future at all, it is only to expect, as long as he lives, to go every morning to the same old workshop or mill, and at night to return. For aught beyond this he has no thought, no care, no attention. If, then, as is necessary, we admit that neither of these classes aspire to that higher standard, does it not seem perfectly

legitimate to define a man with a tangible ideal, as one who is not content to drift idly whither fortune's current may bear him, but rather one who strikes out boldly with a definite idea in view into any new channel which opens favorably; one who will not be easily turned from his purpose, but batters down opposition with determined blows? Reverses, small or great, are borne with equanimity, each succeeding one making him more immovable.

A danger, disastrous in consequences, and very liable to be neglected, may here be illustrated. It is that of overreaching ourselves in fixing an ideal; of allowing Utopian theories, in place of practical ones, to take possession of our minds. We imagine, perhaps, that we are destined for some especially notable work, something beyond the scope of ordinary man; or that a humdrum, routine life is beneath us, that our place is far higher. It is not, of course, at all unwise to have a due estimation of our capabilities, and to hope by steady and industrious work to make an impression in our own occupation. But the trouble lies in this; an ideal placed at an extravagant height is, so to speak, a very sensitive one. Every rebuff which its possessor meets, appears as an obstacle raised especially for the purpose of tearing down his idol. Every discomfiture assumes, as he dwells upon it, the aspect of a signal defeat. The greater success of another chafes him, the royal road to distinction seems open to all but himself. He grows more and more discouraged as each new trouble carries him farther from his ideal, and unless some unusual and unnatural inspiration urges him forward, he fails. To what can the cause of this failure be attributed? Was it that he had fewer advantages than others, and was wanting in ability to utilize what he had; or, that in seeking too much, he lost all?

Possibly, some one may think that such a view is demoralizing to the highest ambition, or that it is entirely antagonistic to the trite saying about always room at the top, and to other sentiments equally trite and equally true. This, however, is far from being really the case. An architect, having planned to his satisfaction an unimportant structure, feels, when afterward contracting for the erection of a mansion, much greater confidence in his own ability. Thus it is with us. He whose ideal is at first a moderate one, and governed by sound and reasonable common sense, may, having attained this, attempt what before seemed either too deep or too high for his contemplation. If allowed to dwell for an extended time on things infinitely above themselves, it is the natural tendency of many minds to look beyond the practical; they float about, as it were, in a maze, they seem to be etherialized. Instances of this are not at all rare. They may be noticed every day, if we but look about us; in the day-dreams of poetically inclined youths, in the inordinate ambition of young professional men, in the ebullition of would-be poets and authors, or in those lives ruined in hope of reaching eminence through financial speculation.

It may be, indeed, that at times an ideal is placed on too low a standard. But is there so great a probability of going to this extreme as to the opposite one? For, if a person has *any* ideal, if he intends to mark out a course for himself and not to follow in the grooves made by others, it stands to reason that there is no danger but what his eyes will be focused on some point near enough the zenith. It is customary with many to speak of any worthless person as becoming such on account of having "a low ideal." This is, however, evidently incorrect; such a person has *no* ideal. Is it at all probable that anyone, when starting in vice, determines in his own mind that, happen what may, he will reach a certain state

of degradation? Surely it is not; neither is it in ordinary human nature to resolve on a definite course of crimes, each one worse and more degrading than the last, and during all to be fixed in a determination to commit the final and most atrocious one, and thereafter to remain satisfied. One wrong act leads to another, naturally, without there being, if the expression may be allowed, any ideal of wickedness. Precisely as learning the first principles of a science leads us to attempt to go deeper in our subject, so dabbling in vice leads us on in wrong doing; until in the one case we have reached the consummation of knowledge, and in the other the consummation of wickedness.

By all means we should have an ideal. Our aims must be of a noble character, toward whatever they are directed. Neither should our desire to reach a worthy position restrain us from taking advantage of whatever will justly help us to ascend; we should consider nothing that is right beneath our notice, if we would really succeed. Success does not imply greatness. Were it so, we should be obliged to say the violet has failed, because it has not grown to the dimensions of the oak. All may succeed, few can become great. Nothing does more to determine our fate than the final end we have in view. If our ideal is too low, let us elevate it; if it is too high, let us lower it: above all let us seek for what is attainable.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

He went into a baker's shop,
A bashful youth was he.
"How much are kisses, please," he said,
And blushed perceptibly.

"They're twenty cents a dozen, sir,"
The maid said smilingly,
"But if you want them very much
I'll let you have some free."

"I didn't mean that kind," he said—
His cheek still redder grew—
"But if you want to throw them in
I'll take some of them too."

—*Yale Record.*

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL.

'80 Joseph Rhoads, Jr., is with the printing house of Ferris Brothers, Philadelphia.

'81 W. A. Blair was elected to the Chair of Latin and Philosophy in the College of Alabama, with a salary of \$1,600 a year, but was already engaged at Winston.

'85 Augustus T. Murray has taken a fellowship in Classics at Johns Hopkins.

'85 J. L. Markley has taken a fellowship in Mathematics at Harvard.

'85 W. T. Richards has taken a fellowship in Chemistry at Harvard.

'85 R. M. Jones has returned to the Friends' School at Providence, where he is Instructor in Modern Languages.

'87 Allen B. Clement has been spending some weeks at Leed's Point, N. J.

'87 W. H. Futrell is Principal of the Friends' Elementary and High School, Darlington, Md.

'87 C. H. Beddell is going to Johns Hopkins.

'87 A. H. Bailey has paid us several visits lately.

'87 P. H. Morris is with George H. McFadden & Brother, cotton brokers, 121 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

'87 R. J. White is attending Johns Hopkins.

'87 H. Y. Evans is now at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, situated in the country of the late Indian war. He is in the real estate business with a Mr. Browning, of Colorado Springs. During the Summer he has been in the offices of the Colorado and Midland R. R.

'88 Charles W. Dawson is in an architect's office in Kansas City.

'89 H. G. Veeder is assistant shipping clerk in the Pittsburg Copper and Brass Rolling Mills.

'89 H. H. Firth is secretary of the Lloyd Lumber Company.

'89 F. E. Bond, Jr., is in a Kensington dye works.

'90 H. T. Uhler has entered the Sophomore Class at the Pennsylvania State College, Gettysburg.

LOCALS.

Welcome, '91!

Tommy (about to recite) to his neighbor: "Say, let's work on a co-operative, not on a competitive system."

"Eddie," '90, says he has too much sense to carry a cane during his first year at college.

A German student, of luxurious tendencies, thus translates "*Wo sauftre sitten empfraugen nus*": "Where softer seats await us."

A Latin student translates "*ut probrum*" "as probable."

Ask Dutchie to tell you about the dew (?) on that newly-painted iron fence.

The new asphalt walks are a great improvement, and we should be glad to see more of them.

WHO IS IT?

Juniors' pertness and alertness
Dubbeth he as freshness sore;
And he strangles at the bangles
Of the dudish Sophomore.
But his errors struck with terrors,
(We can read the future true),
He'll acknowledge to the College
And come down a peg or two.

Professor J. P. McMurrich has been spending the Summer in scientific research at the Bahamas.

Remarks by the "Poet of Haverford":
"The rest of my class are no better than I,"
"I am surprised at your palpable ignorance,"
"I am so weary of your talk."

The first object that met our eye on returning was '90's pet dog.

The officers of the Tennis Association for the following year are as follows: F. W. Morris, Jr., '88, President; W. D. Lewis, '88, Secretary and Treasurer; and the Ground Committee: F. W. Morris, Jr., '88; W. D. Lewis, '88; W. H. Evans, '89; H. P. Baily, '90, and W. G. Audenreid, '90.

The cricket field was in a worse condition when we returned than has been known for many years.

Professor Lepoids has lately received, through the French Minister, at Washington, his diploma of "*Officier d'Academie*."

"Golden Scales" come high; but, then, "we must have them, you know."

The new '90 man who was so desirous of buying "Pluto's Apology," and would not take Plato's, is said to have entertained some of Pluto's emissaries. They came, however, without an apology.

The following were elected from the Everett, to the Loganian Society: E. M. Cox, S. P. Ravenel, Jr., C. H. Burr, Jr., W. F. Overman, T. F. Branson, and W. C. Goodwin.

Now hath the haughty Sophomore
His pleasant task begun,
To curb the fresh and verdant ways
Of guileless '91.

The Incubator is being enlarged so as to accommodate nearly twice as many pupils as last year.

Paradoxical as it may appear, "B" says that the Physiocratic theory, which traces the production of wealth to the land, covers "very little ground!"

A scientific student says the Danaides were "a kind of ancient priests."

"You can't write a history of a hundred years ago with any degree of certainty as to the facts. If you doubt it, just try to write about people you know who lived that far back."

It is a sight to see the number of Sophomores who are attempting to raise mustaches. A few succeed perfectly, others partially, but the larger part not at all.

Professor in Geology: "Into what three divisions is the earth's surface divided?" Student: "Mountains, valleys, and *tableaux*."

If anyone takes an interest in Political Economy it's "Beauty." In fact, he has several times gone through great obstacles merely to get into the class-room; but, so great is his modesty that, once in, he always insists upon taking a back seat.

Great was the joy of the Sophs when their "Pithias" returned. Such ecstasies are seldom indulged in by that most dignified class.

Ex-President Thomas Chase, LL. D., Litt. D., has settled near Providence, R. I., where he is engaged in literary work.

"Oh, (P) Shaw!" cried our friend whose beard was so conspicuous last year; "why don't they introduce new men? Here I've been talking society to a man and never knew he was a Sophomore."

Time—Midnight; scene—Freshman peering over a transom. "George!" "George!" he called in suppressed tones. Suddenly there is a sound as of buckets of water dashing against his facial organs. The transom flies shut and all is silent as the grave.

On the evening of the 21st ult. the Y. M. C. A. gave its usual reception to new men. President Sharpless made an address dwelling on the advantage of the association and its importance as a factor in national well-being. He assured the association of the sympathy of himself and the Faculty. Prof. Harris also kindly consented to make a few remarks, and, in a very interesting address, told of similar work in England. He spoke of a German society where it was necessary to bring the members together by offering them beer and pipes. Here, he said, we went no further than ice cream, and that would be admitted was the coldest part of the reception.

It is a good sign that living interest is shown for the Y. M. C. A., since it is the only bond outwardly uniting those allied in a right cause at Haverford.

Ask E—r—y why he has the advantage of you.

A dignified Senior, somewhat presidentially inclined, is on the warpath to discover the man who found a lady's card case and surreptitiously placed two of the cards in the said Senior's room, leading him to the natural, but very erroneous conclusion, that two young ladies had paid him an afternoon call.

In the article "The Problem of a Hundred Years," contained in the last issue, the sentence, "So long as the laws of Congress should be confined to the subjects intrusted to them, and the laws of the States intrusted to them, no conflict could arise," should read, "So long as the laws of Congress should be confined to the subjects intrusted to them, and the laws of the States to the subjects retained by them, no conflict could arise."

NEWLY-ELECTED CLASS OFFICERS.—Senior: President, W. D. Lewis; Secretary, F. W. Morris, Jr.; Ground Committee—T. J. Orbison, J. T. Hilles and J. W. Sharp, Jr. Junior: President, L. M. Stevens; Vice-President, W. C. Goodwin; Secretary, T. F. Branson; Treasurer, J. S. Stokes. Sophomore: President, E. M. Angell; Vice-President, G. S. Butler; Secretary, W. G. Audenried, Jr.; Treasurer, W. M. Guilford. Freshman: President, D. H. Blair; Vice-President and Treasurer, R. E. Strawbridge; Secretary, J. H. Rhoads.

Three Freshmen, so the ancient stories say,
One night toward Ardmore bent their cautious way,
Intending purchases of sundry tops
And painted candy at the village shops.

The night was dark and threatened floods of rain—
The Freshmen groped along the gloomy lane,
Till near the lonely cottage on the right,
From which outblazes, ever flaring bright,
A most unearthly, glaring, glimmering light.

There saw they standing upright, stiff as posts,
A yellow demon with four captive ghosts—
Four little baby ghosts as pale as snow,—
The Freshmen shrieked and fainted in a row.
'Twas long before their verdant sense returned;
The morning dawned, the happy day star burned;
And straightway looking on the frightful place,
Where direful Satan met them face to face,
They saw, they saw, all trembling in their bones,
A broken chimney-pot and four white stones.

Full well abashed, they sought their vacant beds,
But still long ached and burned their fevered heads;
And says report, as valiant Talbot fair,
Of old, these wiser Freshies all did swear,
(Though not in classic German, I should say,
For Freshies seldom ever speak that way),
"Wir fürchten uns vor keinem Teufel mehr."

EXCHANGES.

Perhaps there is no department in the college paper which serves to maintain uniform excellence in other college papers more than the exchange column. It is hard to see upon what grounds many of our contemporaries omit this department in their paper. It is quite true that to the students of one's own college the exchange news is not particularly interesting; but there are more things to be considered than the entertainment of the students at home. Every college paper is *ipso facto* a member of the world of college papers. It has a duty to its contemporaries, and will in return receive benefit from them. A recent number of a

contemporary says that, of all papers, those containing an exchange column are found to be the best; and, indeed, a consideration of the nature of exchange work should lead to this conclusion. Association with people in general rarely fails to improve manners. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is a just saying, but general communications of all sorts, with the opportunities for comparison offered, should have a good effect. It is quite the same with college journalism. Those who are content to remain in the backwoods of their own ignorance will inevitably be rude and eccentric, while those who pay attention to the good things of their contemporaries will improve.

Now, it is obviously not the function of the exchange editor to flatter his contemporaries in order that his paper may receive a similar favor. His duty is to criticize. Everyone who commits his thoughts to manuscript, and his manuscript to the public press, thereby challenges criticism from every reader. It is only by such means that the standard of literature can be raised. So every college paper must expect criticism from its contemporaries. It is the function of the exchange editor to test carefully the matter that comes under his attention, so that, by purifying and refining, college literature may reach that standard of excellence which the character of its constituency entitles it to assume.

A consideration of the proper college standard leads us at present to make one remark. College editors should never forget that their paper is a literary paper rather than a newspaper, and that even that part of the paper which gives merely news should be written in a tone becoming literary men. It is well known that many college editors have afterwards become journalists; and on this account many men desire the position as a preparation for work on the daily press. Therefore, many of our contemporaries adopt very clearly the style of the daily papers. Now, the daily newspaper style is not a good style; it is a bad style—in fact, it is the worst sort of a style. If any of our contemporaries adopt this style they descend from the proper standard of college journalism.

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* is an active paper. It has the best column of locals to be found; and, indeed, all of its departments show care in preparation. The paper consists rather too much of miscellaneous notes; but the articles of length that are in it are all good. "The Dramatic Element in Our Nature" is the title of an excellent paper in the September number.

Both the quantity and quality of the *Fordham Monthly's* Annual, which appeared in June, are a credit to the College. The papers of the Roman Catholic colleges are almost always good. Their chief fault is that they seem to consider no number complete without some fierce polemics against Protestantism and the Reformation. If they could only be persuaded to omit this style of writing, they might become the best of our college papers.

The *Holcad* adopts an original method of conducting its paper. It announces that hereafter its paper is to be monthly, instead of semi-monthly, and that a supplement of college news is to be published between two consecutive issues of the paper. We scarcely regard this plan with favor. Certainly, if the *Holcad* cannot support a good semi-monthly, it should by all means change to a good monthly; but, having taken the stand of a semi-monthly, it is unwise to recede. We shall look for the result of the plan with considerable curiosity.

We are sorry to hear from the *Oberlin Review* that their theologian is no more to favor us with his "Breakfast Table." Considered as a whole, these papers were extremely interesting and wonderfully good imitations of Dr. Holmes. "Six Weeks in Quebec" is the title of a pleasant article in the September number. It is all the more pleasing because at the present time the editors of most papers have just returned from their vacations, and, having no materials present for good work, are filling the columns of their papers with dull accounts of their summer trip.

We are glad to see that all of the *Dartmouth* poets were not members of the Class of '87. Some men are still left in the College who can write good verses. "Being a Freshman" is the title of a rather amusing article in the Sep-

tember number. One article in the September number did not raise the character of the paper in our estimation. We refer to the article complaining of the manner in which a Massachusetts gentleman had seen fit to leave his money. That any institution should complain because a private individual preferred another institution in the distribution of his money is, in our opinion, the highest evidence of bad taste.

A strange regulation is made at Williams this year. The Faculty have made the admission of the College to the Base Ball League conditional upon their abolishing all rushing and hazing. The design of this legislation is undoubtedly just, and the means will probably be effective. Nevertheless, we think they are decidedly wrong. Base ball and hazing have no connection with each other whatever. Each should stand upon its own merits. If the Faculty wish to abolish hazing they should do it without any reference to base ball. To make the membership in the League conditional upon the treatment of the Freshmen is like promising a child candy to behave well, and is unworthy of an institution of the rank which Williams holds.

BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books received before the 1st of September will be reviewed in the number issued on the 15th of that following month.]

A reformer and active leader in new ideas is not expected to give us much in a literary way. Often the beginnings of movements require not so much preaching as active examples, for these give the best and most lasting results. The small volume on the "High Caste Hindoo" makes its highest and best impression by its plainness and directness, and in the calm, concise way in which the facts cited are related to us. It is an appeal for aid, the introduction containing almost the larger part of the reading matter. The one very encouraging aspect of the volume is that a Hindoo lady of the Brahmin caste could be found who desires in any way to improve the condition of her fellow-beings by such a sacrifice as the writer appears to have made. Surely, if English rule entails a responsibility concerning the intellectual and moral advancement of India, this would incline us to a favorable idea of the effects of that rule;

for, "labor with what zeal we may," we can advance no one unless he be actuated by an innate desire to improve himself. The writer gives us strong proof that such seed is growing in her native land. Her plan is to establish a school in which young Hindoo widows, ranging from eight years of age upward, may, if they so incline, receive an education under instructors of their own sex, race and religion. This is a new plan, an entire departure from anything existing at the present time, and the class she proposes to benefit contains about 669,000 members between the ages of eight and eighteen. Punditi Ramabai is a recent Christian convert, and she herself proposes, with the funds arising from the sale of her work, to put into execution the plan she outlines. No stronger plea for human rights could well be made than in this book, where the precepts and maxims from the code of Manu are so plainly and quietly stated. And when we remind ourselves that Indian life consists in living out its religion, we can form some ideas of the changes needed to be brought about. Price, \$1.25. Address Punditi Ramabai, 1400 North Twenty-first street, Philadelphia.

Professor Peck, of Columbia, presents for college use a new text-book on "Analytical Mechanics." All of Professor Peck's books are admirably adapted for classes of a certain grade, and, in the main, are a little simpler than other books which cover the same ground. The present treatise, which is made up of the author's "Elementary Mechanics," with the addition of some material involving the use of calculus, is no exception to this rule. We should say it was too easy for a text-book for students who had had a good drill in calculus. But it is direct, explicit, and touches the salient features of the subject in a way which makes it an admirable book for such as wish to secure a popular knowledge of Analytical Mechanics and do not care for details.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Harvard has established a French debating society.

Harvard University supports fifty-three student organizations.

At Yale the most popular Senior optionals are political economy and socialism.

Our two great lexicographers, Webster and Worcester, are graduates of Yale.

There are only two States in the Union not represented among the students of Cornell.

The Japanese students of the University of Michigan, have a society which they call Bungakukia.

The Junior Class at Cornell will give annually a fifty-dollar prize to the best general athlete.

The authorities of Cornell have declared that attendance at recitations is no longer compulsory.

The *Dartmouth* is said to have the largest circulation of any of the college papers—1,100 copies per issue.

A gymnasium is to be fitted up for Dickinson College by Allison, the millionaire car manufacturer of Philadelphia.

Columbia possesses one of the two extant copies of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works. The volume is valued at \$3,000.

There are in the colleges of the United States, so far as can be ascertained, 1,094 students intending to become foreign missionaries.

Governor Foraker, while lately addressing a body of students, said: "I would rather be a Sophomore in College than Governor of Ohio."

Every student who applies for a scholarship at Dartmouth must sign a pledge not to use tobacco in any form while receiving aid from the College.

President McCosh declares that since he abolished secret societies at Princeton there has been better order, less drinking, and less opposition to the Faculty.

The 300 women of Wellesley College do the house work of the College on the co-operative plan. It takes each one of them forty-five minutes a day to do her share.

A petition for a change in the presidency of Wesleyan University was prepared by the Senior class and presented to the Board of Trustees at the last commencement.

At Harvard, lacrosse costs the Freshmen \$14,000; foot-ball, \$11,000; base-ball, \$9,000, and crew, \$4,000. These figures appear extravagant, but they are on good authority.

The authorities of Williams College have decreed that unless all hazing and cane-rushing is stopped between the Sophomores and Freshmen, the College will not be allowed to remain in any base-ball or foot-ball league.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED!

8 Principals,
11 Assistants,
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

BARBER SHOP,

WILLIAM W. FRANCIS, Proprietor.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Notions.

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Confectionery,
Fruits, Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

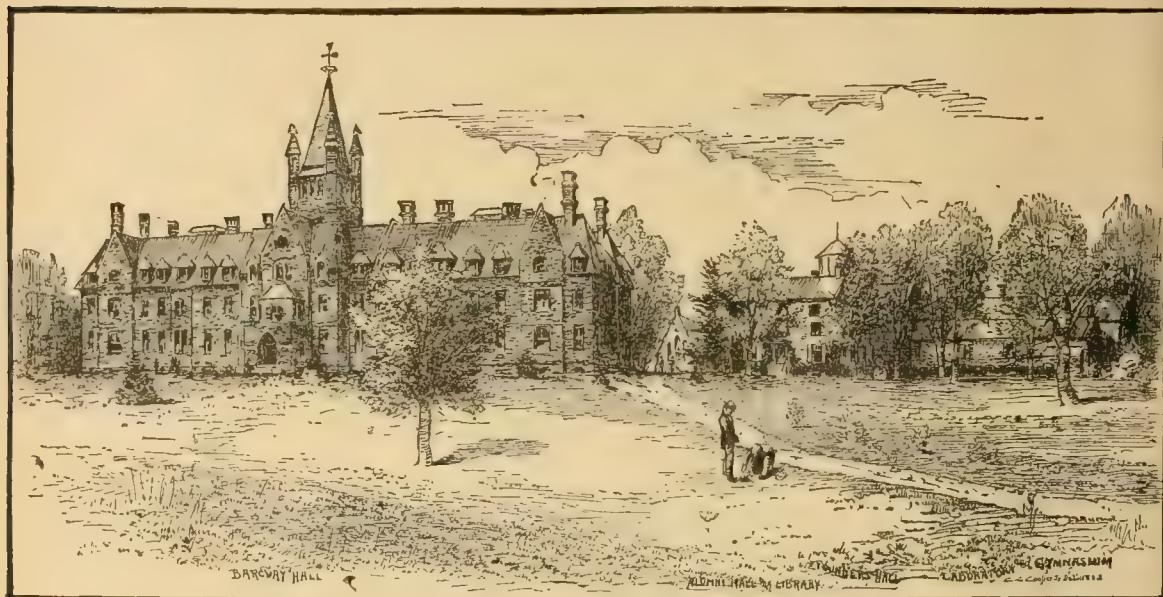
Especially attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
* WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
* FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-8, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.


The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,


Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

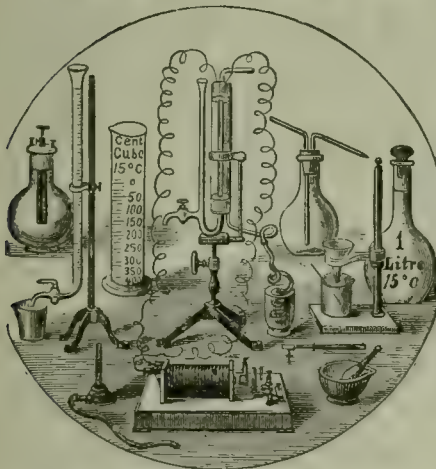
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
Prescriptions my Specialty,
"ACCURACY AND PURITY."
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

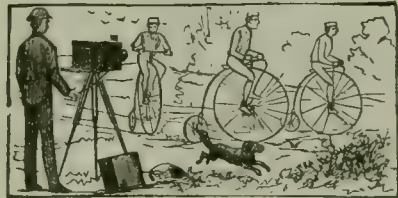
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



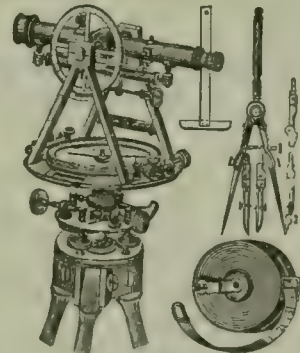
Photographic Apparatus.



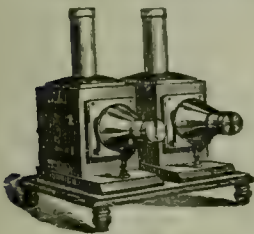
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE * COLLEGE * OF * BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING.

917 and 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Business men, merchants and farmers who have had doubts as to whether a practical business education could be obtained outside of the counting-room have been surprised at the thoroughly practical manner in which their sons and daughters have been qualified for business engagements at Peirce College, and are now among its warmest friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

(1) The Location, in the finest building in Philadelphia; an Elevator, Steam-heat, special Ventilators, Wardrobes, Lavatories, and Electric Lights. Call and examine the conveniences and accommodations.

(2) The Course and Methods of Instruction, the personal experience of the Professors, and the technical knowledge gathered by the Principal as a court expert.

(3) The Success Achieved. Eight hundred and seventy-nine students last year.

Ladies and gentlemen enrolled at any time, and are charged only from date of enrollment.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement proceedings.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,
LACROSSE,
CRICKET,
POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

DREKA

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING HOUSE,

NO. 1121 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Monograms,

Class Dies,

Illuminating, &c.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR
COMMENCEMENTS, RECEPTIONS, WEDDINGS, &c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

GRACE

November

HAVERFORDIAN.

1887.



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 5

Editorials.—A New Department.....	Page 75
The Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association	75
A Change of Professors	76
Want of Funds for Sports	76
The Problem of Haverford Sports.....	76
Our Gowns.....	77
A New Scheme	78
To J. W. E. (Poem).....	78
A Present Problem.....	79
The Education of Women	81
The Soft Light Beamed	84
Lectures.....	85
Communications	85
Alumni Department. —Personals.....	87
Locals.....	87
Sports —The Tennis Tournament.....	89
Foot Ball.....	90
Book Reviews.....	90
Exchanges.....	91
General College News.....	92

WE EXHIBIT AT ALL TIMES

A FULL LINE OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

comprising Neckwear in the best qualities and latest styles,

White Dress Shirts,

ready made and to order.

House Jackets, Bath Robes, Dress- ing Gowns, etc.

We offer unusual inducements to purchasers as our stock is known to be one of the largest and best selected in the American Market, and the prices will be found uniformly as low as elsewhere, for similar quality of Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,

902 Spring Garden St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,

WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

→HAVERFORD COLLEGE STORE←

JAS. SHELDON & SON, Proprietors.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,

Hams, Flitch, Bacon,

Boneless Shoulders,

Vegetables of all kinds,

Fruits, Nuts and Candies,

Fresh and Salt Fish,

Oysters.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"CHAMPION" Mowers, Reapers and Binders,

—AND—

The "OLMA" Chilled Ploughs.

The Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH, 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,472,860.02

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the Trust Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	WILLIAM GUMMERE,
RICHARD CADBURY,	FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY HAINES,	PHILIP C. GARRETT,
RICHARD WOOD,	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
WILLIAM HACKER,	JAMES V. WATSON,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,	ASA S. WING,
ISRAEL MORRIS	

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes*. *Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues*.
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies*.

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard, Sc. D. (University of Penna.)), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN E. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 * WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
 * FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
 ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
 ROBERT W. ROYERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
 FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
 JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
 JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
 ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.
 * Absent for years 1887-8, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., November, 1887.

No. 5.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENÆUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

ALLISON W. SLOCUM, '88, *Business Manager*.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Assistant Business Manager*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With "The Student,"	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WE have long had in mind the opening of a department in the HAVERFORDIAN for communications, but had thought that perhaps it would be better to wait till the paper was entirely in the hands of the students, before taking such a step. Now, however, as an editorial in our last issue has caused considerable comment, and several letters have been received relating to it, we have decided to open the new department at once. The space allowed to communications will never exceed a page and a half, and the editors will be in no way responsible for any statement or sentiment which may appear in this department. Each communication, in order to insure its publication, must be accompanied by the name of the author and be written on but one side of the paper, and must be handed in

to the editors before the twenty-fifth of the month preceding the issue of any given number of the paper. It is hoped that Alumni, professors and students will all make use of this new department for a full and free statement of opinions on any subject which may be of general interest. Especially where opinions differ widely, it is hoped that this column will be freely used to express the views of the minority.

WHEN, at the first convention of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association, Sec. 3., Art. I., was adopted, we doubted very much whether the papers composing the Association would not find the writing of circular letters rather burdensome, but we had no idea that the result would be so dangerous to the very existence of the union as it has proven. From the list of letters appointed to be written, every paper in the Association should have received, by the first of November, nine of these circular letters. Of this number, the HAVERFORDIAN has received two! In other words, of the eight papers forming the Association, five of them should now be made to pay the fine of five dollars (\$5) provided by the by-laws as the penalty for failure to write the first letter; and one, the *Lehigh Burr*, has forfeited its right of membership. With so large a majority of the papers composing the Association utterly disregarding both the constitution and the penalty attached to breaking it, the future of this union, which should be a great benefit to the papers forming it, looks very dark. For one, the HAVERFORDIAN is most unwilling that the Association, with its proposed series of yearly conventions, should fall to the ground. If this state of indifference to

the section of our constitution alluded to be continued, there will be no association to hold a convention next year by the provision of our by-laws. It therefore seems best to us to have a special convention called at an early date, at which convention our constitution may be so amended as to prevent the untimely dissolution of our Association.

NOT until the October HAVERFORDIAN had gone to press did we learn that Dr. Henry Hartshorne had retired permanently from his place in the College Faculty, and that Dr. John Jones, A. M., Principal of the West Philadelphia Academy, had taken his chair. To say that we deeply regret the loss of Dr. Hartshorne as one of our instructors, expresses but too poorly what we all sincerely feel, and we wish him every success in the labor, the exactions of which have caused him to leave his position here. Dr. Jones, who now occupies the chair of Psychology and Philosophy, is a graduate both of the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton College, and is an instructor of long experience, having had control of the famous Temple Hall Academy, at Genesee, New York, during its most prosperous decade, and afterward, having been connected with various institutions of learning in Kentucky and other states. Says Prof. C. S. Dalley, of Swarthmore, a former pupil of Dr. Jones, "Haverford College is to be congratulated on the accession of Dr. Jones to its faculty."

THE progress of our sports is often handicapped by the need of money; our College hesitates to join leagues because of the expense involved; our teams cannot play certain colleges because of the traveling expenses; for the same reasons, with rare exceptions, we are deprived of the encouragement and enjoyment of seeing our teams play at home. But our financial embarrassment is only the necessary conse-

quence of our manner of collecting money. All the expenses of games are borne by their respective "associations," which are composed of all interested in those games. Now, the standard of assessment of an association must either be its poorest member's ability to pay, or must cause undue inconvenience. It seems unfair that the tax should thus be levied regardless of the varying means of the members to meet it. Do we see, moreover, any voluntary contributions, counteracting this disproportional assessment? Do we hear of any of those particularly fortunate in this world's goods, who talk a great deal about college spirit, paying the expenses of a team on any occasion? Yet there are many who could do this, and feel it no more, perhaps, than some feel their Association dues. It would be no more than proportionate to their ability. Does not this fact appeal to the generosity of any? To the *Alumni*, too, a word might be said, we esteem very highly the interest they take in sports, but we equally need their money.

AS we fully anticipated, our editorial on sports created, for a time, no little stir in the College. But we did not expect that it would be interpreted by all as an unwarrantable attack on cricket in the interests of base ball. On the contrary, appreciating that Haverford athletics had reached a critical point in their development, it was our intention to call the attention of the students and the Alumni to the present condition of our principal games and to some facts regarding them, which it was hoped might be the means of arousing a thorough discussion of this all-important theme. As the friends of cricket seem to think that we have done them a great injustice, we would explain that, knowing from experience the enormous presumption at Haverford in favor of cricket, and that every player past and present would have at his tongue's end a

thousand reasons for supporting it, we were so much the more candid in our statement of what we believe to be the facts with regard to that game, and the arguments for abandoning it. If we have gone farther than this, and have attempted to deal authoritatively with a question which the students alone can decide, we stand corrected. It is not the province of the HAVERFORDIAN to decide what game shall represent the College, and it is surprising that anyone should suppose we had attempted such a thing. It is, therefore, with considerable disappointment that we notice that our efforts have resulted in little practical good. To be sure, we learn as we go to print, that the Everett Society has debated the question; but, as a rule, our leading spirits have either treated the matter with indifference, or, after impotently raging over it for a few days, have abandoned all discussion upon it. Not one of our facts has been disputed, neither have any of our arguments been disproved. In the letter published in another column, they are not even touched upon, but instead we are informed with a dismal wail that the times are degenerate, and are exhorted to remain "as a rock in the midst of a weary land." Now, we do not wish to reflect upon the good sense and the ability of the Alumni by regarding that as an expression of their ideas, yet there is a feeling running through it, which is common to all the Alumni. We refer to their strong opposition to any plan to give up cricket, and, on the other hand, their calm assumption that the undergraduates should support it without their assistance. Recollect, gentlemen of the Alumni, that three years ago we sent you a circular, asking for contributions to the Cricket Club. We were particularly in need of funds to improve our grounds, and as the team had acquitted itself nobly during the previous season, having won the Cup, the time for such a step was most opportune. Yet the

Club just managed to cover the expenses of sending out the circulars. We appreciate the fact that you have done some good for the College, and, since you are your own masters, that it is a gift by whatsoever we may be profited by you; but why should you thwart us, if you will not help us? If you really want us to keep up cricket, let your communications be accompanied by contributions, for rest assured that the latter will have far more practical effect than the most elaborate arguments. And to the College, we would also make a request. Instead of wrathfully rejecting all attempts to look at this matter in any other light than that of a foregone conclusion, treat it as sensible men should, as a question which must be decided. Let the problem of Haverford sports be unimpassionately and intelligently discussed from now on, and, when the season opens again, let there be no indecision, no halting between two opinions, that that game which we shall elect to represent Haverford may be supported by the undivided energy of the College.

WE have at last carried out the plan entered upon last year of adopting a modification of the Cambridge cap and gown as the Haverford uniform, to be worn on "all public occasions," but we must bear in mind that we have taken this step, not as we had hoped to do, by the order of the Faculty, but simply of our own free will. If any one now feels any repugnance to wearing a gown, nothing but the respect due to the opinions of the majority of his fellow-students can be of weight in inducing him to adopt the College custom. We hear much said of the respect with which the majority should treat the opinions of the minority, however small, and it is right; but surely the views of the larger part, especially when that part includes more than two-thirds of the whole College,

should be considered with the greater respect. That the majority of our fellows want gowns and are wearing them, we think, should be, and in most cases will be, an inducement fully sufficient to cause an overcoming of personal prejudices. Much, however, will depend on the way in which the opponents of the movement are approached concerning the matter, and on the care of those wearing gowns not to disturb or aggravate more than possibly can be avoided the prejudices of such men. As we understand it, the custom of wearing gowns here, stands at present on very much the same grounds as did the similar movement at the University of Pennsylvania last year. In the case of the University, the number of those who rebel against the custom is growing less and less, and we hear that the present Freshman class, an unusually large and strong one, has adopted the regulation gowns *unanimously*. This is but a fair illustration of what we can achieve here, if only the movement is judiciously conducted.

A DEMAND has been gradually springing up among our college men, that some allowance be made to the officers who perform most of the disagreeable work on our journal. Hitherto we have been satisfied in exacting from our business managers duties out of all proportion to the benefits received by them; and, as a consequence, it is becoming continually more difficult to secure the services of those men, who, by common consent, are the best fitted to manage the financial transactions of our paper. It is true they have been secured in the past; but the demands made by the general voice that our paper be conducted in a manner worthy of Haverford, has rendered the position of our business managers increasingly perplexing and undesirable, so that now we are confined to the simple alternatives of providing some adequate remuneration for the officers in question, or

else let the office beg for even second-class men. But, it will be objected, can the paper bear the extra expense? We answer, that the conditions can be so arranged as to allow a certain percentage of the net earnings to fall to the manager, as an inducement for extra work; or, by providing for the actual expenses and in addition laying aside a certain sum yearly, as a provision for emergencies, allow all surplus earnings to pass into the hands of the business controller. The last plan has some objections, but seems, on the whole, to promise the best results. As our finances now stand we seek only to balance our debit and credit columns, and, as a matter of course, we sometimes over-estimate and are left with debts upon our hands. Under the new system we could be reasonably certain of having a definite sum laid aside every year, while the manager, if he failed in his appointed duties, would reap the result of his own inability and carelessness, the hardships falling where they were most deserved. We invite the further consideration of this subject.

TO J. W. E.

When Autumn comes with blighting breath,
And short'ning days and woodlands' sere
Remind us that the waning year
Is hastening onward to his death;

Then, springing from the wayside sod,
From pastures brown and tangled brake,
In all their radiant beauties wake
The glories of the golden rod.

So, when we see thy strength decline,
Thy health depart, thy pleasures fail,
And all thy cheek grow deathly pale,
Late flushed with youth's rich purpling wine;

Then, far upon our western slope,
We joy to see, in heartening bloom,
And laden with our love's perfume,
The golden flowers of thy hope.

O speed thy way! Each heaven more blue,
Each kindlier beam, each balmier air,
Blessed by our constant love and prayer,
Shall bid thee health and youth renew.

A PRESENT PROBLEM.

FOR many years business and scientific men of our country have found it difficult to confer with men of other nations except at great trouble and expense. As an example, let us take a business house in New York, one that has a large amount of foreign trade; now, in order for this house to carry on its large business, it is needful for it to employ clerks who are able to converse in and write with ease the language of any country with whose people their employers may correspond. These clerks must be paid large salaries, for there are not many men who are able to read and write perfectly several languages besides their own. Thus we see one reason for an universal language. Another reason for the same is self-evident. Out of the great numbers of travelers to-day, a great proportion are unable to use any language but their own, and this want very often occasions great inconvenience and trouble, which seldom fails to reduce the pleasure of travel to a minimum.

In order to obviate these difficulties various so-called universal languages have been invented and have all failed for various reasons. There is one, however, which so far has not fallen to ruin along with its unfortunate companions, and that is the Volapük language, invented by a German, and studied at present in no country to any great extent except in Germany.

Though there are many advantages in having an universal language, yet the disadvantages of it balance, and, indeed, seem to outweigh the advantages.

The great helps which would arise from the adoption of an universal language by the whole civilized world, would be, as has been said, the ease with which business and scientific men could correspond with one another, and also the saving of time in study; for under such conditions as these, instead of spending years in studying the

various foreign languages of the present, one alone need be learned in the future. Yet these advantages could only apply to a written language, since it seems out of the question that any one verbal language could be used by all nations. No two races live under exactly the same conditions, nor are their vocal organs formed in precisely the same way; so that a language which might be comparatively easy for two nations to speak, could not be mastered, or, indeed, used at all by a third race.

Other objections would be as follows: Suppose that a common language was to be adopted, and that everyone was able to converse fluently in it; in a few years, different districts would have dropped many words, taken new ones in their places, and changed the pronunciation very much, thus the language would cease to be an universal one, and affairs would gradually resume the old basis that existed before, when each nation spoke its own language. Again, no nation would agree to give up its own language, grown dear to it through many years of prosperity or of hardship, or be willing to abandon the priceless works of art stored away in the huge libraries of its learned men, for some new language, not hallowed by the dainty touch of time; but rudely fashioned by some giant hand to serve entire kingdoms with a common thought. It would be long before poets could use a newly formed language; it would take years before any beauties, which it might possess, could be noticed and appreciated; centuries would be required to bring it to that high development which is now possessed by the modern languages.

Yet, on the whole, the present seems to be a fitting time for some mighty brain to evolve such a language as is now needed. Never was foreign trade greater, never were scientific discoveries more numerous than to-day. The talent and money employed in translating the works of one author from one language into another, the talent and money

employed in the correspondence between foreign business houses, could be turned into much more valuable and advantageous channels. The years of youth, now spent in learning French, German, Italian, and so forth, could be passed in preparing for business; and especially would this be the case here in our own country, where the cry now is, "Money, money, everything for money!" This is a practical age of ours, and one that has seen great and important changes; one that sees them going on around us now, and one that in the dim future shall see them.

The majority of young men at the present time cannot afford either the time or the money needful to acquire a good education, and much less to secure a knowledge of foreign languages, so needful to them in after life; thus they are handicapped at the very start by those richer than they, who have learned to speak and write the most common of foreign tongues. Now this is not their fault in the least; and while there are so many hard conditions to be overcome before an universal language can be found to fill all the requirements of the case, still I feel sure that sooner or later one will be invented that will succeed above all the highest expectations. Not many years ago such a thing as an electric light would have been deemed impossible, and in a few years we may hear, speak and write one language in common with the rest of mankind. Where is the man, in whose fertile brain exists this language? Let him proclaim it to the world and he will become at once the lion of the hour, held in high honor alike by the busy merchant, the exact scientist, the care-worn student, and by people of every class, station and occupation. The task will indeed be a hard one, but the prize obtained by its success is indeed well worth the labor. To compose a language is no easy thing, but to compose a language at once suited to the needs of every nation, at once easy to speak and

easy to write, a language filled both with poetic life, and also with the stern reality of prose, *there* is the difficulty, a series of combinations whose requirements are hard to fill. The language must be suited to the rough pronunciation of the Northern tribes as well as to the softer speech of the inhabitants of the sunny South. To write it must be as easy for those of little education, who merely know how to form the letters and to spell, as for those of a more advanced and liberal education, and to speak it must be as easy for the street Arab as for the most cultivated of any nation. But in any of these points the language must not be found wanting, or as an universal language it will be a gigantic failure, and add one more to the already long list of those gone before and already forgotten, as covered with the dust of bye-gone days they lie beneath the surface of our busy life, to be unearthed perhaps some day and pointed out as the resting place of some poor mortal's buried hopes and life-long work.

The most important of the languages of the present day are three in number, English, French and German; or perhaps five, if we include Italian and Russian. Of these, English seems most peculiarly suited for adoption as *the* language of the world. It is used entirely by two of the great nations of the globe, and people knowing how to speak and write it can be found in nearly every place within reasonable limits. Thus we have one important fact in favor of the adoption of the English language, that it has disciples, so to speak, to spread the language around among their neighbors and so to increase the great number of those able to speak it, who, in their turn, can impart their knowledge to others. Again, America is at present receiving a great load of immigrants of all known nationalities and languages. When they arrive in this country most of them labor under the disadvantage of being ignorant of our language, and thus are unable to obtain

employment until they shall have sufficiently mastered our tongue to make themselves understood. Now how much easier it would have been for them, who have come, and for those who are still to come, had they been instructed in this language from their youth; all this trouble would then have been avoided, and they could have found employment immediately upon their arrival from the other side. But our language would require many changes before it would be suitable for general use; both the spelling and pronunciation would have to be modified greatly, in order to make the pronunciation of words containing the same vowels more nearly alike.

But all these suppositions will never give us what we need, we can go on for years in making up reasons for and against this language and that, but we will never reach our goal by any such work. What we need is some man to take proper hold of the subject, to work it up and lay before the world the results of his labor. We are ready and are waiting to receive such a great blessing, and all that this world is eager to know is, "Where is *the* man?"

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE social position of women, many writers declare, may be used as a fair standard with which to measure the civilization of a nation. From the days when Iphigeneia was sacrificed to the success of the Trojan war, and the daughters of Chyrses and Brises were distributed as spoils among the Grecian chiefs, to the days of Turkish harems and Hindoo child-marriage, this test has unfailingly indicated the extent of a race's advancement. The rude Highlanders of the 17th century, the forlorn and squalid Irish of the 18th century, the dwellers in the more remote parts of Germany, as they have felt the effects of modern civilization, have raised woman from a beast of burden and tiller of the soil to the pride and ornament of the household.

Within the last fifty years, and even within the last generation, the increased fields of usefulness and the extended opportunities for the education of women have been a just indication of the rapid progress of the 19th century. The problem of the social and political functions of women is, however, still unsolved. High-souled and ambitious women feel their fields of usefulness and their opportunities for self-development too circumscribed. While the opposite sex are actively engaged in the business of life and the advancement of humanity, but unequal to the spiritual and material needs of men, women are compelled by the notions of society and the laws of the State to rest in almost complete inactivity.

Doubtless to be the placid object of care and admiration is not displeasing to women of light and frivolous natures, but there are many that cannot understand why so much of the reality and intensity of life is denied to their sex. It is not strange, therefore, that this sentiment should have found utterance in associations for the enfranchisement of women. Women, as a rule, do not care to vote; the most intelligent of them know that they shall be no nearer their proper place in the social scheme with the power of the ballot in their hands; but the fact of the existence of "women's rights" movements is sufficiently indicative of the profound dissatisfaction concerning the social functions assigned to the feminine sex. The place of women in the community is a moral rather than a legislative question. Moral movements always advance more slowly than legislative movements; and, consequently, while great interest is shown in socialism and kindred subjects, the demand of women for a greater share in the affairs of life receives only languid attention.

The chief impediment, we believe, lies in their education. The course and manner of instruction at most young ladies' seminaries is in the highest degree frivolous.

Music and dancing, fashionable *belles-lettres*, French and German novels, and the most unscientific instruction in the sciences will never fit the minds of women to deal with the greater questions of life. Few men look upon women as their equals in mental power. Not unfrequently the father of a household adopts the same didactic tone to his wife which he uses in his intercourse with his children; and men will rarely listen with patience to a woman's advice. Few women have distinguished themselves in literature and science. Even in poetry, in which there is supposed to be a greater field for the exercise of those talents peculiar to the feminine nature, no women have taken first rank, and few have reached second rank. Not a few women have written novels; but the works of George Eliot alone deserve to rank with those of men for soundness and depth of thought. Indeed, men do not expect women to think.

"A woman's reason ;

I think him so because I think him so,"

is the style in which the greatest of poets represents the generally good-natured and contemptuous opinions of his sex respecting woman's mental powers. Her education, in fact, causes her to merit this condemnation. It does indeed make her the ornament of the household; but it does not fit her to share the cares and responsibilities of the professional and business career of the master of the house. Yet the professional and business life of many men forms a great part of their existence. To say that one man is a physician and another an attorney, is often to indicate the centre of aspirations and interests of the noblest character. If the institution of marriage means anything, it certainly means community of thought and purpose in those things which are the essence of life.

Now to say that the more important affairs of life, the welfare of nations, the search for truth, the development of litera-

ture and science, are intellectually beyond the reach of women, is at once unphilosophical and untrue. No reason exists why the human mind should be weaker because it is feminine. If women are unable to take a part in the great world-movements, it is on account of a false system of education. In the early history of humanity, when brute force was the measure of personal importance, and when every man was a warrior, it is easy to understand how those of a weaker physical constitution sank into insignificance; but, with the rapidly diminishing importance of mere brute strength, this insignificance must vanish.

Undoubtedly a broad difference exists between masculine and feminine powers of mind. It is the nature of men to be intellectual and of women to be æsthetic. Men receive ideas by reasoning and women by intuition. Between these faculties there is all the difference that there is between the passage of an express train and the flight of a carrier pigeon. An express train is obliged to follow those windings in the road due to the nature of the country, but a carrier pigeon flies in a straight line to its point of destination. Every well-developed mind must have both the power of thinking and the power of feeling. The progress of truth is constantly hindered because men are unable to deal with those matters which cannot be reached with such clumsy instruments as logical formulas and geometrical demonstrations. Pure reason tests well truths already discovered, but rarely discovers new truths.

It is obvious that, in the exercise of æsthetic powers, women are naturally in advance of men; as men in turn, surpass women in the exercise of reason. Evidently the combined operation of these powers must produce the best results. Man is naturally a social animal. Even among those of the same sex it is found that various natures act better in concert than any of them singly. Republican government

rests upon the fact that the State is more apt to be governed wisely by a council of men of different mental character, than by the unaided administration of one man. It is not then economy to confine the operation of those subtler faculties which women possess to the mere common-places of life. Every department of life will receive benefit from the attention of women of trained minds. Masculine and feminine natures are complementary; one is needed to fill out the other. Separated they are each less than unity; together, they are a unit.

The simplest and most natural unit in questions affecting society is the family. The happiest and most natural state is the married state. The peculiarities which develop themselves in unmarried persons are very well known. Lack of sympathy with the rest of mankind, abnormal selfishness and generally ill-jointed relations with others are apt to be the result of a single life. Moreover, family life is a most important safe-guard for the moral and civil welfare of the State. Vice increases and decreases exactly in inverse proportion to the respect paid to the marriage vow. Patriotism finds its root in the family. Love of country is often only another word for love of home; it is found that the most conservative and law-abiding citizens are those whose homes are endangered by riot; and consequently, the welfare of the State depends materially upon the ownership of private homes and the importance of family life.

It might be mentioned here that, if we consider the family as the unit in the State, the enfranchisement of women is forever impossible unless accompanied by the disenfranchisement of men. It is tautology to say that there can be no unity where there is possibility of division. It is contrary to all ideas of concord and domestic happiness to imagine that a man may vote with one party and his wife with another. Such a state of affairs may be viewed with amuse-

ment in times when political rivalry is not very intense; but in times of great agitation, such as in our own country twenty years ago, and in England to-day, the possibility of more than one vote in a family will bring us back to those days, three hundred years ago, when every household was rent in pieces by conflicting religious opinions.

The proper sphere of women does not lead them outside of private life: they are physically unfitted for public life. Few people can appreciate the intense nervous strain consequent upon a public career except those who have tried it. Any one who has given even an informal address before a small audience can testify how exhausting such work is. But to be in constant readiness to meet audiences of any magnitude, to bear the destinies of nations on one's shoulders, to fight with equal passion the strongest passions that govern men, to compose the multitudinous petty differences which disturb organized movements—this is public life and a life which few even of the male sex can endure. Certainly this is not for women, among whom nervous prostration is already a complaint too frequent. Women never have that sort of nervous resolution which kept Chatham in the House of Commons until he was stricken with apoplexy, and which enables Mr. Gladstone, at the age of four score, to lead the opposition party in England.

But those physical impossibilities which prevent women from entering public life do not, by any means, limit their opportunities for usefulness. Their field of activities extends properly as far as that of man. But their work is to be more a work of influence than of active participation. Its effect is to be felt, rather than seen or heard. If the economy of mental endowments is to be followed, women must give their attention not only to the duties of the household and the education of children, but to the prosecution of public charities, the laws of busi-

ness, the affairs of nations, the researches of science, and the study of abstract truth. The effect of their ideas should be seen in every department of activity; but it is an effect due to the operation of a set of faculties entirely different from those of men. It is to be noted by the presence of finely conceived ideas, of new and unique methods of investigation, of delicate and exact explanations of those matters which the unaided exercise of pure reason has failed to reach. Thus it is seen that women are to pursue the same line of activities as men pursue: that they are to fill out and complete those portions of the human structure which the differently formed masculine faculties cannot touch, that they are to give delicacy and grace where men give strength and elegance, and that the centre of all these opportunities must lie in the family life.

Now the logical conclusion is that, for such functions, women need an education far more extended and deep than that furnished by the ordinary young ladies' seminary. If women are to deal with all the various important matters which occupy men, they must have an education not less catholic than that of men. It is unjust to say that heavier subjects are beyond their powers; and it is nonsense to classify studies as masculine and feminine—such as, for instance, Greek, Hebrew, political economy, higher mathematics and chemistry as masculine; and French, music, *belles-lettres*, and perhaps botany, as feminine. The heavier antiquities and sciences demand quite as much attention from women as from men. They are capable of giving exercise to those powers which are peculiarly feminine, and, at the same time, of developing a certain power of reason without which no education is complete. They must be taught in a manner which calls into exercise the special qualities of women; but the connection of study with study, the grand aim and object of all learning, must be em-

phasized. Young women must be taught that Greek is not a curious linguistic device with novel and strange characters, that chemistry is not a mere collection of interesting effects, that biology is not merely a study of amusing little animals, that higher mathematics is not an accidental kaleidoscopic arrangement of symbols, and that proficiency in the English language is something more than a pleasing ornament for society people.

Within the past few years the movement to furnish women with a learned education has grown rapidly. A number of women's colleges are scattered over the country, and a greater number of colleges for both women and men. Many of the most celebrated institutions for men have opened a women's annex. Against co-education institutions it can be said that the effect of the same sort of training for minds differently constituted is not good, and that the close association of men and women of unformed minds prevents the development of distinctively masculine and feminine traits of mind. At any rate this sort of training is better for women than none at all; but it may be confidently predicted that, at no distant date, the colleges for women will rival in numbers and in importance the colleges for men.

THE SOFT LIGHT BEAMED.

The soft light beamed with glow benign
O'er dim, blue hilltops, fringed with pine,
As seated snugly, side by side,
We drifted with the glistening tide
A-down the classic Brandywine.

We heard the lowing of the kine,
We saw the trees their bows entwine,
While o'er the meadows newly mown
The soft light beamed.

I held her dimpled hand in mine,
And from each dainty, curving line
I read her fate; till, bolder grown,
I dared to join it with my own,
While from those eyes so deep, divine,
The soft light beamed.

LECTURES.

ON the afternoon of the 21st of October, William Jones gave a very interesting lecture on "Peace." He alluded to the relations of the European powers, each jealously watching any increase in the armies of the other, and striving equally to enlarge its own, until the ruinous game divided the people into two classes—beasts of prey and beasts of burden. Mr. Jones also vividly portrayed the horrors of actual war. To avoid these evils he offered arbitration. It is too late, he said, to call arbitration Utopian. Within the last century forty national disputes have been decided by its courts. England gladly paid \$15,000,000 to the United States in the Alabama case, for the war thus averted, it is estimated, would have cost her ten times that sum. After many forcible arguments Mr. Jones left the question *in foro conscientiae*.

On the evening of the 31st of October, Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson lectured on "How to read History." It was the first of the regular course of lectures, and we hope that the standard of the succeeding ones will not fall below it in size of audience or interest of lecture. Mr. Higginson claimed that history was naturally the most interesting study. The love of gossip is universal, the difference being rather qualitative than quantitative, and history is one form of gossip. Should the study of history prove uninteresting, the fault must be in its presentation. Mr. Higginson, therefore, called the attention of those reading history to three points, which a famous English divine used to impress upon his theological students as the essentials of good preaching, "proving, painting, persuading." In regard to the first, Mr. Higginson urged every one to learn thoroughly a few facts. He said he had met in his experience only three men whose memories were capable of retaining an indefinite amount, Prof. Agassiz, Theodore Parker and John Quincy Adams. Most memories, he thought, worked on the pop-gun principle, each new acquisition driving out what was there before. One should aim to select, not to accumulate, facts, and by this means place stepping-stones over which one can walk dry-shod down the stream of time. In expanding

the second division, the lecturer asked whether it was better to know the dates of a man's life than his character. He said it was the tendency of the customary manner of studying history to get only the skeleton. Whereas, by reading one of Scott's novels, or one of Shakespeare's plays, a real picture was left on the mind, and the flesh and blood, as it were, of history were supplied. Historical novels are often contemptuously called light reading; but in a truer sense they are often light reading, since they shed light where before was darkness. What most nearly corresponds to the English preacher's last point, Mr. Higginson considered, was viewing history in a judicial attitude. One should divest himself of prejudices, and judge the past fairly. Mr. Higginson said in conclusion, that no study surpassed history in fascination, and that no history surpassed our own, and that we should endeavor by tracing our country's present high place and extended influence to maintain its position in the future.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

To the Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN.

Dear Sir:—In the last issue of the HAVERFORDIAN, an editorial made its appearance, which fell like a thunder-bolt upon the readers of our much esteemed College Organ.

The editorial referred to, presumes to set before the readers the true condition of our College game. After harshly criticizing, and in a measure deploring the present standing of cricket among the students, and encouraging base ball, and in every way eulogizing our past success in that game, the author kindly desists, after expressing a wish that everyone will carefully consider the *facts* that he has presented to them.

We have complied with this request, to "carefully consider the *facts* presented." Indeed we have done more—we have carefully considered every *statement*. Consequently we feel in a measure prepared to answer and to criticize the objectionable editorial.

In the first place, we would call your attention to the fact that the article is entirely based upon "personal conviction." That is to say, the statements contained in it are merely the views of one individual, and not the opinions of the majority.

But some may say, "Do not these personal views correspond with those held by the majority?" We answer, question the under-graduates; question the graduates; question the general public; and what do they say? They say, one and all, "Cricket must not die at Haverford! The noble game must not be supplanted by base ball!"

We will not deny that there is at present a lack of interest taken in cricket; but we do not attribute this to any overwhelming defeats, for with one exception, our defeats of last season were honorable ones, and not humiliating in any degree. We would rather attribute it to a kind of lethargy which has taken hold of us for the past two years, and has made itself felt in all college matters. But it is now evident to all that we are shaking off this spirit of ennui, that we are taking hold of everything with more vehemence.

In the face of this manifest change for the better, we feel that we may answer the question in the "editorial" as to whether the procuring of a professional for next year is "worth while," by a decisive, yes!

We are ready to acknowledge that it would have been much better to have had a professional two years ago when the interest in cricket was at its height; but we will not acknowledge that Guest's services of last spring were without good results.

The practice in the net improved the members of the 2d XI. *wonderfully*: it gave many a good foundation to start on, and created a desire within them to become cricketers of renown. We would point out the fact that we have received much good cricketing material in the men entering this Fall, so that in looking forward we see nothing discouraging; but, on the contrary, our prospects are, to say the least, good. The tendency advocated in the "editorial," to fitfully jump from a game in which we have been successful for many years, to one that is a success of only one year's standing, should certainly be discouraged.

With the hearty support of our President, and with his assurance that the Managers are at last waking up to the importance of giving cricket more substantial support than their mere approval, let Haverford be content to practice faithfully and lovingly under the cool, deep shade of her laurels won in the past, and she may be assured that the Goddess of Victory will crown her efforts with success.

Hoping that these words may at least prove that all interest in our game is not dead, and that they may stir up each one to take a keener interest in it, we remain,

"AN ARDENT CRICKETER."

Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN:—

In view of the fact that within the last few weeks, the general topic of conversation has been the respective claims of cricket and base ball as the College game, and that, in order to guarantee success to the next season of sports, the matter must be settled before Spring, I suggest that it be made a subject of grave consideration by faculty and students. The question should be fully argued both in College meetings and in the Societies, after which a general vote should decide the question.

"STUDENT."

October 13, 1887.

Editor HAVERFORDIAN:—

I read your editorial on the subject of the decline of cricket at Haverford, with surprise and sorrow. Times must have changed at the College if such an article can pass muster in the HAVERFORDIAN. It seems to me, who am *not* a cricketer, that such statements as are made in your last number can not fail to awaken a strong protest among all students who *are* cricketers. Shall the gentlemanly game, the Haverford game *par excellence*, give place to the vulgar base ball, that abomination of desolation? Shall science be supplanted by brute force? and that, too, in the ancient stronghold, the very mother spot of American cricket? It is too bad to believe! It cannot be but that an overwhelming majority of students are with President Sharpless in the sentiment so happily expressed by him at the last Alumni meeting, that the welfare of Haverford College and of Haverford College Cricket are very closely united. You acknowledge cricket as the representative game of the College; then do not exhibit the bad taste of desiring to abandon it for some game that is not, that in the nature of things cannot become bound up closely with the traditions of the past at Haverford. Have a foot-ball team by all means, if it be desired, but as for substituting base ball for cricket, the Haverfordian that suggests this is untrue to the Haverford tradition. This I say with no fear of being refuted. The man that does not lose his head in the popular rage over the diamond and the club, cannot but observe the vast difference between the games of base ball and cricket, in favor of the latter; identified as the former is with uproarious crowds, extensive betting, and above all, the most childish sort of recrimination between umpire and players and between their respective supporters, as well as with oft-repeated and often well-founded charges of "selling out" and "shutting the public eye for gate money." Oh no, my friend, do not let us talk about its being "too

late" to stem this tide of corruption that rolls in upon us from the base ball field. Let boys and tag-rags play base ball; but let the gentlemen and scholars of Haverford have their ancient game, and keep it as a rock in the midst of a weary land. "CLASS OF '82."

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

Personals.

'80 A. P. Corbit is farming at Odessa, Delaware.

'82 W. E. Morgan is in business with his brother in the Quaker Valley Mills, at Lowell, Kansas.

'84 James W. Tyson, Jr., was married to Miss Esther Buchanan on October 25, in New York.

'85 Samuel Bettle paid us a short visit last month.

'85 William T. Ferris is with the Provident Life and Trust Company, New York.

'86 W. W. White is on a cattle ranch at Odessa, Texas.

'86 W. S. MacFarland was with us last month.

'87 Barker Newhall is at the Johns Hopkins University.

'87 A. H. Baily is the Camden agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company.

'87 J. E. Parker, having graduated at Earlham last June, is teaching at Spiceland, Indiana.

'87 F. H. Strawbridge is with the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier.

'87 George B. Wood is at the Boston School of Technology.

'87 W. H. Stokes is with the firm of Paxson, Comfort & Co.

'88 A. B. Clement is teacher of Physics and Higher Mathematics at Barnesville, Ohio.

'89 John W. Geary is at Harvard University in '91.

LOCALS.

"H—H—H—o—w—How tall are you?"

Who, to increase his learning's narrow span,
In good faith questions thus, "Who is that man?"
Feels harshly on his tender system smite
The sharp rejoinder, "Chestnuts; he's all right!"

Biological student examining starch with a microscope: "Do we use high pressure on this, Professor?"

The following definition seems to us a noble attempt to create something out of nothing: "Latent heat is any heat produced artificially; that is, not by the sun's rays."

An aspiring philologist derives vacancy from "vacant see."

D—l—t—n, surveying the tail of a hellbender: "Well, now, it has got a crooked neck, hasn't it?"

One of those naughty Juniors in Political Economy defines "final utility" as "the use of a thing after it's finished."

At last accounts our business manager hadn't found that "four-legged tripod" he was looking for.

Prof. F. P. Leavenworth has been seriously ill, but is slowly recovering.

We have often heard that the smoking of cigarettes is very harmful, and now we are told that "the smoking of boys and young men is particularly injurious." Well, we should think it would be. It ought to be treated as a crime.

Ask '90 if base ball isn't an "abomination of desolation, fit only for boys and tag-rags."

Now that the cold weather has arrived, the end table in the dining-room requests that students will please "shut the door or go to Florida."

A Psychological Senior has discovered that the ancient philosophers held that there was "no such thing as distance." How very convenient that would be.

Extract from a Senior's Scripture paper: "The Cilicians made tents from the hair of the goats that *gambelled* on the hills."

A specimen of Rabbinical exegesis: "What are the signs of returning health? Even a perspiration and a good appetite; for it is written, 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread!' Q. E. D."

We notice our new catalogue mentions "The Haverford College Field Club." Can anybody give us any information as to the latter's whereabouts?

Student, examining paper of questions: "Why, I could write all night on this." Prof.: "Well, I would not advise you to do it, though."

Jim—we should say James since he has become a Senior—wants to "see that man 'Bye,' who played so well in the tennis tournament, you know."

Here's "Old Junmy McCosh's" way of convincing us that matter can be proved to exist: "What, don't you think we can prove the existence of matter? Well, then, come take my arm and walk over this precipice, will you?" Nevertheless, strange to say, the class are not convinced.

For the sake of peace, do not ask the editor if he has written his theme yet. "He's not built that way."

Junior seeing a Senior using an air-bath, the following conversation ensued: "Well, what are you using a cook stove for?" "That, sir, is not a *cook stove*!" "I suppose your retort implies that it's a retort?" "No, sir, that 'ere bath is not a retort. You had better be retaught your chemistry, sir."

A rising political economist supposes that the "actuarial" value of land refers to its actual area.

The strength of the strong man provokes you to smile,
I like it, I like it;
The length of the long man will measure a mile,
I like it, I do;
And when they combine in a great wrestling game,
'Tis a circus to see them accomplish the same,
Soon the strong man is stiff and the long man is lame;
I like it, I do.

Professor: "When there is a panic money is tight. The capitalists lock it up." Bright student: "Quite right to lock it up when it gets tight."

In the following sentence, taken from a Senior's history paper, we have sure evidence that Gregory VII. was a large man: "They relied much upon the influence of the Pope, the weight of the latter being very great in the time of Hildebrand."

Professor (in Physics) to lazy student: "What is your idea of work?" "Very vague, Professor. I'm not prepared."

A Junior was awakened one night by what he believed to be a thunder storm of unusual violence. He found, upon investigation, however, that it was only a classmate overhead taking off his boots.

History repeats itself even at Haverford, and we thought, when we came across the following plaintive wail in a back number of the HAVERFORDIAN, that it was so appropriate to the present situation that it would bear reprinting with only a few modifications:

THE JUNIOR'S LAMENT.

He raveth, and stormeth, and waxeth mad,
He calleth us liars, he maketh us sad;
His breast doth heave, his eyes do flash,
With words of contempt he us doth lash;
He changeth our seats, our little groups;
If we speak at all, down on us he swoops!
He spots our winks, our becks and our nods;
By Jove! he maketh us swear by all gods!
He calls us an ignorant, stupid class,
And in Poleconomy says we won't pass.
And the Seniors sit and do nothing but smile,
For they know that he thus the time doth beguile.
Then, pity us, brothers, O pity us all,
For this is the fruit of our much-esteemed gall."

Junior translating Cicero: "The South is situated in the middle of the world."

The proprietor of the "sample room" met with quite an accident the other day. While washing a precipitate he forgot himself and blew too hard. The wash bottle exploded with great violence, destroying many delectable samples and causing a sudden fall in the barometer. The proprietor himself was temporarily disabled, but at last accounts he might be seen on Chestnut street, engaged in his new occupation of breaking lung-testers.

In society—excited member debating: "Of course, I believe that the Americans are an intelligent people. I am an American myself—that is—er—my next argument, gentlemen," etc.

A German sentence meaning "Sit down by Alerte," was rendered by a Senior, "Be sure and be on the alert."

Stevens says that "*Danke shon*" means "Thanks awfully."

"Lewis Morris" having been twice called upon to recite, when such an individual exists only in the Professor's brain, the Juniors murmur in a body, the third time he is called upon, "Who *is* that man? He's all right!"

The College has at length adopted a modified form of the Cambridge cap and gown, to be worn on all public occasions, and the majority of students have already obtained them. The classes are to be distinguished by the following colored cords: Seniors, purple; Juniors, old gold; Sophomores, red, and Freshmen, green. In this connection it was proposed to distinguish the three courses. Accordingly, we would propose for the Engineers the following device: A steam engine, rampant, to signify their as yet unsatisfied ambition to make one, and in the centre a solitary electric light, illuminating the motto, "*Non doctior, sed melioribus castibus imbutus.*"

Student, after hunting all over the Library, "Strange I cannot find a life of Judge Scott here. One would think that the celebrated author of the Dred Scott Decision would have had many biographies."

George Gillett, a friend from London, spoke to us on the evening of the 19th.

The burning of Bryn Mawr Hotel on the 11th of last month caused no little excitement in the College. About fifty students were on the spot all the morning, and busied themselves in saving from the devouring element large quantities of bedding, china, bureau-tops, pumpkin pies, tooth-picks, and furniture of every description. Nearly everyone brought back some kind of a memento, which he now cherishes.

In a foot ball match between '90 and '91, the former were victorious by a score of 40—0. The principal feature of the game was a run made by Haley. Obtaining possession of the ball, he made a fine break through his own line, and then, with the whole field at his heels, succeeded in planting the ball within a few feet of his own goal before he discovered his error.

In a game between '91 and the "Preps," the former were defeated by a score of 12—6. This game was marked chiefly by the fine, though unsolicited coaching of "Mr. Burr."

The following lectures have been arranged:

Third Day, Eleventh Month 15, 1887.—William Blaikie, of New York, "Our Bodies—How to Develop Them."

Third Day, Eleventh Month 22, 1887.—Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Haverford College, "The History of Assyrian Discovery and Decipherment."

Third Day, Eleventh Month 29, 1887.—Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Haverford College, "The Results of Assyrian Investigation Chiefly as Affecting the Old Testament."

Third Day, Twelfth Month 6, 1887.—Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, "What to Read and How to Read It."

Third Day, Twelfth Month 13, 1887.—Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, of Haverford College, "The Discovery of the West Indies."

Third Day, Twelfth Month 20, 1887.—Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, of Haverford College, "The History of the Bahamas."

Other lectures will be announced later. Friends of the College are respectfully invited to attend.

SPORTS.

The Tennis Tournament.

Haverford's second annual tennis tournament was played during the first week in October. The Merion Cricket Club very kindly loaned us the use of their grounds, and the favor was heartily appreciated by all the participants. The interest in the tournament was considerable, but not as great as it should have been, owing, no doubt, to the foot ball season, which opened about the time the tournament begun. There seems to be no reason why the first two weeks of the college year should not be devoted to the tournament, thus avoiding any collision with foot ball practice. Not only that, but the men have nothing else to take their attention during the time mentioned, and consequently the entries would be larger and the interest increased. Again, as happened this year, some of the foot ball teams may be among the leading tennis players, and the con-

tinued rounds of tennis necessarily deprives them of much needed practice on the foot ball field. There were also some who, but for the claims of foot ball, would have entered the tournament, and, without doubt, have taken a prominent part in the contest; but, very properly considering foot ball of more importance, they devoted their energies to that. This conflict of tennis and foot ball we hope the Ground Committee will look into next year and see if it cannot be obviated.

In the first round of doubles the closest contest was between Sharp and Baily and Roberts and F. Morris. Every point was vigorously contested, the ball being volleyed back and forth many times. The victory of Sharp and Baily was certainly well earned. They also gave a good exhibition in the second round, but were finally beaten by Branson and Stokes, who played in fine form. The finals, by Branson and Stokes and T. and W. Evans, were again well fought. It seemed for a time as though the former had it all their own way, but in the last two sets the latter did some fine playing and defeated their opponents, thus winning the College championship in the doubles.

Some excellent playing was also done in the singles, the greatest interest being centered in the contests of F. Morris and W. Evans in the first round, and of F. Morris and Baily in the third, in both of which Morris was successful. He played a perfectly cool and steady game, placing skillfully and returning with great effect. Morris also defeated Collins in the final round, and by so doing won the championship of the College for the second successive year. Following is the complete score:

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Darlington and Butler vs. Bringham and Audenreid.. 6-3, 1-6, 6-5
Branson and Stokes vs. Auchincloss and Simpson..... 6-3, 6-0
Sharp and Baily vs. Roberts and F. Morris..... 6-5, 4-6, 6-5
T. Evans and W. Evans, Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

T. and W. Evans vs. Darlington and Butler..... 6-0, 6-5
Branson and Stokes vs. Sharp and Baily..... 6-0, 4-6, 6-4

THIRD ROUND.

T. and W. Evans vs. Branson and Stokes..... 1-6, 6-3, 6-3

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

F. Morris vs. W. Evans..... 6-3, 6-3
Lewis vs. Rhoads..... 6-2, 6-2
Baily vs. Sture..... 6-5, 6-0
Roberts vs. Fuller..... 6-3, 6-0
Fischer vs. Simpson..... 6-4, 6-4
Collins, Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

F. Morris vs. Lewis..... 6-1, 6-4
Collins vs. Fischer..... 6-4, 6-4
Baily vs. Roberts..... 5-6, 6-3, 6-1

THIRD ROUND.

F. Morris vs. Baily..... 5-6, 6-3, 6-0
Collins, Bye.

FOURTH ROUND.

F. Morris vs. Collins..... 6-0, 6-3

Foot Ball.

The 12th inst. signalized the first victory for our foot ball team this year. May it not be the last. The game was with Tioga, and the score was 22 to 6. The men showed up in rather poor form. Especially was this apparent in the second half. The game was called at 4.10. Haverford starting the ball, soon secured a touch-down, Orbison being the man to whose credit stands the first touch-down of the season. No goal is obtained. Tioga starts running from 25-yard line, but soon loses to Haverford. Thompson and Branson, after some good runs and a quick play by Overman, carry the ball to Tioga's touch line. Branson soon carries it beyond, and another goalless touch-down results.

Hacker ('87), whose fine playing was a feature of our team two years ago, now makes some fine plays for Tioga. Haverford soon regaining the ball, is enabled, by the fine running of Hilles, to score the third touch-down. Again, the same old story, "no goal."

Two more touch-downs are soon after scored by Branson, from the last one of which a goal was kicked by Hilles. Crawford's playing about this time showed signs for future fine playing. The half ended with the score 22 to 0.

In the second half, Tioga, having obtained some valuable recruits, play a fine tackling game, and Farnum, breaking through the line, obtains the ball, and, after a good run, scores a touch-down. Burdock kicked the goal.

There is no more scoring for either side, the only thing worthy of note being the yelling of the assembled rabble, the quarreling of the players, and the imperturbable good humor of the referee, Mr. Sharp, '88.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., our team journeyed to Easton, with the expectation of being beaten by Lafayette's men. They expected the score to be at least 30 to 0 in their opponents' favor, but the result proved otherwise. They *were* defeated, but it was an honorable defeat, the score standing 12 to 4. Game was called at 2.30 by Referee Mr. R. C. Hill, of U. of Pa. Lafayette winning toss, chose lower goal.

By a succession of pretty runs by Hilles and Thompson, the ball was forced to 25-yard line. Haverford then fumbled and lost ball. The ball is then exchanged several times while in centre of field. Lafayette forces to our 25-yard line, but lose ball on four downs. Our men seem unable to keep the ball, and Lafayette scores a touch-down by a good run, after thirteen minutes' play. No goal results, and Haverford getting ball, work it, by running and good kick by Hilles, into opponents' field.

They even force it to 10-yard line; but here, on an alleged foul for holding, the umpire gives ball to Lafayette, and although our rushers do splendid all-round work, they score another touch-down after 34 minutes' play. Again no goal results, and Hilles, by a fine run, carries the ball to centre of field. The ball is further pushed forward by good running of Branson through line. At 15-yard line Branson is hurt and forced to retire, Darlington taking his place. We are not able to get a touch-down, but lose ball on 4 downs. The half ends with ball in Lafayette's field. Score, 8 to 0.

In second half our men improve wonderfully, the fine running of Hilles eliciting volleys of applause from the spectators. The work of the rushers cannot be too highly commended, the tackling of Goodwin, Darlington and Overman being perfection itself. Orbison, by quickly breaking through their line, knocks the ball out of half-back's hands, and Lewis obtaining ball on bounce, secures a touch-down after a run of three-fourths of the length of field. No goal results.

Both teams now play a strong game, Lafayette forcing ball gradually down field, and, after good runs, they score the third touch-down. Again there is no goal. Soon after time is called, the score being 12 to 4.

There were more brilliant plays in this game than in any Haverford has played for two years. We are the first team that ever scored on Lafayette's ground, and our men deserve great credit and the sincere congratulations and hearty support of the whole College.

BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA. In 2 Vols.
A Survey of the Last 50 Years of Progress.
Edited by T. Humphrey Ward.

The editor seems to have adopted an entirely new plan for such work, but one admirably suited to the use of the student. The opening chapter is a survey of the legislation enacted during the present reign. In it we find a complete and accurate, yet condensed, statement of the most important proceedings in the British Parliament, together with the causes and incidents leading to those acts, revealing, as they do, the gradual development of English freedom. Each of the different chapters are written by some of the men now prominent in public life—by those who have been actors in the scenes which they relate. They have, as a matter of course, transferred in a great degree their own interest into details and recitals of events which otherwise would have been abso-

lutely dry facts, even tables of statistics becoming interesting in the new light. Each chapter having a different author, has its peculiar excellences. We were especially pleased with the one on India, a subject most frequently misunderstood by the outside world, because the home of the Hindus is, in a certain way, a land of contradictions. In his article, Sir Henry Maine begins by warning us with a few statements of facts startling to most of us, who are accustomed to regard the inhabitants of India as a closely kindred race. There are, speaking in round numbers, 250,000,000 people in the great central peninsula of Southern Asia, and they differ almost as much in custom, race and language as do the several nations of Europe. These two statements understood, we begin to realize some of the responsibilities devolving upon the rulers of the land. We are shown clearly why the British government of India to-day surpasses in stability and efficiency anything that preceded it east of the Roman Empire in antiquity, and east of the Mediterranean since the downfall of the Romans. He explains to us fully the great changes, the wonderful reforms that have been made, or will slowly become possible during the future British rule; the threatening drawbacks and the prejudices, formidable simply through the countless numbers of supporters they can command. And we fully agree with him that it proved a happy victory, indeed, for India, when the Sepoys were finally worsted in the great rebellion of 1857, thereby allowing a gleam of hope to shine in on what has ever been a land of utter darkness.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers.

EXCHANGES.

The *College Transcript* shows its good taste in a new cover, and its bad taste in the following sentences: "The *Transcript* seems to have made some enemies already. This is good evidence that we are succeeding." If this is success for the *Transcript* we see no reason why it should not succeed. Although a highly moral journal, we do not understand why it should be particularly liked. Its essays are not brilliant, its jokes are bad; in fact, it is a general embodiment of bad taste.

"The exchange man of that well-known sporting magazine, the HAVERFORDIAN," says the *Earlhamite*, "seems to think that the *Earlhamite* devotes too much space to the discussion of practical subjects." We assure the *Earlhamite* that we never found fault with it for discussing practical subjects, but for discussing continually the most impracticable of subjects, namely, Prohibition. The

HAVERFORDIAN is the representative of the views of the students and devoted solely to their interests. It is not the journal of the Faculty. It does not pretend to deal with those matters that interest others than the students. During pleasant weather a large part of every healthy student's life consists of athletic sports; consequently, the HAVERFORDIAN has a proportionate amount of news relating to those sports. Now, if we were to consider the *Earlhamite* devoted to the needs of the students at Earlham, we should be forced to the unfortunate conclusion that drunkenness prevailed there. As we are quite confident that this is not the case, we shall look forward with pleasure to the department of athletics which, we doubt not, will shortly find a place in the *Earlhamite*.

The *Oberlin Review* furnishes us with an excellent translation of the "Dies Irae," by Professor Barrows, of Oberlin. We regret that the length of the hymn prevents us from publishing it. "Punology," or the science of puns, considered in any light, is ingenious. Considered as a mere piece of wit, it occupies rather too much space; but, as a satire on scholastic logic, it is excellent.

The *Williams Weekly*, *Dartmouth* and *Illini* are all out in a general clamor against the public press for publishing and exaggerating college scandals. Williams seems to have suffered more than the others. If the explanation of the hazing of Choate given in the *Williams Weekly* is true—and we have no doubt that it is—they have been tremendously slandered. We have ourselves seen accounts of the hazing in which it was said that the unfortunate subject had been made an invalid for life. Now, the sooner that legal steps are taken to prevent the publishing of such slanders the better it will be for the community. At present there is no lie too outrageous for an ordinary newspaper to publish. The reputations of individuals and of institutions are treated as if they were of no importance. The actions of the ferocious college man have long been a favorite topic for sensational stories; and when a slight quarrel, or a hazing, or an accident on the foot ball field occurs among college students—such things as would be disposed of with a few lines in the case of others—the paper appears with a long column full of blood-curdling, but entirely imaginary details. Now, the newspapers are protected by the expense and trouble necessary to secure damages; but there is one effective way of repressing this kind of journalism, and that is by the refusal of every man to buy a paper upon whose veracity he cannot rely.

Here are the titles of three essays in the *Thielensian* of September and October: "Characteristics of True Manhood," "Failures in Life," "Self-Culture Essential to Success in Life." We have before signified our disapprobation of such articles as these in college papers. In the first place, the topics are so old that everyone who can read has already read a number of essays on each subject. In the second place, they are too didactic to be presented before college men, who have an intense hatred of a monitory attitude on the part of a fellow student. In the third place, they can only be valuable when proceeding from one who knows the truth of what he says from extensive personal experience. We have no special objection to the way in which these subjects are treated by the *Thielensian*; we only object from principle to such themes. In conclusion, we would congratulate the *Thielensian* upon its exchange department, which is among the very best.

We are glad to see that the *Lafayette* is up to the popular taste in fiction; but the popular taste was never so bad as to-day. We sincerely hope that "Jack's Presentiment" is a satire on the popular taste; for it is the worst specimen of fiction that we have ever seen. A young man is told that he must die, and—of course—dies. But before this notice can be conveyed to him, he is obliged to meet a judge running along a road, a beautiful girl running like the wind, a black man with a battle-axe, and a long-haired man on a horse.

Several of our contemporaries have recently assumed a new appearance. The *Illini* has relieved our eyes and our nerves by substituting a passable, though not beautiful, cover for its former caricature. The *Lafayette's* new cover is very tasteful. The *Dartmouth's* standing is so secure that it is able to appear in green without hearing any unpleasant comparisons. The new cover of the *College Transcript* contains two immense flourishes which remind one of dolphins; but it is an improvement on the old one, which contained advertisements. The new appearance of the *Coup d'Etat* is not perfect, but an improvement. The *Genevan Cabinet* is a new name for an old journal. The *Trinity School Record* has a plain but pleasing appearance. The new cover of the *Lasell Leaves* is *simplex munditiis*.

We clip the following from the *Berkleyan*:

The limited sphere of action allowed to a college paper would doubtless prevent any direct effect upon the world at large; but in a small way we can do much. Moving in an atmosphere of quiet and of literary culture, most of us are yet unaffected by the rush and strife of the busy, practical world. We can look more calmly upon and judge more dispassionately the events trans-

acted about us than those whose minds are biased by the contagion of actual conflict and party warfare. These opinions, savoring, as they often do, of the class room, will generally be dubbed as theoretical and impossible by those experienced men of business into whose hands chance may have placed them. But they have at least the credit and advantage of being *thought* out, which cannot always be said of the dashing articles in many of our reviews; and they may be but the germs of new but sound principles, which time and experience will develop. It was the school-men who enunciated doctrines which, though esteemed chimerical at the time, after generations have been proved and sanctioned.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Wesleyan University is still without a president.

There are one hundred female students at Cornell.

Thirteen foreign countries are represented at Yale this year.

Wellesley is to have an art building to cost one hundred thousand dollars.

Class championship games of foot ball are talked of at Harvard this Fall.

Only seven students are at the Andover Theological Seminary this year.

Almost \$1,000,000 is invested in college gymnasiums in the United States.

The Princeton Preparatory School expects to send twenty men to Princeton next year.

The Faculty of Amherst have invited John M. Ward of the New Yorks to deliver a lecture on base ball.

Johns Hopkins University has 360 students, about equally divided between graduates and under-graduates.

The friends' and Alumni of Union College offer to raise \$300,000 to put new life into that once prosperous institution.

Yale oarsmen contemplate sending an eight-oared crew to England next year to row against the winners of the Oxford-Cambridge race.

Johns Hopkins University holds 17,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock, producing for them a yearly income of \$136,000.

A joint committee of Alumni and under-graduates is to be formed at Columbia to have general supervision of the Athletic affairs of the College.

Ninety members of Harvard '90 failed to pass the June examination. Seven '88 men and fifty '89 men have also been dropped into the class below them.

There is a movement on foot to found a State University for colored people at Montgomery, Alabama. \$5,000 and three acres of land have already been donated by the citizens.

PASSENGER
ELEVATOR.

D. C. CHALFANT,

TELEPHONE
CONNECTION.

* STEAM-POWER *

Mercantile Printing,

133-135-137 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

✿ Philadelphia. ✿

≡ COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY. ≡

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✿ DENTIST, ✿

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

CHAS. T. ARNOLD, Jr.,

(Formerly with F. Chas. Eichel).

Successor to Wm. F. Bartlett,

MAKER OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 101 S. Eleventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large Assortment of Fine Shoes and Slippers. Full line of Waukenphast.

Special attention to orders by mail.

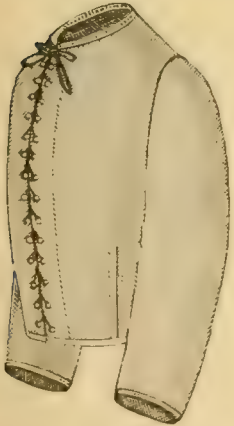
SPORTING EMPORIUM

OF

A. J. REACH & Co.,

23 South Eighth St.

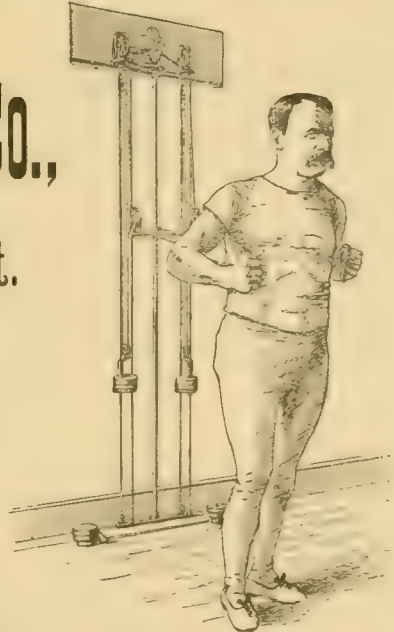
PHILADELPHIA.



FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every foot ball player needs.





GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

THOS H MC GOLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographic
Enlargements
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,

FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints Made from Amateurs' Negatives.

635 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

ARDMORE BAKERY

Having purchased of ISAAC EVANS the
entire Bakery and Ice-Cream Establishment, I
present this, my first circular, to inform the pa-
trons and public in general, that I am fully pre-
pared to supply you with everything of superior
quality connected with this line of business. All
materials used will be of the best the market af-
fords. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. I make
a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits, Caf-
fee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes,
Pies, Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices,
(plain and fancy,) Jellies and Table Ornaments
of every device.

As I have been for twenty years in charge
of the pastry and confectionery department at
the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, recently
manager of the largest catering establishment
in Chicago, and late with Mr. L. BLANK, Phila-
delphia, I am fully capable, and will give per-
sonal attention to Weddings, Parties, Lunches
and all Entertainments placed in my charge.
Soliciting your patronage, I remain

Most respectfully yours,

JOS. A. MOOS.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals,
11 Assistants,
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of in-
formation to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

BARBER SHOP.

WILLIAM W. FRANCIS, Proprietor.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

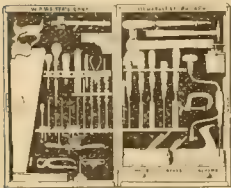
NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,

Engraved Visiting Cards,

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
Prescriptions my Specialty,
"ACCURACY AND PURITY."
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

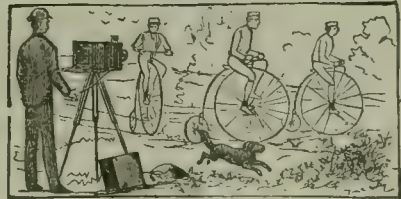
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



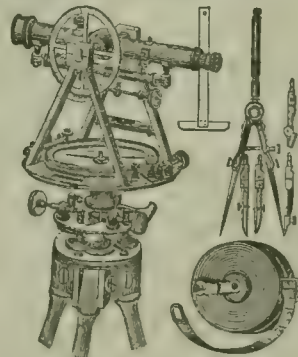
Photographic Apparatus.



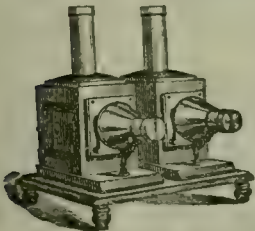
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen, priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, RECORD BUILDING, Nos. 917-919 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.

NIGHT SESSIONS, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Ladies and gentlemen can enroll at any time and will be charged only from date of beginning their studies. They are instructed in technical knowledge qualifying them for the transaction of business and the proper management of business affairs.

THEY ARE TAUGHT:

To Conduct Business, The Customs Prevalent in Trade, The Forms Used, Business Ethics and Commercial Law;	To Record Business Transactions in Books of Account, Single or Double Entry, To Write Business Letters, Commercial Calculations, Business Penmanship;	The Laws of Trade and Finance, The Uses of a Bank, Civil Government, Political Economy, Etc., Etc., Etc.
--	---	--

Notable additions have been made to the staff of instructors. New positions have been created, and the course is now deemed to be more efficient for the training of young men and women than ever before in the history of the Institution.

Ten hundred and fifty (1050) students last year.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement Proceedings, containing addresses of Governors Beaver and Biggs, and Rev. Sam. W. Small and Rev. Sam. P. Jones.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,
LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,
LACROSSE,
CRICKET,
POLO,



SPORTS.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

Friends' Book Association of Philadelphia,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,

S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Race Streets.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Page 11



December,

Haverfordian.

1887.



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 6.

Editorials.—A Precedent.....	Page 93
The Glee Club.....	93
Some Hints on Foot Ball.....	94
An Insulting Letter.....	95
Lessons from the Loganian.....	95
Evils of Current Political Economy.....	96
William Stanley Jevons.....	97
Study of Holy Scripture in College.....	100
Lectures.....	101
Communications.....	103
Alumni Department.....	104
Locals.....	105
Sports.—Foot Ball.....	107
Book Reviews.....	108
Exchanges.....	109
General College News.....	110

WE EXHIBIT AT ALL TIMES

A FULL LINE OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

comprising Neckwear in the best qualities and latest styles,

White Dress Shirts,

ready made and to order.

House Jackets, Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, etc.

We offer unusual inducements to purchasers as our stock is known to be one of the largest and best selected in the American Market, and the prices will be found uniformly as low as elsewhere, for similar quality of Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,

902 Spring Garden St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 181.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

Haverford College Store

JAS. SHELDON & SON, Proprietors.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,

Hams, Flitch, Bacon,

Boneless Shoulders,

Vegetables of all kinds,

Fruits, Nuts and Candies,

Fresh and Salt Fish,

Oysters.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"CHAMPION" Mowers, Reapers and Binders,

—AND—

The "OLMA" Chilled Ploughs.

The Provident Life and Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH, 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	19,472,860 02

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the Trust Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES V. WATSON,
ASA S. WING,

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,

2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues.*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
* WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
* FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-8, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given.

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work; machine shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College, P. O., Pa., December, 1887.

No. 6.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

LOGANIAN.

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.

ATHENÆUM.

FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

EVERETT.

WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.

S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR., '89.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager.*

JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business M'gr.*

Subscription Price, one year, . . . \$1.00

With "The Student," . . . 1.50

Single Copies,15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is published on the tenth of every month during the college year, under the supervision of the Loganian Society.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE manner in which the recent trouble regarding the insults offered to a member of our Faculty was settled, marks a great advancement in the system of student self-government at Haverford. The offense was of a particularly irritating character, and the punishment, under the old regime, would surely have been the ferreting out and suspension of those engaged in its perpetration. But, instead of the old-fashioned detective and police duties being undertaken, entailing as they necessarily must, hard feelings and estrangement between the Faculty and students, the matter was simply put before the students as a body, and its final disposal left at their discretion. This action showed us that the Faculty had full faith in the public opinion

of the students, and when, by a suitable set of resolutions, the injured member of the Faculty was assured that the College "deeply censured" the outrages committed by some of our number, those who had participated in the fault were, without being personally known, far more severely punished than could possibly have been done by a mere suspension. There was, moreover, in this manner of dealing with the question, no possibility for outside interference to make heroes of the erring ones, and thus encourage a repetition of their acts, as is sure to be the case whenever the Faculty undertake police duty. In fact, it matters comparatively little what action the Faculty may take on any particular class of misdemeanors, so long as the popular opinion of the students is in sympathy with those who commit them; but, when the students themselves condemn an impolite or inconsiderate act, the effect of this public opinion cannot be overestimated. In this instance we think Haverford has every reason to congratulate herself on her splendid advance. May it prove a precedent for the settlement of any future difficulty which may arise.

NOW that the foot ball season is fully over, and there are no sports left which can interfere with the prompt attendance of its members at practice, the Glee Club ought to be able to accomplish what it intended to do and do it well. By the time that this number of the HAVERFORDIAN appears, the names of those who have been selected by the Committee to sing will have been announced; and, while we do not know who have been selected, we feel sure that the choice has been a good one, and

will reflect credit not only on the Committee, but also on the whole College. And to those who have been chosen, we would say that in them is placed the confidence of the rest of the College, to make the Glee Club a success, and in order to do that all the practicings should be attended, unless for some very good excuse. The deciding as to whether the excuse is sufficient or not, should, without doubt, be left to the Committee, and they should have the power to impose fines upon those who fail in their attendance. Those who belong to the Glee Club and are not chosen to sing, should remember that it depends upon them to give the financial support which such a club needs and to encourage them in other ways. There are quite a number of good voices in the College, and with practice and under the efficient management of Professor Morley, the Glee Club ought to be a success.

THERE seemed to be little or no inclination to find fault with the work of our foot ball team during the season which has just closed. It has made a good showing against much heavier and stronger teams, and even under the most adverse circumstances has shown a determined spirit not to be outdone. Yet it is very probable that with different management more, and a great deal more, too, might have been done; but here let it be remarked that what may be said is not meant to show any spirit of dissatisfaction with this year's play, but only to make a few suggestions, which, if carried out next fall, cannot fail to put our foot ball on a much firmer basis. In the first place, then, we must have more games. There are plenty of minor teams not far from Philadelphia with whom for a little expense and trouble games could be arranged in the early part of the season, and thus put the team in first-class condition for playing college matches. It

has become an undisputed fact that a college team having played but one game outside of "scrubs," is utterly unable to cope on equal terms with another college team which has played half a dozen regular matches. Scrub games are splendid for individual play and for showing what there really is in a man, but nothing teaches a team to play and work *as a team* like frequently being pitted against a strange eleven. And now, at the present stage of foot ball, unless a team can play as a unit, and not as eleven individuals, no success need be expected. For instance, this fall our team went to Lafayette, having played only *one* regular game, but if, instead of one, three or four minor teams had been played before entering such an important contest, who can say that the score might not have been reversed? After one defeat at Easton, not a single regular match was played for over two weeks, and then we encountered Swarthmore. Never was lack of unity and need of practice in working together made more apparent than in this game. The men had practiced as faithfully as could be expected in scrub matches, and they had played together in them too, but it was made most painfully evident that these were not sufficient. If during that two weeks and a half of comparative idleness we had met Oxford, the P. R. R., or two similar teams, there is little doubt but that Swarthmore, instead of exulting over a victory, would have been compelled to add one more to the long list of defeats she has suffered from Haverford. Not only should there be a great increase in the number of less important games (in a championship sense), at the opening of the season, but, when we have once brought the team into excellent condition, we should keep it there, and by hearty support enable and require it to play many more colleges than we have done heretofore. Beside those we played this

year, Dickinson, Rutgers, Lehigh, and perhaps others, should have been played, and at least some of them made to succumb to our efforts. There is no earthly reason why we should not play all these colleges. Meeting them on the foot ball field not only brings us prominently and favorably into the notice of colleges all over the country, but it widens and increases our reputation in every direction. It also greatly heightens the interest taken in the sport here among our own fellows, and offers them greater inducements to support the team. Moreover, to make foot ball as successful as it should be, we need a coach. We should have a man, himself a good player, who thoroughly understands the game, and who will keep constantly training the fellows and making them play the game as it should be played. A coach in foot ball is of the utmost importance. He encourages the men, he greatly aids in the development of new material (and new material we certainly need to develop), and beside this, having nothing else to engross his attention, he can invent and teach tricks and signs which are always of the greatest value. These are matters of vital importance to our foot ball, and the fellows should consider now, while there is time for action, and while the memory of past defeats and successes is still fresh in their minds. We can then be prepared next fall to enter upon a more active and more successful foot ball season than Haverford has known for a long time.

IT was with surprise and disappointment that we read the "official opinion" of the Alumni, which appears on another page, on the subject of cricket and its probable substitution by base ball. We, of course, supposed that our Alumni would oppose the suggested change, but that they would treat the subject with such sublime contempt and bitter sarcasm we did not expect.

That they threaten us with a withdrawal of all aid in sports, with the exception of furnishing the college with eight sets of croquet, in case we abandon cricket, does not display much general interest in the athletics of their Alma Mater. To say the least, the spirit and tone of the letter is by no means adapted to win over to the side of cricket any who are now indifferent or opposed to the game. Men can be won by fair arguments, but threats, sarcasm, contempt and the calling of insulting names, as exhibited in this "official" letter, can only arouse opposition. It is only fair to the gentlemen of the Alumni to say that we cannot believe that the letter in question expresses their "official opinion."

AT last the Loganian Society has taken the step so long agitated, and has formally presented the library, which has been for several years in a miserable condition from want of funds with which to rebind books and bind magazines, to the college library. The precedent thus set by the Loganian should be followed at once by the Everett and Athenæum. The idea that every college man should belong to a literary society is an excellent one, but that this connection should entail upon the members the great expense of helping to maintain, through these societies, the college library, is entirely wrong. The student has many other and better uses for his money, without this great expense from which he can never hope to gain a corresponding benefit. In immediate relation with the freeing of the literary societies from the expense of keeping large libraries, comes the question of the severing of their connection with the conducting of the HAVERFORDIAN. If the keeping of libraries is beyond the proper sphere of our literary societies, as has been decided by the vote of the Loganian, how much more is the joint

control of a monthly, published professedly, not in the interests of the societies, but in the interest of the students as a body, beyond their natural limits! The only excuse for the existence of a college paper is that it is an organ controlled by the students and voicing their sentiments. Such an organ can only rightly be conducted by representatives elected directly from and by the student body. That the students are ready and able to undertake this task has been clearly shown by their action of last year, in preparing and presenting before the Logonian, a constitution of very great merit, for the conducting of the HAVERFORDIAN. That the Logonian then refused to accede to the request of the students is no reason that we should now despair. The complexion of the Society has changed materially, and the sentiment of the members is in a much more healthy state.

THE study of political economy as at present taught, is a heartless thing. In it we learn to look on man as on a mere machine. We dull our sympathies, we deaden every throb of fellow-feeling within our hearts, we lose sight of every result which our acts may bring about, save the production of the one great object—wealth. If it is hard to see how many can be so heartless, how the rich employer can indulge his family in every luxury, while the hundreds of laborers in his employ, whose labor brings him all his wealth, live on “from hand to mouth,”—live on as live the brutes, with no possibility for the cultivation of their minds, nor even for the comfort of their bodies; how much harder to be imagined is the stony character of that man, who coldly draws up all the horrible facts in systematic order, and displays as

the result of scientific laws the robbery of the many by the few. Yet such men do exist, and such men write,—write text-books for our youth, text-books which show how all earth's weary toilers are the mere tools of the tradesman and the capitalist. It is true that some writers on political economy have written with higher aims, but they are few, and their works it would be heresy to endorse. The greatest living thinker of our country has said, “When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the number of failures, the poverty, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man.” Who would dare to write a text-book of the scientific laws of cannibalism? Who would set forth the perfect action of laws which govern the pursuit of theft, or murder, or seduction? Yet men do write, and schools and colleges do teach the beauty of the laws of wealth, the beauty of those laws which cause the pain, the wrong, the crime, the hard oppression, and the bitter hate of modern life. This is not what we want. The state of our civilization is horrible enough, men's minds are bent enough towards self-interest, men's hearts are hard enough, without teaching them to view with cold complacency, yes, even with favor, the fearful wrongs by which the many toil, the few grow fat in idleness. We want to teach our youth that in their hands lies the power, either to perpetuate, or to redress these wrongs; that redress is possible, and that not till every man can enjoy the full fruits of his labor, while he, who being able, will not work, must starve,—will the ideal state of society be attained.

WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS.

TO the college under-graduate few intellectual pastimes are as instructive and interesting as the study of Biography. Human nature is much the same in all ages, and we should endeavor to profit by the experiences of those who have gone before. How often we discover in studying the youthful days of some great man thoughts and feelings which we ourselves have experienced? The rocks upon which they suffered shipwrecks have ever since been definitely located on the chart of human life, while along the deep waters of their success, after generations will safely follow. By studying the glorious deeds of antiquity, men were roused to the enthusiasm of the Renaissance, and many a Napoleon, filled with admiration for the actions of a Charlemagne, has accomplished mighty things. If all this is true of biographies in general, it is most certainly the case with that of William Stanley Jevons, the Economist, Philosopher and Logician. One can scarcely read a work of his without feeling a desire to know something of the man who had acquired the faculty of expressing himself so clearly. Whoever reads his life can trace in it the story of a noble purpose, formed in early youth, and steadfastly adhered to throughout his whole career. Nothing, perhaps, has a stronger influence in shaping a man's character than the manner in which he passes his boyhood. Having about him no companions of his own age, Jevons was forced to find his occupations for himself, and this he accomplished to a wonderful degree, always seeming to be busied with something, and very unhappy if such was not the case. Such a life gave him great self-reliance and a thorough knowledge of his own ability; but it also contributed to the formation of that shy, reserved character which was so peculiar to him. Most remarkable, however, is the early age at which he became

possessed of an indescribable ambition to be of some use in the world. In after life, writing of his thoughts and secret expectations when he was only fifteen, he says:

"It was then that I began to think that I could and ought to do more than others. A vague desire and determination grew upon me. But my reserve was so perfect that I suppose no one had the slightest comprehension of my motives and ends. My father probably knew me but little, and never had any confidential conversations with me. At school and college success in the classes was the only indication of my powers. All else that I intended or did was within, carefully hidden * * * *"

Thus he early formed the habit of keeping to himself all his deeper thoughts and feelings. Only when far from home and separated from his family, did he venture to throw off the veil, and in his letters disclose his "second self" to the sympathetic appreciation of his sisters. The same natural reserve induced him to shun all social enjoyments during all his early life, and to devote himself entirely to his regular employment and unceasing study. Nevertheless, as he grew older, he began to feel the need of some social relaxation, and when he finally determined to marry, he took a step which threw new interest and meaning into his life, and which he never for a moment regretted.

At the age of nineteen, when studying at the University College in London, Jevons had an opportunity such as falls to the lot of few young men. He was offered the assayership of the new Mint in Sydney, Australia. Left to himself to decide, he would probably have declined the offer. He had always been an excellent and industrious student, and was entirely wrapped up in his studies. To leave all the advantages which he was then enjoying, and go to Sydney for an indefinite period, seemed to him highly undesirable. Moreover, owing to his natural modesty, he ex-

aggregated his unfitness for the position. But his father was inflexible in his desire that he should accept, and accordingly he went to Australia and filled the position very satisfactorily. Had Jevons been a man of less strength of mind and character, his career would have begun and ended in Australia, and the world would have known him only as an accomplished assayer, who, perhaps, had effected some improvements in the process. But he always had felt that his stay in Sydney was to be temporary. He never lost his desire to perfect his education and to make himself acquainted with the world, in order to prepare himself for what he believed to be his mission. Hence, though he was offered a partnership in a business in which he could speedily have made a fortune, he did not hesitate to refuse it at once, when he learned that it would necessitate his permanent residence in the colony. In one of his letters he says, "I would almost as soon hang myself at once as the surest way of procuring a permanent settlement." Soon after this he sailed for England, and thus, without the slightest hesitation or faltering, he cast away the chance of quickly becoming rich, and relinquished a good salary, that he might bring his natural gifts to perfection and turn to the benefit of humanity his wonderful talents.

When he at last found himself at University College again, he at once applied himself to mathematics. Having no natural liking for this study, he had never thoroughly comprehended it, but for several years he had recognized how necessary it was for him to master its higher branches. All his theories proceeded upon a sort of mathematical basis, and he was consequently unable to express them until he had acquired a fuller knowledge of advanced calculus. He also paid great attention to political economy and the natural sciences, and it was while thus engaged that he published his pamphlet on "A

Serious Fall of Gold, and its Social Effects." This was widely circulated, and at once gave him a position among the rising economists of the day. But if this work made him known, his later publication on the "Coal Question" established his reputation as a statistician and keen thinker. It also prepared the way for the reception of his most important work, "A Theory of Political Economy," upon which he had spent many years of careful thought and preparation. The principal feature of this work was the application of differential calculus to the ordinary problems of political economy. Though bitterly attacked by those who little understood it, especially Mill and his school, who resisted every attempt to introduce the mathematical element into the science, it still remains the most remarkable work on the subject, and has almost revolutionized the study of economics.

In his later years, Jevons devoted most of his spare time to the study of Logic, in which he made great advances and discoveries. As a result of these investigations he compiled his largest and most complete work, "The Principles of Science," in which he endeavored to "make an analysis of all human knowledge, in which philosophy would be shown to consist solely in *pointing out the likeness of things!*" But these indefatigable labors, coupled with his arduous duties as Professor of Economy, Logic and the Natural Sciences in Owens College, had been carried on at the detriment of his health. His naturally strong constitution was at last undermined, and he frequently broke down, necessitating a complete rest from all work before he could resume his duties. When his position as a writer was sufficiently well established to bring him a moderate, but regular income, he resigned his professorship and devoted himself entirely to his private works, which seemed to multiply daily. His untimely death at the age of forty-six,

has ever since been lamented by the scientific world, and was indirectly due to his habit of overworking himself. When in very poor health, he imprudently undertook to bathe in comparatively rough water, and the shock to his enfeebled system was such that syncope ensued and he drowned before help could reach him.

Jevons was one of those rare individuals who know themselves as others know them. Hence the nature of his mind could not be better described than in his own words: "I used not to consider myself clever, in fact, I am almost sure I was formally not above the average. I have but a poor memory, and consequently can retain only a small portion of learning at one time, which numbers of other people possess. But I am not so much a storehouse of goods as I am a machine for manufacturing those goods. Give me a few facts or materials, and I can work them into a smoothly arranged and finished fabric of theory, or can turn them out in a shape which is something new. I also think that if in anything I have a chance of acquiring power, it is in that I have some originality, and can strike out some new things. My mind is like a kaleidoscope, just put a bent pin in or any little bit of rubbish, and a perfectly new and symmetrical pattern is produced. * * *"

No one who has carefully studied his works can fail to see how exactly Jevons understood his own powers. It is this same originality, this wonderful faculty of combining facts into subtle theory, which characterizes all his productions. Everything he took up was remodelled in his hands. Logic and political economy have by him been placed upon an entirely new basis, and he has clearly marked out the lines along which the future progress of these sciences must proceed. Moreover, had he lived, he would probably have re-organized the science of Meteorology, which is to-day one of the most inaccurate

of sciences, and sadly in need of a genius like his to place it upon a new and firmer foundation. But it is as an example of what may be accomplished by will and perseverance that Jevons' life is most valuable to us. Not endowed with great natural gifts, by constant application and indomitable will power, he reached a height to which men of genius seldom attain. He saw that while the master spirits of the age were making great strides in the advancement of physical science, little or nothing was being done for social science, and that there still lay untouched a vast field of activity for a calm, reflective mind. His cherished ambition "to be of some *powerful good*, that is, to be good, not towards one, or a dozen, or a hundred, but towards a nation, or the world," he only partly realized. But who can fail to see that it was this same ambition which inspired him to all the great things he really did accomplish? Here, then, is a practical example of the advantage of starting out in life with high aims and noble aspirations.

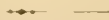
But there is yet another lesson to be drawn from the record of this man's life. One cannot read the story of his shattered health and consequent untimely death, without being convinced of the importance of not using the mind at the expense of the body. Had Jevons been able to take more care of himself, could he have been persuaded to take regular periods of rest, he would have accomplished all that he did, and more. He left many half-completed works which, had he lived to finish them, would have been of great value. Chief among these was the "Tenth Bridgewater Treatise," a work intended to show the complete compatibility of the teachings of modern science and religion. None have ever thought on this subject more than he, and none have been better fitted to write upon it. From childhood, a Unitarian of the broadest and most liberal views, and a man of great simplicity and purity of

character, he had no sympathy with the materialistic tone of the age; while, as he was possessed of a most scientific mind, he had no hesitation in accepting the indubitable facts of science. A few quotations will show the nature of his opinions:

"The very wish for immortality, the very protest which the mind makes against its own extinction, gives a presumption that all accounts are not here closed. Whence come these feelings of hope, of confidence in deepest despair, if they are not God-inspired? All else in nature is fairly and reasonably adapted to its end, and must be so adapted, and are the highest products of the course of time mere deceptions?"

"I do believe that there spring forth from the human mind and heart—the feelings which science will never analyze—hope and trust, and self-devotion."

Such a man could do more to allay the present lamentable conflict between science and religion, than a multitude of skeptical philosophers and bigoted divines. Let us hope that before long some young man may be encouraged by the story of his life to complete the work he so nobly began.



STUDY OF HOLY SCRIPTURE IN COLLEGE.

THE question of making the study of Holy Scripture an important and essential element of a college course is becoming daily more prominent. The numerous articles on the question published frequently in educational journals and college papers show that the question is coming rapidly to a decision; and although the Haverford course has always included some study of the Bible, the interest in this course is not too great nor its success too well assured to forbid a discussion of the question in these columns.

There are many reasons why Holy Scripture should be studied* at college. Viewing the matter from a Christian stand-

point, the great need of our age is a thorough, systematic and scientific knowledge of the Bible among the laity. Agnosticism, infidelity, atheism, derive most of their subsistence from the ignorance, or, at least, the highly superficial knowledge of the Scriptures shown by Christian people. Too many of those points, purely historical or philological, concerning which a reasonable degree of accuracy may be attained, must be received by the uneducated and ignorant on pure faith; and, consequently, they are at the mercy of any loud-voiced, half-trained scholar who may chance to meet them. Very little substantial, scientific knowledge of the Bible can be obtained from the pulpit. A knowledge of the practical moral lessons contained in Holy Scripture is not a knowledge of Holy Scripture, and does not enable a Christian to answer the attacks made upon his faith. The limited opportunities allowed to the pulpit do not permit it to go very deeply into the explanation of the Bible. The most that clergymen can do in the pulpit is to generalize; and if one wishes a close and exact acquaintance with Holy Writ, he must go elsewhere. Private, unaided reading of the English version will do much for personal religion, but very little for critical or apologetic purposes. A mere knowledge of particular passages and particular verses which completes the Biblical knowledge of most people is little more than useless.

Now there is no class of men by whom a thorough knowledge of the Bible can be obtained with less time and trouble than by college students. They are already trained to think, to reason, to criticise, to observe. They demand instruction more thorough and more scientific than that offered to men of untrained minds. They have already acquired much of the knowledge collateral to the study of Holy Writ. Ancient history, ancient modes of thought, ancient languages are familiar to them. Fallacious and sophistical explanations of things do not

easily pass them unquestioned. When they have arrived at a conclusion they know why they hold that conclusion and are able to defend it from the attacks of others. They know the nature of good scholarship and are not troubled by the questions of ill-read and self-confident scholars. Hence they will acquire Biblical knowledge more rapidly and hold it more tenaciously than men without previous training can possibly do.

But there are still other reasons for the study of the Holy Scripture. If, apart from its relation to Christianity, we consider it in the general category of things to be studied, we shall find reasons for its study not less weighty than those already given. It may be safely affirmed that this book—whatever its authority—has influenced mankind to a greater degree than any other book.

It is in the first place a history—a history of the creation of the world. It is a history of the Israelitish nation down to the coming of Christ; a history of Ancient Assyria, of Ancient Egypt, of Rome in the height of her power; it is a history of the founding of that faith which, whatever its opponents may say, has profoundly affected mankind. Then, it is a literature, a complete literature in itself; a literature of the Jewish nation, a literature not lacking any of the most splendid elements of any ancient literatures, drama, history, or poetry. Furthermore, it offers to the consideration of scholars a new language, which, though not equal to the Greek in its power of expressing delicate shades of meaning, has yet many virtues of its own, and is a valuable means of becoming acquainted with the human mind before the age of Greek literature and with the Oriental mind of all ages.

Surely these are inducements for the scholar! Neither Greek nor mathematics can offer advantages superior to these. The inexhaustibility and importance of this course of study seems to argue for it a prominent place in the college curriculum. Viewed

from whatever position it is valuable, as men, especially college men, are beginning to realize. We cannot doubt that, in the near future, many colleges will incorporate it into their curriculum; and we hope for the future at Haverford, that no course of study will be more extended, more interesting, more thorough and practical, or more philosophical than the course in Holy Scripture.

WARNER H. FITE.

LECTURES.

ON the evening of the 9th of November, Mr. William Righter Fisher lectured on "A Summer in Alaska." Mr. Fisher began his lecture by giving a short history of Alaska. Russia's title to this territory, he said, rested on prior discovery; Behring having reached it in the year 1741. Russia soon granted to the Russian and American Fur Company full control of the region. The rule of this company lasted until 1867, when Alaska was purchased by the United States for \$7,200,000. The lecturer then described the natural features of this remote land. Here were the highest mountains of North America, one of them, Mt. Elias, was 19,500 feet high. The grandeur of these Alaskan Mountains is much increased by being seen from the sea level. In Switzerland, and, indeed, in most mountain regions, the full altitude of the peaks is not appreciated on account of the elevation of the observer, the land near these mountains being, more or less, above the ocean. The steamer for Alaska runs along the coast, winding its way through the inland channels. The scenery along this course is unsurpassed. The vast glaciers and the splendid sunsets are sights seldom elsewhere seen by the ordinary traveler. Mr. Fisher told his audience some very interesting facts about the natives. He said there were three kinds of people, one corresponding to the Esquimaux, and there were two kinds of Indians. The coast-dwellers

were not permitted by their inland neighbors to travel inland, and *vice versa*, the inlanders were not allowed the use of the sea. He also described the canoes, houses, totem poles, etc., of these people. An additional charm was given to the descriptions of the lecturer by the fact that he had himself seen what he told of.

On the evening of the 15th of November, Mr. William Blaikie lectured on "Our Bodies—How to Develop Them." The subject was one rightly of peculiar interest to college men, and Mr. Blaikie's conversance with his subject, and his fund of appropriate wit, greatly enhanced the excellence and attractiveness of his lecture. Mr. Blaikie spoke of the great educational work being done, and of the neglect of physical culture. When, occasionally, care is taken for the physical well-being, it seldom extends beyond fitting up a gymnasium. And this is like sending a sick boy to a drug-store, and saying "There Johnny, there's the medicine; now cure yourself." On the other side, the feats of our professionals compare very favorably with what we know of the Ancients. John Sullivan is a conspicuous example. He is one of the most noted sons of Massachusetts extant. He is a man of striking ability and makes a marked impression. Mr. Blaikie urged young men to become athletic, not acrobats. Systematic exercise better fits one for anything he is called on to do. We need to guard against the tendencies of modern young women. Indeed, it appears that their destiny is the shawl, the sofa, and the neuralgia. We recognize the importance of our bodies by speaking of our *vital* organs, and we must remember that blood is not made in the brain. Mr. Blaikie declares dyspepsia to be a disease of the legs. We see the advantages of a well-trained physique by noting those who have accomplished the greatest results. Alexander's physical training was carefully directed by Aristotle; Julius Cæsar was an athlete; John Wesley took systematic exercise; General Washington weighed 213 pounds and measured 6 feet 2 inches. Tradition says he jumped 23 feet. He was also a famous wrestler. Webster's chest measured 45 inches and Sullivan's is but 44½ inches; Sumner was the best sparrer in Harvard. Mr. Blaikie gave the following proportions

for a man: girth of chest, three-fifths of height; waist, one-half; thigh, one-third; neck and calves, one-fifth.

On the evening of November 22d, Prof. Rogers gave us the first of his lectures on "Assyrian Inscriptions." The lecture described the desert west of the Anti-Lebanon, and the long mounds stretching along the banks of the Tigris. These mounds are the ruins of the once famous Nineveh, Babylon and Uz. The cuneiform characters in which the Assyrians expressed themselves were shown, and the manner in which they were finally translated was described at length. Our only knowledge of Assyria before 1820, the year in which the first inscriptions were read, was contained in the fragmentary allusions to it, contained in the Greek historians and the Jewish records. These two authorities, when describing the acts of any particular king, were often directly contradictory. From the ancient libraries of Asherbannipal, which have been unearthed by George Smith, we are now able to read the real history of Assyria, and to correct by the light of this contemporary history our previous hazy notions. We find, as we might have expected on making the comparisons, that the Jews being a more closely related people are more often right than the Greeks. A primitive form of Genesis has been discovered and read from these clay tablets, by Smith and other English scholars. We have to rest content now with the records which have been recovered, as the Turks, finding that these ruins were being valued so highly by Europeans, have forbidden all further research. Many of the tablets in the British Museum are contracts, deeds and other legal documents, but we find among them traces of an extensive literature, a complex religious system, and a history extending fully a thousand years before the time of Abraham. The lecture was a most interesting one.

On the evening of November 27th, Prof. Rogers delivered his second lecture, "The Results of Assyrian Investigation chiefly as affecting the Old Testament." Voices silent five milleniums, said Prof. Rogers, now speak. Nineveh was destroyed in 606 B. C.; Babylon, in 538 B. C., perished to rise no more; but from their dust tablets have been unearthed which restore two peoples

to history. We know their religious life, their literature, their science, and their art. These discoveries revealed the facts that their historians, like the Greek and Roman, though truthfully narrating the events of their own nations, when once they overstepped those bounds indulged in myth and fiction. They have revealed further the fact that when Hebrew and Heathen chroniclers have conflicted, the Bible accounts have been proved correct. Prof. Rogers recounted instances in which Bible statements that had been questioned were confirmed. It was the correct thing, he said, to laugh at the Bible mention of Jehu, fifty years ago. It was fashionable to scoff at the Bible account of Sennacherib's invasion of Judah, saying it was absurd to suppose Lachish was besieged in preference to Jerusalem. When this accusation was disproven the objectors said at least the Bible had the tribute wrong. It should be eight hundred talents instead of five hundred. But a scholar found there were two currencies, and that eight hundred of one was equal to five hundred of the other. Again, it was said that Sargon's name was mentioned nowhere but in the Bible, and that no such king ever existed. A few years ago a book was published, entitled "Annals of Sargon." The Bible mentions the Hittites in thirteen passages, but some German critic said of one of these places that it was unhistorical, and "did not exhibit the writer's knowledge in a very favorable light." The truth of the Bible statement has been attested by the authority of Egyptian, of Assyrian, and of the Hittite records. Assyrian exploration is not the only source proving the accuracy of the Bible. The spade in Jerusalem is unearthing frequent testimonials. The systems of Confucius and the like, either remain as relics of the past, or are tottering to their fall, while the Bible stands unassailed and unassailable. The finger of honest history will write concerning infidelity, as did the prophetic hand of old, MENE, MENE; TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Ex-President Thomas Chase visited the college on November 29th and expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance of our new gowns. He said it would have given him pleasure to have seen the custom in vogue during his presidency.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

THE ALUMNI ON CRICKET.

(For the Opinion of the College Cricketers, see November HAVERFORDIAN.)

"When Rome was trembling at the Punic tread,
When Cannae's marshes groan'd beneath their dead,
And Aufidus ran crimson to the sea,
His shattered host the Roman Consul led
Back from the battle to Canusium's gate,
Where some, made cowards by their low estate,
Cried out: "Obey not if the fathers call
Us back. Remember Claudius and his fate;
Nay, rather flying o'er yon alien foam,
Let us forget that we are sprung from Rome;
Better to live in exile than to die
Amid the curses of a ruined home!"
But in the consul's veins that Roman pride
Held its true purple; "Cowards, fools, abide!
Each to his place, and I will go to Rome
And meet the fathers, let what will betide."
And so he went and met them. On that head
Whose folly heaped the Apulian fields with dead,
Will not the curses of the Senate rain?
What said the fathers? "Since thou has't not fled
Who most had cause to fear, since thou has't not
Despaired
Of the Commonwealth, behold the Senate votes
To give thee Roman thanks." So Varro fared.

From F. B. Gummere's Semi-Centennial Poem.

So in prophetic language wrote one of our own poets, and so will the Alumni vote despite a disastrous year or years of cricket,—so long as in the captain of the cricket eleven the Roman pride holds its true purple, let him say to all editorial pessimists; "Cowards, fools, abide! Each to his place, and I will go to Rome, and meet the fathers, let what will betide."

If, however, the editorial "we" of the HAVERFORDIAN of October, 1887, is to be accepted as a true exposition of the college feeling on the subject of Haverford sports. It is a good thing that the Alumni should be served with notice of the fallen spirit of their successors. It is the wail of a lost soul.

Ten years ago if any man in college had dared to speak or write such heresy, he would have been sent not to Coventry, but Purgatory, and none so bold as to contribute a stiver to get his soul out of such appropriate quarters. To use a hackneyed metaphor, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon not to destroy the Republic, but because the Republic was dead. If, therefore, cricket, which has contributed more to happy life at our College and to happy memories of that life than any other single factor, is to be done away with, it is, perhaps, proper for the generation who assisted at laying out the corpse to advertise the wake in their "organ." Far better for Haverford than the HAVERFORDIAN,

foot ball, tennis and base ball, with all their paraphernalia should be sunk ten fathoms deep, than that cricket should be betrayed in the house of its friends.

But to treat the question seriously as it deserves. There is not an argument urged by the editor as to cricket that does not apply with equal force to tennis, base ball, foot ball or general athletics. There is not a reputable college, in or out of Pennsylvania, that can not sweep up the dust with Haverford in any of the sports last mentioned; not one where larger numbers will not tell more heavily against her, if "the match" is to be the test, pure and simple of the desirability of the game. It is true that the University from its larger constituency of city bred men must ever be a formidable rival, but the application of this argument does not confine itself to cricket. We venture to assert that the chance of success is greater in cricket than in any other game, because the best of cricket is learned, as poetry is written, in odd half hours of careless and easy practice, when the weight of responsibility which a player feels, even in a scrub match, is absent, and which is often so disheartening to the beginner. What has become of that little twenty minutes spurt after noon, before dinner, which every old Alumnus will remember with such keen delight as the time of his first wicket taken, or his first "shooter" blocked? And is there nothing in the game itself to reward its votaries for the jealous devotion which its mysteries demand. It seems really pathetic to think that the charms of the game must be defended in its American birth-place to Haverfordians. Are we to be told that a college whose elevens have produced so much good cricket, which have contributed Congdon, Fox, Lowry, Kimber, Bettie, the Ashbridges, the Comforts, the Baileys, can no longer raise a respectable eleven?

If the cricket ground is in bad shape whose fault is that but the ground committee's? Let them remember that the first serious attempt at putting the ground in shape was made by the whole College turning to, and hauling up the sods from the field down by the creek back of the farm. It looks as if the forty odd men who did that would be no bad match in a tug-of-war with your present eighty. Moreover have not the Alumni from time to time come forward and put the ground in good shape. The Alumni can furnish money to an ambitious, plucky cricket club, but they can do nothing to restore a fainting spirit. If the College intends to abandon cricket ye do well to call the attention of the Committee on Athletic Sports to the fact, for you may be well assured that there must arise a new king which knows not Joseph, before you can hope for aid, sym-

pathy or interest from the Alumni; there will have to be a new Alumni before it will applaud base ball at Haverford.

The traditions of nearly half a century must be forgotten and reversed before the pulse of the Alumni will be thrilled over the records of a base ball match with Swarthmore.

It is idle to help those who have no desire to be helped. But remembering the past history and struggles of cricket it is absurd to say that Haverford cannot put a decent eleven in the field. With a good captain such as Fox of '73, or Taylor of '76, and a professional, if you must have him, it is absurd to say that as good an eleven could not be selected from eighty students as in the old days used to be had from forty, if a place on that eleven is esteemed as high a prize as it was then. The writer can remember a resurrection of cricket at Haverford in 1870, when a firm stand against the 2d Merion was all we could attempt, and the course of four years saw the University annually beaten and good games played against both the Germantown and Young America.

There is no game where sheer brains, pluck and practice will tell more surely than in cricket. Haverford has every natural advantage for its perfection, and if she cannot excel in cricket she can excel in nothing muscular. Let us hear from the captain of the cricket eleven rather than from your easy, irresponsible editor, and if he endorses the editorial "we," the Alumni will discharge the Committee on Athletic Sports. Sooner than become a tender to a third rate base ball nine, we will furnish each class with two sets of croquet.

Do not forget that when the unhappy day comes when you have to leave College, your chances of playing base ball in a respectable club are *nil*, whereas your cricket will give you an immediate position in the Germantown, Young America or Belmont Clubs, a privilege we can assure you, you will be delighted then to claim.

EDWARD P. ALLINSON,
Secretary of the Haverford Alumni.

W. PENN SHIPLEY,
Chairman of Committee on Athletic Sports.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, Providence, R. I.,
10 mo. 31st, 1887.

Editors of the HAVERFORDIAN.

As I look over the history of Haverford during the college life of '82, for some reminiscences worthy the attention of your readers, I am a little at a loss what to say.

Dr. Mendenhall, who was, during the first two years of our college life, Superintendent and Professor of Latin and Greek, is a figure

about whom cluster many recollections in the mind of every man of those days. I would speak at length of him, but fortunately he is still in no need of an obituary. A recollection or two may not, however, be out of place. Those were great days for the Loganian. Then Dr. Mendenhall and President Chase wrestled in mighty debate. The former, bred in North Carolina, before the slave became a free man, was even then hardly reconciled to the new order of things. He had, moreover, had good parliamentary training in the Legislature of his native State, and it was an evening to be remembered when, with finger uplifted to add a scathing emphasis, the voice which so often startled one with, "*This is a disorder; it cannot be tolerated!*" was heard in defence of state-sovereignty or in denunciation of theological wars. Equally to be remembered is the emphatic way in which he explained to the Freshmen Livy's "*Me Scripturum*," or made the Sophs scan "*Odi profanum vulgus et arceo*." In figure erect and tall, and in character equally upright, he produced an indelible impression on his students, and exerted over them a noble influence.

There comes to me another reminiscence of this same period of our college life that will interest all men of '82 and '83. It is the struggle over a sheet with which a too-cheeky Freshman had decorated his window on the evening of Alumni day. It was in the Autumn of '79. The Alumni had played the College a game of cricket in the afternoon and treated themselves to a good supper. Speeches were in progress on the steps of Founders' Hall. President Chase and our dear Professor, Pliny E. Chase, had made telling speeches, and Joseph Parrish had read his famous poem written for that occasion, from which the "Swish whack, scarlet and black" is taken, when two Sophs despoiled a Freshman's window of the aforesaid decorative sheet. The war cry at once went up and soon the combined forces of half the men in the College were joined in strife over the luckless sheet. This fight proved too strong a rival for the speech-makers. The crowd of listeners deserted the speakers and came to gaze on the trial of physical strength. How it might have ended we do not know, had not President Chase and the President of the Alumni Association called a halt and ordered the combatants to ground arms. Thus ended that Alumni Day.

In speaking of these days, I cannot help referring to the interest taken in cricket. There were some strong players in College, and the victories of the first Eleven were counted the victories of every man, because they were Haverford victories. Then, when Mason made

six-run hits, and Shipley took all his opponents' wickets by his bowling—not to mention the work of Corbit, Price, Thomas, Bailey and others—no Haverfordian editor ventured to make his paper unpopular by writing against cricket.

It was during these years that the Y. M. C. A. was organized at Haverford. The movement was first set on foot by Moore, of '81, and it may be interesting to those who knew him then, to know that, true to his college character, he is now an acknowledged minister of the Society of Friends.

The two great stars that shone on us during our college days, the Gemini of our Haverford sky, are now no longer there. Others take their places and shine with a light as clear and serviceable to the intellectual voyagers, but to a Haverfordian of five years ago, no picture of Haverford is complete without the figure of him who was at once our Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Origen; or without the figure of his illustrious brother. They, "sitting on a log, would be a better college than some."

Well, it is time for this representative of a by-gone generation to check his recollections. Should they prove distasteful to any, or seem to any too personal, it must be remembered that more than a college generation has passed since '82, and that it is an old man's privilege to speak freely of his youth. Very truly,

GEO. A. BARTON.

LOCALS.

First skating: '85, Dec. 7; '86, Dec. 3; '87, Dec. 1. Is the sun cooling?

"Who is that man?" "It's ME!"

"The Family" plays good ball, and its strength is phenomenal.

In the years long gone by
Our beloved Alumni

All enjoyed themselves much at the wicket,
And now sagely they say
We must practice croquet

If ever we weary of cricket.

"Paul" wants to know if the calciferous glands in earth worms are "full of *Calcium lights*!"

"Eddie did you get left, get left, get left,
Eddie did you get left, get left *cold*!"

"Sloke" will be a J. L. S. if he keeps on.

The Senior Engineering section are drawing designs for a new iron bridge, to take the place of the old wooden one on the walk to meeting. The maker of the best plan is to have the privilege of awarding the contract for its construction.

In the Scripture Class we learn that the Jews were not allowed to eat eggs that had been laid on the Sabbath day. In New England they put the bungs in the beer barrels to keep them from working on Sunday.

Wonder if Shakespeare was thinking of the "Long Man" when he wrote: "Come, bustle, bustle, caparison my horse."

The venerable Bevan Braithwaite visited us on the afternoon of November 22d, and spoke to us on educational and religious topics. His address was listened to with great interest. He was also present at the Senior and Junior Scripture recitations on the following Monday, and made a few remarks.

An industrious biologist has made some important discoveries as to the manner in which an earth-worm swallows its food. The article to be swallowed, say a delectable twig, having been placed in the most advantageous position, the worm calmly proceeds to crawl outside of it, so to speak. As this is highly analagous to the manner in which the average Freshman disposes of a pie, it seems to show that the Freshmen are only highly developed worms, and this explains their propensity for things verdant in general.

An ominous sound, as of a cork being suddenly drawn from a bottle is heard in the dining-room, and all turn to the quarter whence the sound proceeds, when, by the shades of all the Alumni! the audacious Seniors are observed to be drinking—what! *beer* in Haverford College dining-room, under the very eyes of His Royal Highness? No, no, my child, not beer, only ginger beer.

"Pretty Dick" and his guardian went off on a "tour of inspection" during Thanksgiving week. The results of their investigations (of the pretty girls along the route) and analyses (of turkey and cranberry sauce) have not yet been made public.

A Junior in Geology is of the opinion that the estuary at the mouth of the Ganges is caused by the dirt carried down from the numerous pilgrims who bathe in that river.

We became painfully aware the other night, that Alaska is a "territory."

The Field Club held a special meeting on the evening of November 7th. Dr. McMurrich discussed the various phenomena generally classed under the head of "Dog-day Bloom on Water," and M. B. Stubbs described the geological formations of the Schuylkill valley. A regular monthly meeting was held on November 28th and the president described in a very interesting manner the flora and fauna of the Bahamas.

Mr. C. R. Wood, '88, deserves great credit for his unrelenting energy in organizing scrub teams to practice the first eleven.

The following notice was lately posted on the bulletin board: "Lost! Dr. McCosh's Cognitive Powers!" We always thought there was something peculiar about the old gentleman's style, but we never for a moment supposed he was so far gone as to lose such an important part of his intellect.

Professor having mentioned two mediæval writers, a student asks: "What was the name of that other 'gentleman'?"

The "Strong Man" went South for his eyes a few weeks ago, but found the country eminently unhealthy in several respects. Not even his local reputation was sufficient to gain for him the *entrée* into the F. F. V.'s. On the contrary, he found the uniform tendency among them to speed the guest, whether parting or not, and he returned home in disgust, convinced of one thing at least, that there is never a rose without a thorn.

A Senior says that his watch-chain is either nickel-plated, silver-plated, or contemplated.

The melancholly days have gone,
The saddest of the season,
When heat turned off at early hours
Leaves editors a-freezein'.

Student, whose wit exceeds his historical accuracy: "Why, wasn't that the year there was such a big panic at Bull Run?"

We are very much afraid that "Martin" is going to turn out a dynamiter. The other day he concocted a deadly mixture which he called "Pharaoh's Serpents," and left the same to dry over a lamp. When he returned he found the Laboratory full of smoke, his snakes nothing but a charred mass, and the Professor rampant.

On November 30th the English History Class dined at Professor Thomas'. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable discussion of Thomas a' Becket.

Professor: "Name a salt lake in Europe."
Student: "Avernus." Professor remarks that he had often heard of Avernus in Hades, but didn't know that it was a salt one before.

It is a striking sign of the degeneracy of the times that even the "father of his country" is now held up as an incentive to laxity of principles. Witness the following extract from a Sophomore's Theme: "If we cannot believe that George Washington never erred from the truth, we can at least imagine that he told a few lies, and this encourages us to do likewise."

Professor: "The law of the regular recurrence of hard times was broken in '67."

The game on Thanksgiving Day between the "Dancing Class" and a picked team from Haverford College proved that the visitors were better at slugging than at playing the game. Haverford won by a score of 22-12, mostly owing to the superior play of Cox and Thompson.

The match between '88 and '90 was not a very exciting one. The running of Cox and Hilles was a little too much for the Sophomores, and though they played pluckily, they could not prevent the Seniors from scoring 22 points. Angell played a good game back, but no touch-downs were secured, the only scoring for '90 being a goal from the field, nicely kicked by Baily.

'89 and '90, however, played a very exciting, and, for a time, a very close game—the first half passing without scoring. In the second Branson, ably seconded by Thompson, secured two touch-downs. Davies made some good runs for '90, and Baily, who had been playing a very steady game throughout, at last kicked a very pretty goal from the field. Score, 12-5 in favor of '89. Great interest now centres in the championship game between '88 and '89. So far the games have all been played without any "kicking" or bad feeling, and it is to be hoped that this match will be carried out in the same spirit.

The championship game between '88 and '89 was played after we had gone to press. Owing to lack of space we can only say that the latter class won by scoring a goal in the last half. The game was very well played on both sides, and probably would have been a tie had not the slippery ground prevented '88's backs from scoring when the ball was within a foot of their opponent's goal line. The best players were, for '88, Hilles, Cox and Sharp; for '89, Thompson, Branson and Banes.

SPORTS.

Foot Ball.

On the afternoon of November 2d occurred the game of foot-ball between '90 of Swarthmore and our Sophomores. The game was a close and exciting one, being well played on both sides. The touch-downs of Darlington and Butler and the goals of Angell were especially good features in the work of our men. The visitors also displayed good knowledge of the game, and, aided by the referee, succeeded in beating our men by two points. The score was 16 to 18.

"Over-confidence never wins the victory." Never was this more clearly shown to be true than in our game with Swarthmore on the 5th instant. To be sure our splendid showing against Lafayette, and our long list of victories against our "cousins in faith," augured our success.

Let the result of this game be a profitable lesson to us; and let us never again stretch forth our hand for the victor's crown until we have won it.

The game was called by Referee Mr. Hill, of the University of Pennsylvania, at 3.18, Haverford guarding the west goal.

Swarthmore, by good all-round play, force the ball towards the horizon of their desires. A kick by Seaman going over the line results in a touch-in-goal. Hilles then rushes ball outside of 25-yard line, and after some play the ball is given to Swarthmore by a fumble. By a pretty pass out of "touch" Sudler is enabled to make first touch-down, from which Seaman kicks the goal.

Hilles, starting ball from centre of field makes the most brilliant run of the day, carrying ball to 20-yard line. Again the ball is lost on a fumble, and Seaman after a beautiful run scores a touch-down and kicks the goal.

Our men, up to this time, have been playing a wretched rush-line game, but from now on to the end of the half, take a brace, and the result is that Hilles, who together with Thompson, Goodwin and Orbison, has been doing splendid work, carries ball over the line and kicks the goal.

In the next fifteen minutes Seaman secures another touch-down for Swarthmore and Hilles one for Haverford, from neither of which goals are kicked.

First half closes. Score, 16 to 10.

After usual intermission ball is again put in play, and Cox, by a neat trick, breaks through the middle and secures a touch-down, after running half the field. Hilles kicks the goal and the score is tied.

Through the remainder of the half Fortune smiles benignantly on the Swarthmore players, who are enabled by the aid of that fickle goddess, coupled with their own good play and further assisted by the demoralized playing of our men, to score three more touch-downs, from two of which goals result.

It was certainly unfortunate for us that the Referee was not in a position to see the line when Cummins ran outside, in a run which resulted in a touch-down; but he was certainly not to blame, and we would take this opportunity to congratulate him upon his impartial decisions. When time was called the score stood, 32-16 in favor of Swarthmore.

The playing of our men as a team, was away below their standard. The centre rushers and backs played an almost faultless game, but the work of the ends was deplorably weak. The tackling of Thompson was truly phenomenal, but it reflects badly on the rush-line to allow a half-back to do at least one-half the tackling done by the team.

In closing this account of the game we would say that the game was won on its merits, and would congratulate Swarthmore on her wonderful improvement in play over previous years.

We have always had a very strong ambition to win our game with the University. Last year we made a hard fight for it, the score being 4 to 0 in our favor at end of first half. On Wednesday, the 9th instant, we played our second game with them, and our ambition is still left to us, being beaten by a score of 36 to 0.

The Philadelphia Times in commenting upon the game said in substance: "Although, judging from the score, one might suppose it was an easy victory for the University, yet such was not the case. The score does not always show the true results of the game. To an impartial observer it was evident that the playing of the Haverford boys was on a par with that of their opponents," and the article goes on to say, "It is truly wonderful that Haverford can put a team in the field selected from less than a hundred men, whose play, so far as skill and endurance is concerned, is fully equal to that of a team selected from over a thousand men."

The game was called at 3.10 University having possession of ball, by their superior weight gradually force ball down the field, and after several scrimmages near the goal-line, Shell secures a touch-down. A goal is attempted, but ball striking post rebounded, and Hyneman secured another touch-down, from which no goal results.

After some hard play Church makes third touch-down and Graham kicked the goal. Hilles and Thompson make some very pretty runs, and Goodwin, by a run through the middle, advanced ball within 25-yard line, but at this point Shell secures the ball for University, who soon score another touch-down by good runs of Colladay and Hulme. Thus ends first half, with score 20 to 0.

After intermission play is resumed, and although our men are unable to score, they made some brilliant individual plays, Hilles and Thompson running in fine form. Thompson also covered himself with glory by his splendid tackling. Haughton coming on in second half in place of Branson did some fine work, and although this was his first game, his play was such as to insure him a place on the team upon future occasions.

The scoring in this, as in the first half, was the result of the weight of the University team, and not to any very brilliant runs. Three touch-downs, from two of which goals were kicked, increased the score by 16 points, making the total 36 to 0 in favor of the University.

With most of her best men "broken up," Haverford dared to play Oxford on the afternoon of November 12th, and defeated the rival team by a score of 26 to 0. The Oxford men played well, but were thoroughly outplayed by Haverford. During the first half of the game the following points were made: Touch-downs, Haughton, 1; Goodwin, 2; Thompson, 1. Goals, Orbison, 2. During the second half, touch-downs, Cox, 1. Goals, Orbison, 1. This game closed our regular foot ball season.

During the season of 1887 Haverford played 5 matches, of which it has won 2, lost 3. It has scored 68 points, as against 84 for its opponents. Seventeen men have played once or more on the team during this time. The following is a list of these, with the number of games in which each has played and the amount in points which he has made:

	Games.	Points.
Angell.....	5	0
Banes.....	5	0
Branson.....	4	12
Butler.....	1	0
Cox.....	3	8
Crawford.....	2	0
Davies.....	1	0
Dunton.....	1	0
Goodwin.....	4	8
Haughton.....	2	4
Hilles.....	4	18
Lewis.....	5	4
Orbison.....	5	10
Overman.....	2	0
Rhinehardt.....	3	0
Thompson.....	5	4
Wood, '89.....	3	0

BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA. In 2 vols.

A Survey of the Last Fifty Years of Progress.

Edited by T. Humphrey Ward. Vol. II.

In the second volume of the reign of Queen Victoria we find a critical examination of the factors that have contributed most to the material advancement of English society. The volume contains chapters on the Cotton and Iron Trade, the Growth and Distribution of Wealth, Agriculture, Science, Schools, etc. Being, in fact, a thorough-going modern history. The descriptions of the early modes of railway traveling form very good subjects for consideration now. The writers have furnished us with a *fac simile* of the first time-table issued in the *Bradshaw Railway Guide*. We quote from the first page: "Carriages and horses must be at the station a quarter of an hour before the time of departure," and "to guard against accidents or delay

it is especially requested that passengers will not leave their seats at any of the stations." This was in 1839. Great as have been the changes in travel, the common schools and colleges show still more marked differences between that time and now, both in the number of students attending and in the quality of the instruction imparted. The founding of the Battersea Training School and its subsequent success will prove the beginning of a new epoch in English history. The article on "Schools" would have been more interesting to us had the writer entered more into details concerning the present standard attained. He, however, happily informs us as to the relative position of the English school as compared with those of a corresponding grade abroad. This is his expression: "The bulk of the middle class in this country is more educated than the corresponding class in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, or even the United States. Now the "even" coming from Matthew Arnold, makes the conditions of which he speaks very affecting. It really is too bad that even the United States had outstripped them. Some well-meaning Englishmen have made a month's trip to this country and during their stay here have accurately informed themselves as to the condition of our schools. We all know, too, how sadly they were found wanting. Can the writer of the article have met those travelers since their return? If so, can it be that we have the whole story, bad as it is, of English schools? The reviews on literature and the arts are well-arranged for reference, but do not compare with those fascinating chapters on the same subject by McCarthy, in the history of *Our Own Times*.

EXCHANGES.

We clip the following from the *Princetonian* of November 9th.

A rather biased report of last Saturday's games in the Philadelphia *Press* accounts for Pennsylvania's heavy defeat by observing that their eleven was "not a representative team." In substantiation of this statement the writer then proceeds to name nine men as not playing, concealing the fact, however, that the majority of those named were only substitutes. The term "representative team" is a very good one for the University of Pennsylvania to employ, though in the light of past years it should be used very sparingly by the students of that institution. True, we have had graduates play on our own teams, but they always made it a point to abide with us for more than two or three weeks. Pennsylvania possesses the happy faculty of recognizing worth when she sees it, as her unmatriculated, yet "representative" athletic men can attest. Under the present circumstances, and in consideration of the relative merits of their team and ours, we are inclined to find little fault with their system; but, were the opponents more worthy of our metal, the playing of their "representative" men would be seriously questioned by the leading colleges of the association.

"One More for Our Side," is the title which appears above some remarks by George William Curtis, clipped from *Harper's Magazine* by the *Ursinus College Bulletin*. "Our side," we presume, is, as the *Bulletin* expresses it, the side of "Brains vs. Brawn." We have no information of the amount of "brawn" possessed by the Ursinus men, but we may certainly use the *Bulletin* to judge of their "brains." We respectfully suggest to the editors of the *Bulletin* that possibly they have taken that side for which nature has not fitted them, and, if any one doubts the force of our suggestion, he has only to turn over to the *Bulletin's* exchange column. The exchange editor has evidently expended the energy of a whole month in telling us that our man who criticized Dr. McCosh's denunciations of inter-collegiate sports is not so great a man as Dr. McCosh, and *ergo*. If time and space were not so valuable we might explain to our highly intellectual contemporary that to bring the question of the age, rank or reputation of contestants into an argument is, in the highest degree, illogical, unjust and absurd. In the history of the world young and obscure men have played a part as large and important as that played by the older generation. At any rate, with respect to the subject in question—the present condition of inter-collegiate sports—we are inclined to think that our man is quite as reliable an authority as Dr. McCosh. We are inclined to think that our man views more inter-collegiate games in a season than Dr. McCosh. We have no doubt whatever, in view of the number before us, that the *Bulletin* does well to remain silent in the presence of so great a man as Dr. McCosh; but the HAVERFORDIAN, though having all possible respect for greatness, will not on that account hesitate to criticize the opinions of the greatest and wisest of mankind concerning subjects within its reach.

The *Penn Chronicle* of this month contains an article on the question of founding new colleges, evidently the result of a recent article in the *Christian Union*. We feel bound to take the side of this question opposite to that taken by the *Chronicle*. We do not believe that our country needs more colleges. She already has too many institutions insufficiently endowed. In general the location of colleges has little to do with their usefulness. Within certain limits railroad fare has little influence upon college expenses; and the general impression is that it is wiser to attend a college at some distance from home. Colleges, like many other things, follow the economic "law of diminishing returns." Endowments to a certain amount will improve them; but beyond that amount the money will be more productive in new fields. Now it is evident to any one that very few of

our educational institutions have reached that point where further endowments will produce less than if given to other less wealthy institutions; and, until they have reached that point, the country is certainly not in need of new colleges.

We are glad to welcome the first number of the *Messachorean*, which hails from Midland College. Its outward appearance is in its favor, and considering the fact that the number before us is the first, we are bound to acknowledge that the reading matter is good.

All Haverford men, and especially those who are Friends, will be glad to hear what President Sharpless has to say concerning Friends' Schools in the *Student* for December. "Development of health, of character and of scholarly spirit," he announces as his definition of the fundamental characteristics of a good school. Among the special characteristics of Friends' schools, he defines "honesty and simplicity" and "an adherence to plain fundamentals." He then speaks of a "guarded education":

"The smaller the children, I will not say the greater the importance of guards, but the more arbitrarily and absolutely the guards must be applied. As they grow older the guards should come to be to some extent self-applied; until in college government the effort should be more to secure the guards by possessing solid official example and precept and a moderate official restraint, and mainly by encouraging in students' minds a plane of thought, which makes the self-imposition of guards a matter of imperative duty."

The following are some of his remarks concerning the denominational character of Friends' schools:

"I believe that in all our Friends' schools, intended more especially for Friends' children, the views of Friends should be taught without hesitation and without compromise.

"The case is somewhat different in schools founded and conducted by Friends, but intended for the public. Here the patronage must be considered, and it would be to some extent a breach of trust to enforce denominational teaching, when the original object was mainly to give the community the benefit of sound mental and moral training."

The *Oberlin Review* speaks thus to the *Dartmouth*:

"If we were to judge our aristocratic brethren on the other side of the Alleghanies simply by what their college papers contain it might not seem strange that psychology should not prove attractive to men who regard excellence on the ball field as the only ultimatum."

We have more admiration for the *Review* than for this remark, which we have selected as being very characteristic of western colleges in general. Altogether our countrymen in the West are too intellectual. Their college papers are full of long articles of a preternaturally solemn and dignified character. From their

pinnacle of intellectual desires and attainments they look with scorn upon their sporting and verse-writing eastern brethren: but not with any good reason. The literary work in the western papers is of a heavier, but not of a better sort. Occasionally they produce something which is worth reading; but most of their work is worn-out, wordy, common-place and bombastic in the extreme. A few verses from Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, or from Harvard or Yale, are often worth a dozen western prize orations and essays. We would remind our western brethren that it is well to aim high, but not higher than one can reach, and that it is possible that a far higher degree of culture may exist among the sporting, verse-loving eastern men than among the writers of stiff and solemn essays.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Franklin and Marshall College received \$70,000 during the past Summer.

More than half of the new students at Yale are from Connecticut and New York.

Over 170,000 books are available for the use of the students in the various departments at Yale.

The new Harvard catalogue shows an enrollment of one thousand and seventy-seven students.

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, says that he never knew of a Dartmouth student who spent over \$1,500 per annum.

Rutgers College has recently added two new Professorships to its Faculty. It also receives \$15,000 under the recent Act of Congress.

Ex-President White, of Cornell, has promised to subscribe \$10,000 towards erecting an Alumni Hall, provided that \$50,000 can be raised.

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, has offered a prize to the college man whose form is nearest perfect in physical symmetry after two years' training.

A new marking system is soon to be inaugurated at Columbia, whereby those getting a certain high standard will be exempted from examinations.

The first Chinese lawyer who ever practiced in this country has been admitted to the New York bar. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in the Class of '86.

The college building of Stanford University, California, is of peculiar shape, being one story in height, 600 feet long and 200 feet wide. Its form is that of a hollow square, with a cloister 1700 feet long.

CHAS. T. ARNOLD, Jr.,

(Formerly with F. Chas. Eichel).

Successor to Wm. F. Bartlett,

MAKER OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 101 S. Eleventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large Assortment of Fine Shoes and Slippers. Full line of Waukenphast.

Special attention to orders by mail.

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

✦ DENTIST, ✦

Formerly Instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

Ardmore Office, 4th house below Stadelman's Drug Store.

Philadelphia Office, 410 Spruce St.

ALL FARES REDUCED

—VIA—

STONINGTON LINE,

THE FAVORITE INSIDE ROUTE

—FOR—

*Boston, Providence, and all New England Points.*Reclining Chair Parlor Cars between Steamer's landing and Boston, **without charge.**

Leave Pier new No. 36, North River, one block above Canal Street, at 5 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

First-class fare, \$3.00 to Boston; \$2.25 to Providence. Passengers via this line can have a full night's rest by taking 7.55 A. M. Express train from Steamer's Landing for Providence or Boston.

Tickets for sale in New York at Pier 36 N. R., 207, 257, 397, 457, 785, 942, 957 Broadway, Windsor Hotel, Astor House, Ronda, 3 Astor House, Cosmopolitan Hotel, 355 Bowery. Brooklyn—333 Washington Street, 730 Fulton Street.

O. H. BRIGGS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. W. MILLER, Gen. Man. W. R. BABCOCK, Asst. Pass. Agt.

Prof. Loiset's Memory Discovery.

Prof. Loiset's new system of memory training, taught by correspondence at 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, seems to supply a general want. He has had two classes at Yale of 200 each, 250 at Meriden, 300 at Norwich, 100 Columbia Law Students, 400 at Wellesley College, and 400 at University of Penn., &c. Such patronage and the endorsement of such men as Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, &c., place the claim of Prof. Loiset upon the highest ground.

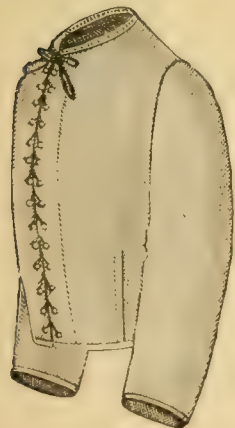
SPORTING EMPORIUM

OF

A. J. REACH & Co.,

23 South Eighth St.

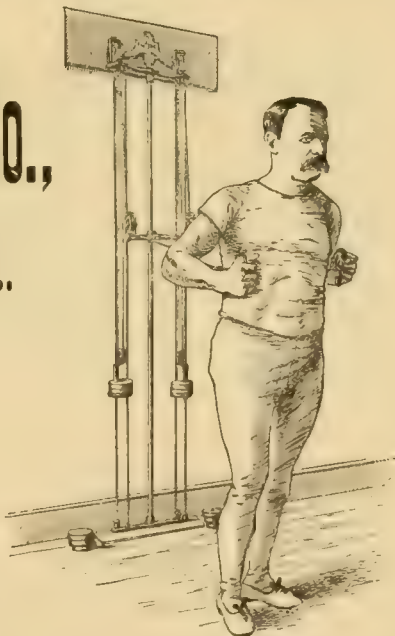
PHILADELPHIA.



FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every foot ball player needs.





GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices,
All the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.
Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in the
various Colleges.

THOS H Mc COLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographie
Enlargements
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS, FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints Made from Amateurs' Negatives.
633 ARCH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6 BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.

1412 & 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

ARDMORE BAKERY

I BEG leave to inform my Patrons and the
Public in general, being now fully pre-
pared to make a specialty and supply you
with the

FINEST OYSTERS

in each and every style. Also, Chicken Cro-
quettes, Terrapins, and Salads of all descrip-
tions, ready for table use in the shortest
notice. Nothing but the very best materials.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Thanking you for former patronage and
soliciting your orders for this coming season,
which will receive my prompt and personal
attention, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

JOS. A. MOOS,

Formerly MARTIN & MOOS.

I make a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits,
Coffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes, Pies,
Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices, (plain and fancy,)
Jellies and Table Ornaments of every device.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals,
11 Assistants,
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

BARBER SHOP,

WILLIAM W. FRANCIS, Proprietor.

ARDMORE.

Students are Especially Invited.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRED.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for *HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT*, and
also the *AMERICAN BARB WIRE*.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

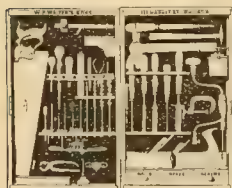
NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for new Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,

No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great advancement in Photography

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,

Engraved Visiting Cards,

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

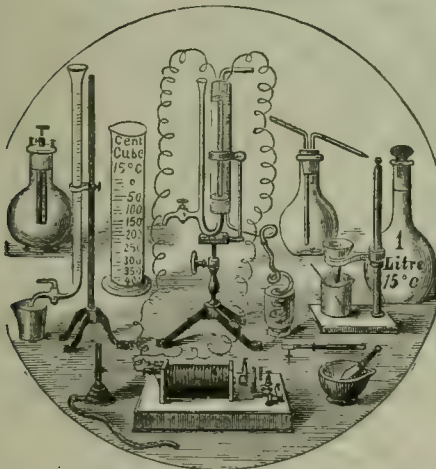
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



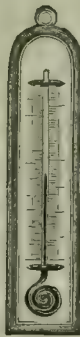
J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
Prescriptions my Specialty,
"ACCURACY AND PURITY."
PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

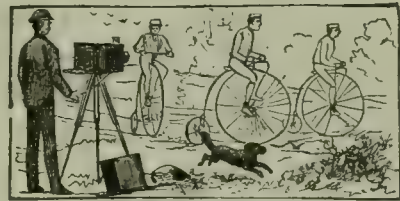
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



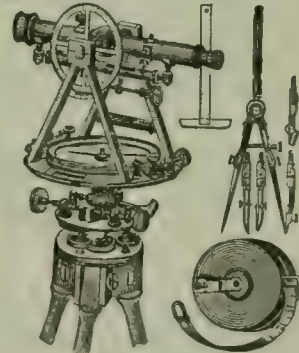
Photographic Apparatus.



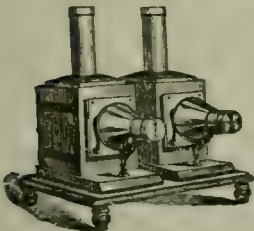
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, RECORD BUILDING, Nos. 917-919 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
NIGHT SESSIONS, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Ladies and gentlemen can enroll at any time and will be charged only from date of beginning their studies. They are instructed in technical knowledge qualifying them for the transaction of business and the proper management of business affairs.

THEY ARE TAUGHT:

To Conduct Business, The Customs Prevalent in Trade, The Forms Used, Business Ethics and Commercial Law;	To Record Business Transactions in Books of Account, Single or Double Entry, To Write Business Letters, Commercial Calculations, Business Penmanship;	The Laws of Trade and Finance, The Uses of a Bank, Civil Government, Political Economy, Etc., Etc., Etc.
--	---	--

Notable additions have been made to the staff of instructors. New positions have been created, and the course is now deemed to be more efficient for the training of young men and women than ever before in the history of the Institution.

Ten hundred and fifty (1050) students last year.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement Proceedings, containing addresses of Governors Beaver and Biggs, and Rev. Sam W. Small and Rev. Sam. P. Jones.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,

BASE BALL,

LACROSSE,

CRICKET,

POLO,

FIELD



SPORTS.

GUNS,

RIFLES,

FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth, St., 220 N. Second St.
PHILADELPHIA.

Friends' Book Association

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

Engravers and Printers.

S.W. COR. FIFTEENTH & RACE STS.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, HON. W. W. ASTOR, JUD. H. P. BENJAMIN, DR. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn., Phila.; 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chataqua University, &c. Prospectus POST FREE from

PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

24. Thomas



January

HAVERFORDIAN.

1888



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 7.

Editorials— At Last a College Paper	Page 111
History of THE HAVERFORDIAN	111
Subject <i>versus</i> Text-book	112
A New Elective	113
Magazine Reading	113
President Bartlett's Position	114
College Poets and their Work	115
Phases of Nihilism	119
Lectures	122
Communications—An Announcement	123
Some Questions	124
A Suggestion	124
Alumni Department—Personals	124
Locals	125
Book Reviews	127
Exchanges	127
Among the Poets	129
General College News	130

College Caps and Gowns

of approved shapes and quality, furnished either separately or in suits for individuals or entire classes, also a complete stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

➤ HAVERFORD COLLEGE STORE ◀

JAS. SHELDON & SON, Proprietors.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,
Hams, Flitch, Bacon,
Boneless Shoulders,
Vegetables of all kinds,
Fruits, Nuts and Candies,
Fresh and Salt Fish,
Oysters.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"CHAMPION" Mowers, Reapers and Binders,

—AND—

The "OLMA" Chilled Ploughs.

The Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	- - - - -	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	- - - - -	19,472,860 02

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the TRUST Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES V. WATSON,
ASA S. WING.

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,

2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues*.
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED

—ICE—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each Department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa

First Store below Market Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN R. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 * WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
 * FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
 ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
 ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
 FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
 JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
 JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
 ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-88, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given :

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes : an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation ; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work ; Machine Shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

TOBOGGANS



DOUBLE



RUNNERS

Sleds, Sleighs and Coasters.

→LARGEST STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES←

— — — — —
JOHN WESTNEY,

214 and 226 Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA.



COLONNADE HOTEL,

Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

— — — — —
H. J. & G. R. CRUMP.

RATE, \$3.50 PER DAY.

DANDO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co.

SOUTH THIRD **34** STREET, PHILA.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS,

BOOK BINDERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

WE do everything in the line of Printing, from a VISITING CARD to the LARGEST SIZE POSTER. Let us give you an estimate.

— — — — —
D. C. CHALFANT, formerly at 133, 135 and 137 North 7th Street, is now associated with this Company.

\$5.00



Gentlemen's French Calf
PATENT LEATHER SHOE.

VERY HANDSOME AS WELL AS VERY GOOD.

JOHN P. TWADDELL,
 1210 and 1212 Market Street.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
 ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
 Prescriptions my Specialty,
 "ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY

Bardenwerper & Dithmer,
 1102 CHESTNUT STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.

Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Lawn Tennis Shirts, etc.
 Flannel Underwear, Cuffs and Collars.

Trophy,
 Prize
 and
 Token
 Makers.

THE designs of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co.
 are given the preference over all competitors in nearly every instance where they are submitted for *superiority, appropriateness and moderate cost.*

J. E.
 Caldwell
 & Co.

902 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The oldest established and most complete Seed establishment in America Over one hundred (100) years in business.

The seed growing establishment of D. Landreth & Sons (now comprising 1547 acres), first founded in 1784, and passing to three generations, has been conducted with the view of producing seeds of the best and purest quality.

We are therefore justified in assuring our customers that the seeds offered by us

HAVE NO SUPERIOR
 in this or any other country.



Are grown from seed stocks, the result of careful selection in trial beds specially devoted to that purpose. Seed trial beds are nothing new, as many persons are led to suppose, having been in use by this house for over one hundred years.

Catalogues furnished free of charge to all applicants.

All varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds, thoroughly re-cleaned, free from weeds or trash of any kind.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed, producing a beautiful and permanent sod in a short time.

Flower Seeds of the best imported and American varieties.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools in great variety.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
 Nos. 21 & 23 S. Sixth St., bet. Market and Chestnut Sts.
 PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., January, 1888.

No. 7.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.
FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.
WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager*.
JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business Manager*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With <i>The Student</i> ,	1.50
Single Copies, . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

OUR dreams are at last realized. The great object of our administration has been accomplished, and with our present issue, begins a new era in the history of THE HAVERFORDIAN. The literary societies have formally relinquished all control of our paper, the College, as a body, has, under a carefully prepared constitution, assumed the sole management, and now, for the first time in its history, can THE HAVERFORDIAN truly claim to be the "official organ of the students of Haverford College." Through the courtesy of the College, the acting Board of Editors will remain in office until the expiration of their editorial year; but the respective members of it no longer represent the literary societies, which elected them, but the College directly. The size and style of the paper will remain the same as at present,

and its aim will be to give the opinions and sentiments of the students on all matters which may, from time to time, claim their attention.

The Board of Editors will, in the future, consist of an Editor-in-Chief, elected by ballot by the whole College, and eight Associate Editors, chosen as follows, the members of each class electing their representatives—from the Senior Class three, from the Junior Class three, and from the Sophomore Class two. There will be one Business Manager and one Assistant, as before. A provision has, however, been made that, after all expenses incident to the publication and distribution of the paper shall have been paid, and the sum of fifty dollars in addition shall have been secured to the paper for purposes of improvement, all the income from advertisements and subscriptions shall go to the Business Manager, as a remuneration for his services. The increase in the number of editors has been made, so as to give to each class a fairer representation, and so that the undivided attention of one editor may be given to each department. It is also probable that, in the not far-distant future, THE HAVERFORDIAN may become a semi-monthly, or increase the number of its pages. Starting out on this new and firm basis, and with such cheerful prospects for the future, THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes its readers, one and all, a Happy New Year.

IN connection with the change of management of THE HAVERFORDIAN, a short glance at its past history might not prove uninteresting. Without any special regularity, annuals used to be published at Haverford, some bearing the sportive title "Grasshopper," and others, the title by which our

monthly is now known. It cannot be claimed, however, that THE HAVERFORDIAN is connected in any true line of descent with these earlier publications, the common name being the only bond of union. It was on Commencement Day, June, 1879, that a little four-page "Prospectus," the true forerunner of our college organ, made its appearance. This little circular, which was distributed among the Alumni and friends of the College, contained the following passage: "During the discussion of (literary) society matters here last winter, the need for a higher incentive to excellence in composition became quite apparent, and, on the other hand, it was felt that some of the literary work done here was worthy of a better fate than to be bound up and laid away upon the library shelves. It was thought that a printed paper would meet both these demands."

The Loganian Society, which in those old days played such an important part in Haverford affairs, was first to act upon this suggestion, and a committee of that body drew up a "plan of organization" for the conducting of the new paper. The Editorial Board consisted of four men, two of whom, an editor and a business manager, were elected by the Loganian, while the Everett and Athenæum were each entitled to one editor. These three editors had entire control of the paper and were held responsible for everything appearing in its columns. As a guarantee that the paper would continue to be published throughout the first year, the three literary societies "pledged for its support a sum equal to two-sevenths of the estimated cost," and, as predicted in the "Prospectus," the first regular issue of THE HAVERFORDIAN appeared about the tenth of "Tenth Month," 1879. Since its first issue, THE HAVERFORDIAN has been published continuously, and, with slight exceptions, its progress has been constant. The most marked changes which it has undergone, until the present, have been mostly in regard to the number of editors; but from

year to year there has also been a steady development in regard to purity of style and freedom of speech. In October, 1881, an assistant business manager was added to the Board; in March, 1882, the two lower societies were allowed two editors each, and in October, 1884, the Loganian elected two associate editors. The style of the workmanship and the size of the pages of the paper have always remained practically the same. In October, 1884, a cover of regular design was first adopted, and in July, 1886, our present dress was assumed. Our last and greatest change is only another step in the development of THE HAVERFORDIAN, which must continue to progress with the ever-widening influence and scope of Haverford College.

AS one of our Professors has well said, "In the Sophomore and Freshman years, students study *text-books*, but in the Senior and Junior years they study *subjects*." The real advantage of a college education lies in the opportunity which is given to a student of working under skillful and experienced masters, who can direct his reading, answer his questions, prevent him from falling into error, and in many other ways materially aid in his education. But, first, he must be trained in habits of careful and diligent study, and for this purpose the text-book is invaluable. But it ought always to be looked upon as only a means to an end, and when its exclusive use is carried into the last years of a man's college course it becomes a positive injury. What would the literary world think of a man who had no better idea of the Reformation than that which he had obtained from Seeböhm's summary of it? Or how would the scientific world regard that man who knew nothing of psychology except that small fraction of it which is with difficulty discovered in Dr. McCosh's treatise on the subject? Evidently, it is of far more importance to the student to master the subject than to become thoroughly familiar with the opin-

ions of any single man, be he ever so great. For broadening one's views and laying the foundation for correct opinions, nothing can equal an earnest and thoughtful discussion of every doubtful or difficult question that comes up. On this subject, the President's report of Bryn Mawr College says: "In all the teaching it was the endeavor of the instructor to use, as far as possible, the Socratic method, and to provoke free discussion, without which the student is left in an unwholesome condition of passivity and is little benefited." Of course, the debate must be kept within reasonable bounds and should also be carried to its legitimate conclusion; but, both of these ends a competent professor will accomplish with great success. But to stifle all discussion in a class of Seniors, on the plea that the men talk more with an idea of using up the time than from a desire to learn the truth, is an insult to the self-respect of studious men. If students are constantly reminded that it is of paramount importance to *memorize* the text-book, they lose all interest in the subject, and include the whole science in the dislike in which they hold the particular book. Old students tell us it was not so before our most talented Professor was taken from us. May it never be so again.

THE Library affords one of the greatest opportunities that Haverford offers to her students. It is a pity that some plan is not devised to make its use more proportional to its possible usefulness. The reason for its neglect, so generally given, is lack of time. Certainly students should be busy, and the College has a right to demand an account of their work; but why not allow systematic work in the Library to be a recognized branch of college work? Why not make a certain number of hours a week spent in a course of reading approved by the Librarian, one of the Electives? Honest and thorough work would

be assured, by requiring essays at certain intervals on the subject matter, or by examination.

Such a course would offer opportunities that never occur to many Haverford men in their lives as Alumni. General Literature, History, Theology, Poetry, Philosophy, or Political Science could then be cultivated, when circumstances might afterwards preclude their study. Nor would such a plan be without advantage to the class who expect ample leisure for liberal pursuits in after life. There are some books that need to be read as early as possible. These books furnish food upon which the intellect may grow and develop.

THE literary magazines form one of the most important parts of a college library. Judiciously used they are of the greatest advantage, but they may also be so used as seriously to interfere with the legitimate work of a college curriculum. It is the easiest possible thing to waste hour after hour each day poring, in a rambling way, over any and every magazine which one happens to pick up. Possibly the student imagines while reading thus at random that he is broadening his intellect and acquiring a stock of general information, which will store itself up until a time comes for being of use. To hold such an idea is a great mistake. Promiscuous and indiscriminate reading of this kind can do no good. If what is read is retained in the memory at all, it is only as a jumbled and confused mass, which proves altogether worthless when an endeavor is made to untangle it. No real benefit is gained, but what seems to be such is unreliable and superficial. But very different would be the result of our reading, if each student would choose for himself, out of the whole number of magazines, two, or at most three, particularly suited to his taste, and read these exhaustively. Not running over them hastily, but going slowly and carefully, digesting

thoroughly each article. To be sure under this plan there must needs be many worthy articles in other magazines which never come under our notice, but that does not signify. No one can read everything, and how much better it is that some good productions should escape our notice than, in trying to capacitate our brains for so much, we should lose the benefit of all. Of course, there are various considerations to influence anyone in choosing magazines upon which to bestow the most attention, but as a rule it is not difficult to decide; and once decided the increased pleasure and profit found in reading will amply repay whatever sacrifice there may have been in relinquishing the others.

PRESIDENT BARTLETT, in the December number of the *Forum*, takes exception to many of the customs current at our different colleges. One of the principles which he would have abolished is that which binds all the students together to shield an offending man from the punishment of the Faculty. It is hard to see how a college president can be so outspoken in the condemnation of this practice. He does not seem to recollect that many of the grave offences of college life are beneath the notice of the ordinary law, and utterly fails to allow for the youthful spirit of fun which generally prevails in those customs, of which he so complains, and removes them entirely from among the malicious assaults and burglaries of common life, with which he indiscriminately classes them. President Bartlett has surely not considered all the consequences of the plans which he seems to think should be put in force. One of the greatest benefits, the greatest, we might almost say, of college life, is the feeling of mutual trust and confidence which exists among the students.

Whatever may be his opinions of the depravity of mankind in general, the student on entering college is at once impressed

with the fact that here at least, is a community upon whose constancy and faith he can rely. This feeling, which causes him to see the native good in human nature, growing and maturing through his college course, must be a great advantage to him in all his after life. On the other hand, if each student should follow the advice of this article in the *Forum*, and constitute himself a special detective to report to head quarters every little misdemeanor which he might chance to see, how soon would the brotherly feeling which now exists among students be exchanged for mistrust and suspicion. Social and fraternal life at college would be at an end; the mean, cowardly spirit of spying and "tale telling" would destroy every manly instinct in both Faculty and students; and those uncultured but honorable men, who never had the opportunity to enter a college would then be those whose good fortune would be envied.

But our author is not content with this general spying. He thinks that he sees machinery in our colleges which can be easily turned to his advantage, and insinuates that if Y. M. C. A.'s are any good at all, at colleges, they must serve as detective associations, whose duties shall be especially to report to the Faculties of their respective colleges all violations of rules occurring among the students. A scheme more deadly to the well-being of college Y. M. C. A.'s, or more demoralizing to the character of a Christian student, could not be adopted. A Christian youth may not join in all the frolics of his class-men, but his willingness to suffer rather than to betray his fellows gives proof not of any slackness but of a decided firmness of principle.

But to come to the main fact, President Bartlett errs in viewing the students as a mass of criminals and the Faculties as organized bodies of police. This was long the popular idea, but a new day has dawned. It is not so much the duty of college officers to punish violations of rules, as to infuse

into the minds of the students such sentiments that the rules themselves will be no longer needed. Students are not entirely without reasoning powers. Let them once see that a certain course of action is wrong, and popular opinion will soon stamp it out. With colleges as with nations, the highest goal, the one toward which all progress should be made, is self-government.

COLLEGE POETS AND THEIR WORK.

SHOULD any one attempt to describe the typical American poet and his work, the general verdict of critical readers would surely be, that the author did not appreciate, at all, the nature of his subject; for, in the literature of any country, the number of great poets is so small, and each one is gifted with such originality, that an article which should try to discuss them and their writings *en masse*, must necessarily be of a most superficial and unsatisfactory character. However, in dealing with the college poet, the case is far different. To whatever degree of excellence he may attain, he is only a college poet during the four years of his collegiate course, when he is influenced by the happy life and lofty ideals common to all our colleges. Again, he is writing at an age when, in studying the masters of letters, he consciously or unconsciously imitates the styles of those whom he most admires. We must further bear in mind that whatever his talents, however gifted in his special line of work, the college poet is not from that mere fact a bard in after life. To be sure we have such illustrious examples as Dr. Holmes, Longfellow and Emerson, who, after having been college poets, gave up a great part of their subsequent time to the cultivation of the muse; but to these great men Fate was kind, and, although she forced each to a different occupation for the means of gaining a livelihood, yet to each she allowed some leisure time in which to write. But the

career of a man of letters is so uncertain, his chance for fame and fortune by that career so much a chance, and, on the other hand, so many channels leading into places of material power and advantage open up for him on leaving college, that usually the youthful, dreaming bard, becomes the stolid banker, the wily, scheming lawyer, the shrewd politician, or the plain, plodding man of business,—a man of practical affairs, to whom the intellectual ideals of his youth are but dim and distant memories. Viewed from the poet's standpoint, which, after all our lauding of material progress and our slurring of intellectual greatness, we know to be the best, such a metamorphosis is surely most deplorable. But, so long as man's highest aspirations are to secure for himself a princely fortune, and for his children a place in the society circles of our ridiculous and shallow-minded plutocracy, so long must the higher, more intellectual talents of our youth be blunted, and our most gifted poets of student life, not to mention the hundreds of more humble singers, after they have left the kindly influences of their college surroundings, must cease to sing. But, as generation of students succeeds generation, there are always those whose natural talents have fitted them for poets, and who, during their stay at college, indulge to the fullest extent their love of metrical composition. The college press, that gentle tomb of so many products of our youthful genius, is ever filled with poems; poems often crude, no doubt, yet often showing marks of no mean talent, and sometimes even elegancies of expression and humor which would be a credit to any writer. Now, as the authors of these poems are simply college youths, whose principal knowledge is derived from books, and not from observation and experience, and as in common with older poets, these bardlings seldom sing of that with which they have not been in personal contact, we find the range of their subjects somewhat

limited. Natural scenes and objects claim a large share of their attention, as might be expected in the case of a class of authors that spends three months of every year among the mountains or at the seashore. Here are a few examples. This, taken from the *Dartmouth*, is full of promise :

OUTWARD BOUND.

"The first faint flush of dawn is creeping
Where the silent stars are keeping
Vigil in the sky.
The distant light-house fire is sinking,
Like a drowsy Cyclops blinking
With a sleepy eye.
The land breeze strong the sails are swelling,
All the fisher boats impelling
Far away from shore.
A lusty song the wind is humming,
Through the creaking cordage coming
With a rush and roar.
Hurrah! for the west wind free,
Hurrah! for the shining sea."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

"The evening shadows slowly falling,
From the breezy pastures calling,
Homeward come the cows.
The fisher boats are slowly sailing,
For the sea breeze now is failing,
Shoreward turned their prows.
A treasure fleet: the sunset gilding
Sail and spar, and fancy building
Golden argosies.
Across the dusky waters gleaming,
Lights of home and love are beaming,—
Happy auguries.
Praise God! for the restful night,
Praise God! for the dear home light."

We will attempt no criticism of this little poem, but only wish to call attention to the ease of expression and the effect of alliteration judiciously used, which it illustrates. Here are some stanzas from a poem, "In Summer Days," which, though in an entirely different strain, also show happy ease of expression and an appreciation of the subtle influences of natural scenes.

"My couch is of the softest moss:
No damask has so fair a gloss,
No ceiling tracery receives
Like my green canopy of leaves;
No roof has such a tint of blue
As where the holy sky looks through.

"From lichened rocks a fountain near
Distils its waters sweet and clear,
And in its bosom like golden lances
The shining sunbeams hold their dances.
High on a shady bough above
A robin tunes his pipe to love,
And near-by through the whispering woods
His shy mate on her blue eggs broods.

"In sleepy fields the tired airs,
Like mortals that forget their cares,
Drugged by the clover's sun-brewed wine,
For other regions cease to pine;
Forgetful of the breath of flowers,
In the hushed slumber of these hours."

"The pigeons hang on snowy wings,
The river drifts and dreams and sings
And runs off shimmering to the sea,
Winged by his own melody,
Kissing the blossomed banks below,
That fold in white-arms all his flow."

Just here it might be well to note that no natural object seems to impress the college poet so much as the river. He sees it agreeing with his every mood, from the height of his joy it is flowing

"Full and free,
To the sea,
Ceaselessly and grandly
Full and free
To the sea;"

while in his more sombre moments

"The darkness broods over the river
Which ever rolls on, rolls silently on,
Adown to the ocean forever."

It is seldom that we find a lesson or a moral drawn from a natural scene in a college poem. Students generally are too true to the nature of their art to allow themselves to moralize in verse, recognizing the truth that if a lesson is to be taught, it must be left for the reader to formulate it for himself from the simple narration of the facts, just as one is instructed by Nature herself, or by a masterpiece of painting or scripture. Now and then, however, we find a violation of this rule, as in the following little poem, in which we would hardly have it otherwise:

"From dead leaves creeps the tender green of spring;
The wild flowers lift their beauty to the light;
The mosses' rich tints coat the wayside banks,
And from the barren rocks the ferns spring forth,—
All nature breathes a lesson we may learn.

"From the dead past may rise a truer hope;
The humblest life is upward taught to look;
Our daily paths with purer motives shine;—
Most sterile lives a little strength can give
To succor those who heavenward seek to climb."

Speculative poems are seldom written by our student poets, and when written, are mostly among the crudest of their efforts. Occasionally, we find one, however, of some real merit, as the following sonnet from the *Yale Record*:

"We know not whence we come or whither go,
Our life defies our efforts to discern
In what it can consist,—nor can we learn
Its import, nor its cause nor issue know.
We see its spark from early childhood grow
Until in manhood all its powers burn
In perfect strength. Then Death, the tyrant stern,
Extinguishes its last expiring glow.
And yet to think, and know the thoughts of men,
To feel the awe for things beyond our ken,
To help some fellow mortal in his strife,
To love, to hope, to feel that we have done
Some good, or some decisive battle won,
O'er world and self triumphant—this is life."

Among the productions of a class of writers, much of whose daily work is given to the translation into English of poems from almost every foreign language, ancient and modern, one would naturally expect to find metrical renderings of a rather high order. Such is, nevertheless, by no means the fact. We do, indeed, find numerous translations, especially from the German, but by far the greater number, when compared with their originals, are poor in the extreme. Who after having read and enjoyed Heine's exquisite poem "*Die Lorelei*," can read the following translation without a feeling of disgust:

"I know not what it signifies,
Myself so sad I find,
A legend of the olden time
Goes never from my mind.

The air is cool, and it is dark,
And silent flows the Rhine,
The distant mountain tops are bright
With evening's soft sunshine.

"The loveliest maid is sitting
Up yonder, wondrous fair,
Her golden garments glitter,
She combs her golden hair.
She combs it with a golden comb,
And sings a song meanwhile,
A song that has a melody
Of wondrous power and wild.

"The sailor in the little boat
It fills with wildest dread,
He looks not for the sunken ledge,
He only looks o'erhead.
I fear the waves will swallow up
At last both boat and man!
And this, with her weird singing,
The Lorelei has done."

This is a fair sample of the average translation, but there are instances, though rare, in which the translator catches some of the spirit of the original poem, as in these stanzas, also from the German of Heine:

"I wept in my dreams at night-time,
For I dreamt that thou wert dead;
I waked with fears for thy safety,
Ah, many the tears I shed.

"I wept in my dreams at night-time,
For I dreamt thou wert false to me;
I feared the dream was a true one,
And wept most bitterly.

"I wept in my dreams at night-time;
But I knew thou wouldst faithful stay;
I wakened, and now forever
My tears are wiped away."

Here we have a real poem of some merit, and which, but for the use of such an un-poetical word as "safety" in the first stanza, and such a phrase as "a true one" in the second, would be altogether admirable. A careful study of many of these translations convinces one that the greater number of their faults lie in the fact that the translator has translated his poem with more care to give to each foreign word its exact English equivalent, than to render into poetical

English the ideas of his master, and vivify these ideas with their original spirit. There can be little doubt that these faults are due to the clumsy, awkward translations which pass current in the class-rooms of our colleges.

But, if in translations, our college poets are usually unsuccessful, there can be no doubting of their success in imitating the masters of their own language. How like Lanier are the following expressions, taken from a poem called "A Sea Fantasy :"

"The greenly glistening sea."
 "The crawling, clasping sea."
 "The hateful, hungry sea."

And yet these lines occur in a poem, the crudity of which forbids one for Lanier's sake to charge the author with plagiarism. Again, how these lines from "A Pequod Idyl" remind us of the easy, natural style of our Quaker poet.

"Through the streets of the Indian town
 Blazed the camp fires up and down,
 Casting warm and ruddy light
 Over the wigwams richly dight,
 The Pequod warriors revelled long
 In feast and dance and battle song.
 The night fled on, and deeper shade
 Settled o'er wigwam and palisade;
 The sound of revelry died away;
 In fateful slumber the village lay.
 * * * * *

"The shadows were stealing calm and still
 Over the summit of Pequod Hill,
 When at the close of the summer day,
 Along his solitary way,*
 A warrior passed with weary tread
 Into the presence of the dead.
 He heard the wind in the pine trees moan,
 And ever it whispered—Alone,—Alone."

While dwelling on this point, the temptation is irresistible to give one more illustration. This time it is Burns that we read on every line, and although this most natural of poets could never have written on such a subject, it is just such a poem as we should

*A hint of Bryant is in these words.

have expected had Burns attended college. The title of the poem is "To My Pony," and the sentiment expressed in the gracefully flowing lines are such as will arouse a sympathetic response in the mind of more than one brilliant classical scholar.

"Thou'st borne me safe o'er classic soil,
 And safe thro' monie a bloody broil,
 And gi'n me help in a' my toil,
 My bonnie steed,
 Let ithers burn the midnight oil
 Wha hate thy breed.

"Wi' ye, thro' Gallia's fertile land,
 Wi' ye, to Britain's rocky strand,
 I followed Cæsar's conq'ring band,
 My trottin' pride,
 Wha, led by sae smb' mucker's hand,
 I swiftly ride.

"Wi' ye, I enter Ilium's walls,
 And wander thro' auld Priam's halls,
 And sigh when valiant Hector falls,
 My pony swift,
 And laugh when sae puir grubber calls
 To get a lift.

"Guid health to thee, my bonnie steed,
 Guid health to a' thy bonnie breed!
 Whene'er a bit o' help I need,
 I'll gae to thee.
 Thou'st iver been i' word and deed,
 A friend to me."

Like their more fully fledged brethren our college poets often fall into the grievous fault of writing poems on Spring. Here is a sonnet which illustrates the flowery style in which youthful writers are so apt to indulge :

"Love in her eyes, sweet promise on her lips,
 Blossomed abundance in her tender arms,
 Bird music heralding her sun-lit steps,
 Winds hushed and mute in reverence of her charms.
 Maid veiled in tresses flecked with gems of dew,
 White lily crowned and clad in 'broidered green,
 Smiling till hoar and old their youth renew,
 And vest themselves in robes of verdant sheen.
 Where fall her dainty feet meek daisies blow,
 Lifting their fire-touched lips to court a kiss;
 Heart beats to heart and soft cheeks warmly glow
 With budding hopes of love and joy and bliss.
 Fern banners wave and harebells welcome ring,
 As trips across the meads the Bride of Spring."

Our second illustration, while displaying no sign of youthful health and vigor, serves as an example of the morbid fancy cultivated in some of our Southern colleges :

"The gentle Spring, how mild it is!
It starts the leafy bowers,
And stirs the cheerful rheumatiz
In these pale forms of ours."

The days of the popularity of acrostics and other highly-artificial kinds of poems, appear to have passed away from the college world, but quite often one finds, in the college papers, a sonnet or a rondeau of considerable merit. As a sonnet of true beauty, and also as a poem which shows the poetic power of the writer, we select the following to Bartholdi :

"Above the harbor, white with curving sail,
Looks down a form of age-enduring brass;
An arm aloft at night, while vessels pass,
Shall beckon trembling sailors through the gale.
What hast thou done, that crowds thy triumph hail,
Thou sculptor of this lofty, breathing mass,
Save that, so long as Time shall shift his glass,
The story of thy marvel shall prevail?
Thy work is pledged from fair and flowery France
Of faith that long hath been and long shall be;
A promise that, at last, in man's advance,
Good-will shall spread the earth from sea to sea;
From out the eyes, in that stern statue's glance,
Stares boldly forth the soul of liberty."

As a matter of course, the rondeaus are mostly written in a lighter mood, and, as in the following, most often narrate some little incident of youthful love.

"The fault was mine! Excuse was vain!
Nor thought I pardon to obtain.
Prompted by love or fate—who knows?
I asked her for a blushing rose—
'Tis thine,' she sighed, in lightsome vein,

"In kindness she did not disdain
To pin it on my coat. Insane
I bent and kissed her on the lip—
The fault was mine!

"The crimson flushed her cheek again,
What could I do? Oft and again

I begged forgiveness for the slip
Of kissing her upon the lip—
She whispered, 'Nay, 'tis very plain
The fault was mine!'"

Before closing our remarks on these classes of poems, so narrowly restricted in form, and mostly so mechanical in execution, we must call attention to these artificial stanzas. They doubtless display nothing more than a feat of mental gymnastics, but as such, they are worthy of notice. It will be seen on inspection, that each stanza contains all the letters of the alphabet except the vowel "e," the one most used in the language.

"A jovial swain should not complain
Of any buxom fair,
Who mocks his pain,
And thinks it gain
To quiz his awkward air.

"Quixotic boys, who look for joys,
Quixotic hazards run;
Alas annoys
With trivial toys,
Opposing man for fun.

"A jovial swain may wrack his brain
And tax his fancy's might,
To quiz is vain,
For 'tis most plain
That what I say is right."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PHASES OF NIHILISM.

WE apply this title to that party of Russian patriots struggling for liberty, simply following thereby the usual custom. But in reality they have as distinct an aim and as constant a purpose as that other body of men who drafted our Declaration of Independence. 'Nihilism' is a title that, all political students now admit, has been fastened upon them by their enemies and not deserved through any merit of their own. The Russian Revolutionist knows clearly what he wants, and a way at least to make his persecutors unhappy. The struggle in which he is en-

gaged is so vast, and the results so momentous, not only for the Slav race but to all mankind, that he has a right to the widespread interest he is exciting, and to claim more attention than he receives from American republicans. Our lack of sympathy with him comes from the difficulty in appreciating the circumstances under which he is placed. In a land where a single incautious sentence may seal the doom of the speaker, whether male or female, cannot be comprehended on the bare statement of the fact. Such living the Russian might call death did he not know of punishments so many degrees worse as to make even that seem light to him. The question is often asked, What is the special cause of the continual disturbances of the Nihilists? In a single sentence we would reply, It is the Russian prison system. This, of course, would not be accurate. But it at least would be as accurate as to say that the cause of our civil war in America was slavery. Though the Russian prisons are not responsible for the creation of the suspected class, still they are the immediate cause which goads on many a desperate character to the last wild law of man, *i. e.*, assassination, and which makes Nihilism such an active principle. Just as with us, slavery, though not the original cause, yet was the disturbing and irritating factor in our great controversy. So in Russia, but for the Nihilistic tendencies many persons otherwise would not be subjected to the horrors of prison life. Under the present conditions, a young man, or very probably a young woman, is suspected, and nine times out of ten unjustly, but is nevertheless thrust into the loathsome over-crowded prisons. Once there, the warden takes very little trouble to secure a speedy trial and, in the meantime, the prisoner is transformed from an innocent and law-abiding citizen into a desperate and hardened criminal, ready at the earliest opportunity to seek revenge. Now, the Russian prison, though an evil, may seem wholly

inadequate to contribute to such great results. However, statistics from the Russian officials state that about 700,000 prisoners are held during some part of the year, and of these only about 26,000 have any charges brought against them that would justify a trial by court. These prisoners have families and friends who, of course, sympathize with them, and in this way the numbers of those who are directly influenced by this cause grow to still greater proportions. No one supposes the same men to be imprisoned year after year, or the government could easily afford to wipe out the whole class and be done with the job forever. Of course, a large percentage of the 700,000 are idlers, who have no visible means of support, and are punished by a short imprisonment; the officials hoping thereby to get rid of them by making their stay unpleasant. Now, as all are placed together in the same rooms, opportunity is afforded to the Nihilists to disseminate their views and to make continual converts to their political faith. In this way a large and disaffected class is constantly thrown out to swell the ranks of the government's bitterest foes. Difficulties and disaffections, which necessarily spring up under the administration of every government, are fanned to a white heat by unknown but omnipresent agents. The closing of the University of St. Petersburg, and the imprisonment of two hundred of its students, is immediately followed by hand bills supporting the students and annoying the government. We are told that the Czar disapproves of the display of military force made on the present occasion. But no measures are apparently taken to right the wrongs of the students, and their leaders are tolerably sure of a sentence of transportation to Siberia.

Now, a word as to the law which consigns these prisoners to exile. George Kennan has given some excellent articles on "Russian Prison Life" in the December

and January numbers of the *Century*, and in one of these has made some quotations from the Russian Penal Code. They are the sections, we presume, on which the sentences of most of the conspirators rest. To those wishing to look more fully into the subject, we refer them to the above-mentioned numbers. We shall quote only that which shall directly serve our purpose. Section 245 reads, "All persons found guilty of composing and circulating written or printed documents, books, or representations calculated to create disrespect for the supreme authority or for the personal character of the Gossudar (the Tsar), or for the government of his empire, shall be condemned as insulters of majesty, to deprivation of all civil rights and to from ten to twelve years of penal servitude. This punishment carries with it exile in Siberia, for what remains of life after the expiration of the hard labor sentence." We make no comments on the quotation, simply allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the general bearing and scope of the section. Section 249, however, is much more sweeping, if possible, in its phraseology than the one just quoted.

Now these sections are by no means dead letters with the Russian courts. Several years ago the writer remembers reading the following story. We write only from memory but are positive as to the facts of the case. "A Russian traveler had lost his way in one of the Siberian forests during the depths of winter. He wandered about until after dark, when noticing the light from a hut, made his way thither. There he found a single occupant, old and broken down, a wood-cutter for the government. On entering the hut, he was greatly surprised on seeing the occupant rise and address him with all the marks of familiar salutation. Failing to understand the cause, he demanded of the wood-cutter an explanation. The old man slowly asked, 'Do you remember Professor S—— of Comparative Philology

in the University of Odessa? He disappeared suddenly in the night, long ago.' Now he recognizes in the traveler his former pupil. Gradually there came back to the mind of that pupil the long-forgotten features of one of his most popular professors. It was the old story repeated. In the eyes of the government, he belonged to the suspected class, and Section 249 proved abundantly capable of consigning him to his living death." Alexander II., on his accession to the throne, resolved to do away with some of these glaring abuses, and the world is familiar with the sweeping reforms he introduced. The emancipation of the serfs, the granting to provincial assemblies the right to petition a redress of grievances, and the establishment of the public school system, were all the result of that early resolution. But unfortunately for him and the cause of freedom, he changed his plans almost before he had formed them. Only the freedom of the serfs remained unannulled. The ardent champions of liberalism were of course astonished at the sudden change in the Emperor, especially so when no event had occurred to prove either wisdom or fallacy in the new measures. However, some of the assemblies, which were in session promptly began a struggle for their rights. Prominent among these was Kier. But the governor of that province filled the legislative halls with soldiers and there was no redress. Gradually, as the change of policy in the government became apparently fixed, the feelings of the younger liberals underwent a direct and powerful reaction. Alexander II. received repeated warnings of the despotism practiced by his officials, and the inability of his subjects longer to endure patiently the tyranny. But he took no notice until a remonstrance was handed in by some of the most prominent men in St. Petersburg. This, however, came too late, for he was killed the next day. To his return to the policy of repression, after he had inaugurated the plans for reform, is due

entirely his untimely death. There is in all political movements a regular ebb and flow. The seasons of activity are followed regularly by periods of repose, during which time the reformers are actively preparing for renewed work. Mayhap priming the spirits of their comrades and giving the public a breathing spell. Nihilism is no exception to this rule. Just at the present time seems to be one of these periods of activity; every issue of the daily press contains some allusion to them. This activity invariably takes the form of assassination. The reader will recollect that the period just before the last Turko-Russian conflict was one of unusual activity, closely corresponding to the present time. And war was precipitated in the hope that by directing the attention of the nation abroad, and away from their internal affairs, the government might gain a period of repose. The expedient was effectual only for a limited space of time, and the Nihilists, rapidly regaining strength, measured back to the Czar some of the agony and pain he had inflicted upon them. Now it is this very activity displayed by the revolutionists which seems an earnest of fresh conflicts between Russia and some one of the great powers of Europe. The Czar seems compelled either to fight or reform. However, judging from the experience of Alexander II., the present ruler has little right to expect much in the way of repose, even from a successful war; and should Austria, if Austria is to be his next opponent, prove too strong for him, his fate will be sealed. There seems to be little hope except in a policy of liberalism, and in that, the difficulties to be surmounted seem great enough to make the boldest hesitate. Let us hope that this latter course and not war will appear most expedient to the Czar, that his Nemesis will not stab him to the ground before his work is finished. Certain it is that, in the end he must yield, and so must every succeeding Romanoff. With unflinching sureness, the down-trodden "suspected class" will measure back to him

retribution. At no distant date will his fate be fixed, unless he makes his choice with fairness, and follows it with honesty and firmness of purpose. Liberalism or liberty is the only cure for Nihilism. Despotism is opposed to the spirit of the nineteenth century, and a constant menace to the progress of the human race. Bearing these facts in mind, how can we but sympathize with the struggles of those who seem to have so much more than their share of human misery, and above all no way of stating their cause legitimately before the civilized world for judgment.

LECTURES.

ON the evening of December 6th, Dr. Joseph Thomas lectured on "What to Read and How to Read it." The lecturer, as President Sharpless said in introducing him, "Is not only an able literary man, but an old Haverfordian." Dr. Thomas dwelt particularly on what should be avoided in reading. It is an error to read the works of a great literary man, such as Macaulay, as infallible. He considered the morbid excitement, derived from fictitious literature, as unfitting for the earnest and serious duties of life. An indirect injury from such books is the waste of time they occasion. The thing to be specially guarded was a sound religious faith; the loss of it, Dr. Thomas regarded the greatest misfortune. Special care is needed, as one is so easily misled, unless fortified with experience.

On the evening of December 13th, Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich lectured on "The Discovery of the West Indies." Prof. McMurrich made some introductory remarks, explaining the occasion and circumstances of his visit to the Bahamas. He visited the Marine Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, stationed in the Bahamas, during the past summer. He was led by his stay on the Islands to take a great interest in their history, and he hoped his lecture might

inspire his hearers with some of the desire to know more of them and of their past, which had been awakened in him.

The story of Columbus, he said, was no doubt familiar to us all, having been told by a master. But while admiring the skillful touches of description, and the beauty of the language in which the discoverer's adventures are told, we must remember that the work was written by one personally unacquainted with the Islands at which Columbus first arrived, and that it was composed by Irving at a time when no good charts or descriptions of the Bahamas were available, from which, by a comparison with the slender facts given by Columbus in his journal, the true landfall could have been ascertained with some degree of accuracy. Prof. McMurrich, after briefly sketching Columbus' personal history and the circumstances of his voyage, showed that Watlings Island and not San Salvador deserves the honor of being the landfall of Columbus.

On the evening of December 20th, Prof. McMurrich delivered his second lecture on "The History of the Bahamas." The history of the Bahamas, he said, began with their discovery by Columbus, but data relating to the period immediately subsequent to that event was wanting. The information we possess with regard to the original inhabitants, the Sucayans, is exceedingly scant, a few random remarks in Columbus' journal and a few remains of skulls and utensils being all at our disposal from which to portray the aborigines of the Bahamas. They practiced the flattening of the forehead, which marked some of the tribes of Central America, and their utensils remind one of Mexican and Central American relics. So strong are their resemblance to the Central American tribes that they suggest a common origin.

In Columbus' time the Bahamas were well-peopled; now, not a single representative of the original race remains. Upon the

shoulders of the Spaniards rests the extinction of the quiet and childlike race of the Sucayans. Prof. McMurrich traced the successive changes in the government of the Bahamas, with their varying fortune, and spoke at length upon the great boon conferred in the emancipation of the slaves. He closed his lecture with an account of the present government. Though far, he said, from the ideal government, it is excellently adapted to the people, and is more efficient and satisfactory than a more perfect plan for which the people are not sufficiently educated.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Editors are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column.]

[All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

Haverford College P. O., Pa., 12th mo. 16, 1887.
FOR THE HAVERFORDIAN.

The Faculty have decided, with the approval of the managers, to advance the standard of admission to the Freshman class in the fall of 1889, so as to make it agree practically with that of other colleges. While the standard of graduation at Haverford has been high, that of admission has been about half a college year behind such colleges as Princeton and Amherst. This has been found to involve some difficulties, and lead to an unwarranted depreciation of the work done at Haverford. Besides the usual amount of English and the Grammar and Prose Composition of the different languages, there will be required four books of the Anabasis, three of Homer, four of Cæsar, six of the Æneid, six orations of Cicero, Algebra including the whole of Quadratic equations, and the whole of Plane Geometry.

For the Greek, there may be substituted both the two modern languages, and no Greek will be required after admission of such as make this substitution. Latin, Greek and Mathematics will not all be required after the Sophomore year, but the student will be expected to continue one of the three for one year longer.

It is hoped that this arrangement will meet the wants of those who desire a general and scholarly course, and yet who do not wish to give so much time to the ancient languages. All who present two modern languages besides Latin for admission, and who continue Latin for at least two years, may receive the degree of A. B.

The Faculty think this arrangement will draw from the Scientific Course some who do not

naturally belong there, and will not diminish the efficiency of the Greek department.

For the Scientific Course any two languages may be presented (in 1889, but not subsequently Latin alone will be sufficient); and in addition to the English and mathematical requirements for the Classical Course, Logarithms, Physics and Physiology.

The requirements for admission to the course for the degree of A. B., have, as the result of a conference with the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania, been made identical with theirs, except that the University has not yet agreed to give up Greek as a condition of admission. This identity is mainly for the convenience of schoolmasters who prepare boys for both institutions. ISAAC SHARPLESS.

Dear Mr. Editor :

I, for one, was deeply interested in the lectures lately delivered by Prof. Rogers, but as several questions which the facts treated of by him raised in my mind have not been answered, I ask permission to state them here.

First. Seeing that the "authentic history" of the Assyrians extends "one thousand years before the time of Abraham," is it not more probable that the Jewish Genesis is a copy of the Assyrian, than that the Assyrians should copy from the Jews?

Second. May not the plural noun translated "God" in the English version, express the same idea as the many names of deities mentioned in the Assyrian?

Third. Does not the plural noun above referred to, used with a singular verb, as it stands in the Hebrew, indicate that the Jewish Genesis is a polytheistic tradition partially changed so as to suit the later monotheism of the Jews?

Fourth. How can the historical accuracy of a Jewish writer prove the truth of his religion, any more than the accuracy of a Roman historian could prove the existence of Jupiter, Apollo, etc.?

Fifth. What evidence have we of the speedy death of all of the great religions of the world but one?

Sixth. Can the system of Confucius, being as it is, entirely a moral code, and one whose principles embrace all true morality, "totter to its fall," without leaving the world without morals?

Let these questions suffice for the present.

Truly yours, INQUIRER.

MR. EDITOR :

As the season for coasting will soon arrive, I would like to make some suggestions regarding that sport. Coasting at Haverford is, while it

lasts, as much of a sport as foot-ball or cricket. Now why should we not have a college committee to attend to this sport? Such a committee would be extremely useful. Last year and the year before many fine opportunities for freezing the track were lost because no effort was made to bring the men together to make a track; and more than once, when the track was frozen, it was due to the efforts of less than half of the College. No one was appointed to call the men together and, consequently, it was not done. If, however, we had a committee whose duty it was to attend to such things, no favorable opportunity would be lost, and when a call was made, all would respond.

One other thing might be mentioned in this connection, and that is the inclination of some, usually upper-class men, to leave the work of watering the coasting-track to others. It is not noticed that these men ever abstain from enjoying themselves by riding over the track after it is made. Certainly this is not right. For the general enjoyment of all the students, every one should be willing to help make a track; and if any one is not influenced by this motive he should consider himself bound in honor to keep off the track after it is made.

Yours,

A COASTER.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

Personals.

'66 A. Marshall Elliott was re-elected Secretary of the Modern Language Association at their recent meeting in Philadelphia.

'69 Henry Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, read a paper at the meeting of the Modern Language Association.

'82 Isaac M. Cox, owing to trouble with his lungs, has been forced to return home to California.

'82 F. D. Jones is proprietor of a book exchange in Los Angeles, Cal.

'83 T. K. Worthington returned from Europe last month, and has taken a house in Baltimore.

'84 Orren W. Bates was married on the 16th of September to Miss Julia H. Seeley, at New Haven, Conn.

'85 Marriot C. Morris paid us a short visit some weeks ago.

'86 G. R. Johnson paid us a visit.

'88 J. W. Sharp, Jr., was elected Vice-President of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association.

LOCALS.

Now that we have a starter, please say *to-bogganing* instead of *coasting*.

A junior thinks that the golden age was when man lived in the "pastorial state."

Secretary in Everett reading book list: "Vignellies from Nature," and "Songs from the Seieeras—the rest I can't make out."

The Athenæum has given its library to the College. Another case of the tail wagging the dog, we suppose.

A Sophomore took out Darwin's book on earthworms, and registered it as "Vegetable Mould and Earthworks." Wonder what he thought it was, anyhow?

A Junior says he thinks that a man living entirely on a fish diet would not make a very *efficient* workman.

"Our George" has "got 'em again." He says nothing can persuade him that either Booth or Barrett could play the part of "Faust" as well as Irving.

Now let us see what the Alumni will do about the track. They have very kindly furnished us with their official opinion on cricket, and have informed us of their willingness to provide us with croquet sets. Now let us have their official or unofficial *contributions*. Can't the committee on athletic sports do anything but write official opinions? We want a track and believe that nothing would do more to keep up a manly interest in sports; but for pity's sake don't give us any more opinions.

Professor calling the roll on Monday morning—"Public Ledger!" "Here," answered a student who was reading the morning paper. "Ah," sighed the Professor, "that man Blank is absent again."

An astute Sophomore, having obtained some very strong alcohol from the laboratory, reflects that it might probably be too strong to burn, and accordingly he judiciously adds an equal volume of water, thus having "twice as much as before," as he said to himself. But lo! when he applied a match he met with no more success than our absent-minded friend who tried to light the faucet. Would that we, too, came from West Chester!

Member in society, having become somewhat excited, exclaimed: "The state of affairs in the future is far worse than has ever been in the present, or will be in the past!"

Several very long-headed individuals have found to their cost that they laid up their treasure where moth and rust did corrupt.

"Do you know," he said ruefully, "I have four oysters on my tongue!" Then seeing them look at him with horrified astonishment, he added hastily: "I—er—mean to say *ulsters*!"

Our exchanges had better take warning. We refer all quarrels to our "Fite-ing Editor."

Professor—"As a good deal of light is necessary for this experiment, we shall have to wait till the clouds roll by. Someone will please inform me when the sun is shining brightly. Mr. D., what are conjugate foci?" Mr. D.—"Why—let me see—er—oh, Professor! the sun is shining ever so brightly now!"

A Senior says he once saw a man at a circus (wasn't it terrible for him ever to have been at that den of iniquity?) turn a *hairspring* over several elephants. We think this must have been the time he saw that little dog eat seven tennis balls.

The influence of Justinian seems unlimited. The policy of modern colleges of forbidding outrageous hazing of new men, may be traced back to his decree that all who hazed the "Yellow Bills," as they called the Freshmen of those days, should be severely punished.

The Faculty are going to raise the standard again. Of course this means an improvement in the average ability of next year's Freshman class. We wish it meant an equal improvement in the average height, but unfortunately it means just the opposite. If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we might as well apply for those croquet sets.

An engineering student, whose name, by the way, means "sweet eighteen" in Hebrew, came up to the physics room and was much puzzled over the appearance of a very grotesque "phantom image." "Where is the object which produces that image?" he innocently asked. "In the box, of course," replied the Professor; and then he added cuttingly, "Did you suppose it was the reflection of yourself in the glass?"

Professor—"What is the nature of contradictory propositions?" Student, who had not counted upon being called up—"Why, they never agree."

There seems to be a growing disposition among the higher classes to skip lectures, and the authorities are trying to find some way to prevent it. Is the trouble all with the students?

"Baron" having stated that "Political Economy treats of the sphere in which man is placed," the Professor asks him to illustrate. "Well," said the Baron, "If you put a man in a sphere, Political Economy will then find out

what kind of a sphere it is." Nevertheless we doubt whether Political Economy would ever find out that the sphere they used to put the Freshmen through was a barrel!

Oh how is the wise taken in his own craftiness! "Billy," sly dog that he is, finding some tar in the shop, carefully annoints the vise handle with some of it, expecting with fiendish glee to see a brother engineer "get sucked." But a few minutes afterwards he himself has need of the vise and quickly seizing the handle, "tumbles" to his own "gag."

Dr. McCosh is certainly a man of unique and wonderful abilities. He requires but a single sentence to "undermine the most fatal error (?) of the day," nay, even to *wipe out of existence* the most eminent philosophers in history. He thinks he sees a proof of it—he is sure that it is so, and that is all that is necessary, at least that is all there is to prove it. Malebranche saw everything in God, but Dr. McCosh and his admirers see everything in McCosh. And yet he says he has discovered that he has been anticipated by *Aristotle*! How very strange! Aristotle was quite a man, in his way, to be sure, but in comparison with the great and venerable leader of modern thought, he sinks at once into pitiable insignificance, and his embryonic systems fall into innocuous desuetude.

Psychological students will be interested in hearing that a new theory of cerebation has been started. The brain is asserted to consist of a homogeneous mass of bacteria, and on this assumption the whole problem of the production of thought is solved at once. Thought results from the incessant squirming of myriads of bacteria, just as heat is produced by the vibrations of molecules.

First student—"Who did write 'Louis XI,' anyway?" Second student, with an air of superior information, "Why Richelieu, of course. Don't you know anything about French history?"

Two students studying in a warm room. A remarks that the thermometer is seventy-five, and proposes to open the window. B, however, on the ground that it is probably only fifty on the floor protests. "Oh," said A, "I beg your pardon B, I forgot that you had such an important part of your person always on the floor."

'89 having omitted cremation in their Sophomore year seem to have repented and held a private one in their Junior year. The celebration took place on the evening of December 2d, at the customary place, but was a very simple and impromptu affair. The chief

feature was its inexpensiveness, the only cost being for one red light, around which the class danced the can-can.

How it must distress the graduates of last year to see that their degenerate successors have already gotten control of THE HAVERFORDIAN, and are wearing gowns!

Several Seniors being delayed on a train late New Year's eve, one of them suggested giving the class yell to welcome in the New Year. The others demurred, however, for fear of shocking the passengers. "Oh, never mind about that," said a bystander, "We're quite near the Zoological Gardens, you know, and the people will never know the difference." The yell was not given.

We had some of the best skating during vacation, and the neighborhood availed themselves of the rare privilege of skating on the pond without any danger of being run down by a crowd of "shinny" players.

A skeptical Senior says he don't see any use of talking about enlarging the pond, "The evaporation would be so rapid that it would never fill up." If this is so, it is undoubtedly the reason our pond always freezes before any other.

For three consecutive meetings the Everett Society formed itself into a Senate, and discussed Henry George's land theory. A carefully prepared and printed bill was brought in, proposing to tax all lands to their full rental value, and after three readings, during which much discussion took place over amendments, it was put to a vote and lost. A lively interest was shown in the project, and all the "sittings" were open to the public, and one of the Professors said it was the best thing in the society line that he had seen at Haverford.

Some one opposes a tax on professors' salaries because it is not a Faculty tax. How's that? It seems to us that is just what it is.

President Sharpless gave a very interesting and instructive address before the Loganian Society on his travels in Russia. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views. Among other things he told us that in Russia the college students were entirely under government control, and if any of them showed symptoms of Nihilism they were immediately but secretly whisked off to Siberia. Just suppose it was that way here and Grover Cleveland should enforce the spoils system at Haverford! We'd have to be very careful before we had another Blaine parade.

We had an unexpected treat in the shape of a lecture on "Home Rule" by Mr. John Stewart,

late candidate for Parliament. After the address, a short discussion took place between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Ellis Yarnall, but it was necessarily cut short as the former had to make a train.

Junior in Calculus, "Professor why do you put that infinity sign on end?" "Professor, in an injured tone, "Why that's an *eight*."

Students in the Gymnasium will find Dr. Sargent's book on exercising very useful. A copy is always in the Gymnasium.

It is pleasing to see how much interest some of the Alumni take in the College. Thirty-five graduates of Haverford, Earlham and Penn Colleges, residing in Pasadena, met and passed the following resolution, which was forwarded to us by F. D. Jones of the class of '82:

"We, the former students of Haverford, Earlham and Penn Colleges, met in social conference on the Pacific coast, do hereby send greeting to our Alma Maters(?) with the best wishes for their growth and prosperity."

BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE HEART OF MERRIE ENGLAND. Published by Porter and Coates, Ninth and Chestnut Streets. By Rev. Jas. S. Stone, D. D.

This old, yet ever new theme has been brought before us again in a particularly pleasant way. Many of the subjects treated of in the different chapters are entirely new to the literary world. With the exception of the chapters on Canterbury Cathedral and Stratford-on-Avon, they all relate to the byways and secluded haunts of Oxford, Warwick and Worcestershire. The writer, an Englishman by birth, has nevertheless spent the greater part of his life on this side of the Atlantic, and in revisiting these old scenes, he describes them in a way eminently pleasing to the American reader. Time makes slow changes in these country nooks. The average rural Briton defies the changes of civilization, never yielding willingly, however hopeless the struggle may seem, until compelled to do so. Here we find the same houses with the same thatched roofs that his ancestors knew generations ago. The roofs, fences, etc., remaining until, commonly speaking, they are useless. In such a place one seems to stand more intimately in the presence of the past.

One of the most attractive parts of the volume are the stories of the olden time, which the author has happily introduced. These are rich in their suggestions and in the pictures of the

mother country, which they call forth in the mind of the reader. Stories of Love and Death which never grow old. The longest one, the Merry Legend, contains allusions in almost every sentence of the old-time manners and ideas. The outline of the story the author assures us is true, and the execution of the literary part excellent, reminding us strongly of Irving's style in its simplicity and clearness.

Published by T. H. Revell, 148 and 150 Nassau Street, New York.

A memoir of Edwin Bainbridge has been published under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. He was a type of those sturdy English lads who have done so much to carry the news of Christ to the heathen. He lost his life in the great earthquake in New Zealand in June, 1886. The purpose of the publication is undoubtedly to influence young men to take up the great cause in which he was engaged. But though that cause is good, and his purpose was noble, it seems as if there were heathen in our own land, and at our own doors, who need reclaiming quite as badly as the inhabitants of New Zealand. The work is profusely illustrated and gives a clear and comprehensive account of the great earthquake in which he lost his life.

An edition of "Planetary and Stellar Worlds," has been published by John B. Alden, for fifteen cents a copy. Alden is certainly a true friend of poor and struggling students.

The name of J. B. Lippincott, the American agents for the publishers of the two volumes entitled the "Reign of Queen Victoria," was neglected to be mentioned in our review of that work.

EXCHANGES.

Among the various papers which made special preparations for a Christmas number, we noticed the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, *Ogontz Mosaic*, *Tuftsian*, *University Herald*, and *Fordham Monthly*. The cover of the *Mosaic* is peculiar, but shows exceedingly good taste. The *Tuftsian* has reason to be proud of its cover, which contains a representation of a Christmas scene.

The *Ogontz Mosaic* is always a pleasing paper. It does not aim at anything startling, but what it attempts is well done. It does not attempt any heavy articles on historical, political or economical questions. Its literary de-

partment consists chiefly of short tales or poems. The matter is eminently neat and feminine, like the typography, and it always shows good taste.

That rather ungentlemanly speech which Captain Beecher, of Yale Foot-ball Eleven, made at the Alumni dinner on the 18th of November, has roused a storm of virtuous indignation among other colleges, led, of course, by the *Harvard Crimson*, and followed by a strong detail of Western college papers, and some Eastern journals, among which is the *Swarthmore Phoenix*. Beecher's speech was certainly not very becoming. We admit that the spirit shown in it was not right; but we fail to see any material difference between that speech and a hundred thousand other speeches which are never published. A spirit of rivalry is the necessary accompaniment of any kind of sports where there are sides; and in the heat of excitement men are apt to be tempted into speeches apparently vindictive but really meaningless. We think if the proper discount for circumstances be taken into account, Captain Beecher's speech, and many others of the same style, will be found to be of little value. At any rate we suggest to the *Harvard Crimson* and others, that before censuring others, they should be sure that none of their own men have the same spirit.

The first page of the *Wesleyan Argus* is occupied by an editorial instructing the instructors. The *Argus* complains that, in certain classes, too much is attempted for thoroughness. This is a very ordinary and very insidious complaint among students. The student's disposition to work is not equal to the length of the lessons; therefore, he insists that his lessons are too hard. But in order to add a pleasing coat of sugar to a pill which is always hard to swallow, he adds that his only desire is thoroughness. THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes the Wesleyans shorter lessons and a Happy New Year.

The *College Rambler* contains a communication on "Social Training," which contains, among other things, this sentence: "Every student knows, or if he doesn't know, let him learn now, that a good presence and charming address conduce more to success in life than riches or talent." Is this true? We think not. "A good presence and a charming address" may serve for a time; but without something very material beneath, they must soon lose their power. We doubt very much ourselves the force of the whole article on "Social Training." If "society" meant nothing more than a moderate number of parties and social calls which did not keep the student from his rest the greater part of the night, we should have

no objection; but every student knows how much a continual round of gaiety interferes with earnest thinking. On the other hand, we agree with the *Rambler* in thinking that the student and the polished gentleman should be one. At any rate, students should leave most of their "social training" for the winter and summer vacations.

The *Fordham Monthly's* December number is worthy of that journal. It contains, among other things, several Christmas stories of no little merit, and a number of exceedingly good illustrations. We clip the following editorial:

The recent founding of two \$2,000,000 universities would lead us to fancy that, as in other things, so also in education, vast improvement is being made. It was once the belief that universities should grow out of colleges, that these colleges should advance from humble beginnings, taking to themselves, as years went by, the glory of great names and high traditions. In this way universities became nurseries and homes of learning. They had histories stretching back to remote times. And they had shrines, too, and sanctuaries made sacred by the labor of illustrious men. Now-a-days they seem to be regarded as immense shops where knowledge may be had ready-made.

We find on the first page of the *Indiana Student* two articles which savor very strongly of advertisements. One extols a private school managed by an alumnus of the University, and another describes, in approved advertising language, the store of a dry goods firm which offers prizes to the University. We certainly think it strange that a dry goods firm should offer prizes for oratory at a neighboring college, unless it is for the sake of advertising; and if it is only an advertisement, we think the dignity of the college should lead it to refuse them. At any rate, let advertisements have their proper place in a college paper.

The *University Quarterly* comes full of good matter. The critical essay on "Russelas" is especially good; and the article on "The University" contains many useful suggestions.

Still the cry rages against inter-collegiate sports! The *Marietta College Olio* has copied some ridiculous articles from a New York paper on the subject of the betting on the Yale-Harvard game, and endeavors to prove that the game produced the betting, and, therefore, the game was an evil. Inter-collegiate sports are often the occasion, but never the cause, of betting. The average American, and particularly the average American student, will bet upon anything. If he can find nothing else upon which to stake his money, he will choose the weather. It is the misfortune, but not the fault, of inter-collegiate sports that he chooses them.

The *Thielensian*, in the same strain has an article headed "Echoes from the Bloody

Field," containing an account of sundry bruises and scratches received in the above-mentioned match. We insert the following paragraphs:

When were these bloody scenes enacted? On a day, one of the most sacred and solemn on the nation's calendar, a day when the people of our nation are called upon to turn aside from their secular pursuits and gather themselves together in their respective places of worship, and with praise upon their lips and gratitude in their hearts, return thanks to the Almighty God for the blessings of the year—it was, need I say it! it was Thanksgiving Day!

Let us be thankful that we, of Thiel, move in an atmosphere which, while it develops the mind, cultivates the heart, and which, as a result, gives us so large a percentage, among our graduates, of strong, vigorous manhood and womanhood.

We congratulate the gentlemen of Thiel upon their superior moral endowments and, at the same time, wish them a Happy New Year.

THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes the *Earlamite* a Happy New Year.

THE HAVERFORDIAN has also a "Happy New Year" for the *College Transcript* and the *Ursinus College Bulletin*.

AMONG THE POETS.

OLD CY'S JEDGMENT JEDGED.

'Twas thet old Cy deown thar by Jones',
The one as kep' the groc'ry store,
An' used tew put white san' in sugar,
An' played sech capers, less or more.

Sometimes, 'twas said, the chic'ry sprouted
An' grew between the coffee grains;
But I've no right tew spile his honor
Neow thet he's gone—poor, old Cy Cranes.

Besides, I've got some better reason
Fer holdin' back on sartain things,—
You'll fin' out why in right good season,—
Sech slander allus leaves bad stings.

Wal, neow, when I was workin' farmin',
An' used tew come fer odds and ends
To thet old, musty corner-groc'ry,
Old Cy an' I struck up quite friends.

I used tew think him mighty clever,
The kin' o' sign he kep' about,
It worked like very fun, I tell ye,
An' helped the biz'ness ruther stout.

Ye see, he tended all the garden,
An' critters tew, a half a score;
An' so he lef' his only darter,
Miss Huldah Jane, tew min' the store.

Poor gal, she didn't like the biz'ness,
Thet is, at first, o' course I mean;
But then the dander o' Squire Robbins
An' Deacon Smith, ye should ha' seen.

They cussed aloud within their buzzoms,
An' tore their grizzled hair in vain;
Fer all the young men passed their winders,
An' went an' bought o' Huldah Jane.

The gal was drefful smart an' putty,
An' didn't care to talk a deal;
But then, she didn't feel her beauty,
An' so all knew thet it was reel.

At first I thought, old Cy's good jedgment
Was shown up well by this idee;
I said, thet he desarved the custom,
Fer havin' sech an eye tew see.

But soon it come thet things got different,
I don't exactly know jest when,
An' my firm hopes fer thet errangement
Was kinder shook and shook again;

Thet is, I mean, fer bizness purpose
I wuz afeard it wouldn't go,
An' my wurst fears proved none tew easy
An' yit tew stop things, I wuz slow.

I went tew thet old corner-groc'ry
Fer silks and needles, pins and shears,
An', when I found they hadn't got 'em,
I didn't come straight back, it 'pears.

At any rate there wuz a scoldin'
From women folks when I got hum,
But then 'twas all made up by stayin'
A little more next time I come.

My faith, at last, wuz tot'ly busted,
Fer one fine day old Cy looked round,
Sez he, "Ye've worked so well tew git her,
I think yer labors should be crowned."

An' so old Cy hauled down the sign-board,
The trouble wuz, it wouldn't last,
An' though the colors still wuz pretty,
Fer sech a place, they wuzn't fast.

But arter all this criticizin',
Ef I should jedge it ez I should,
Bekuz I've got the best o' women,
Sez I, "Cy's jedgment wuz right good."

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

"You are the autumn leaf," said he,
"And my arms are the book, you know,
So I'll put the leaf in the book, you see,
And tenderly press it, so."

The maiden looked up with a glance demure
And blushes her fair cheeks wore,
As she softly whispered, "The leaf I'm sure
Needs pressing a little more."

—Williams Weekly.

THE DUDE'S PRAYER.

O gay coquette, as shifts the vane,
 On yonder spire, toward every part;
 So shifts the fancy of your light
 And youthful, cruel, heartless heart.
 O fickle, beautiful and false,
 You bind all hearts and yours is free,
 Yet tell me that you will be true,
 At least, to me.

My love, as deep as Ocean's flood,
 No words can tell, no verse contain,
 For beauty, pride, and English blood
 Have forged for me a triple chain.
 I love you with a poet's love,
 More deep, more pure none e'er may be,
 O tell me that you will be true,
 At least, to me.

In spite of my sore lack of brain,
 Of want of creed, and wealth, and station,
 In spite of your own fickle heart,
 In spite of mental aberration,
 In spite of these, and lovers new,
 Whom daily at your feet I see,
 O tell me that you will be true,
 At least, to me.

WITH SOME ROSES.

Roses for the Rose!
 They're not so soft and white
 As the round cheek 'gainst which they lie
 All delicate and light.

Roses for the Rose
 To nestle in her hair;
 Your breath is sweeter, too, by far
 Than all their fragrance rare.

Roses for you, my Rose,
 Pure as December snow,
 And the pink flush within their hearts
 Is the flame of my love below.

—Dartmouth.

A WARNING.

Once I was a happy college man,
 No cares oppressed my mind,
 I ran up bills as I went along,
 And left them far behind.

My livery bills I quite forgot,
 My tailors' bills as well;
 When asked how much I owed my chum,
 I never quite could tell.

Alas! alas! now all is changed.
 Although I fume and fret,
 Those wretched bills I once ran up,
 I never can forget.

They're with me while the daylight lasts,
 They haunt me in my sleep,
 Their horrid presence fills my mind,
 Though rapt in slumbers deep.

I'm now a wretched college man,
 Thus with my cares beset,
 No longer trifles slip my mind,
 I've taken of *Loisette*.

—Williams Weekly.

SHE STUDIED VOLAPÜK.

A charming young student of Grük
 Once tried to acquire Volapük;
 But it sounded so bad
 That her friends called her mad,
 And she quit it in less than a wük.

—Ex.

There was a young fellow so rache
 That he thought he could raise a mustache,
 How his poor heart must ache,
 When he sees his mistache,
 And all his fond hopes gone to smache.

—Williams Weekly.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Yale's Faculty numbers one hundred and twenty-one.

Michigan University has nineteen students from Japan.

A prize is given at Cornell for the best work in the study of Shakespeare.

Within five months Harvard has received gifts aggregating \$3,000,000.

Senator Ingalls, the President of the Senate, is a graduate of Williams College.

There is a project on foot for lighting the Williams College buildings by electricity.

Trinity's new gymnasium contains a theatre, which will be used for college entertainments.

Three Harvard professors are said to be possible Presidents of the new Clark University.

Cornell supports nineteen Greek letter societies, three of which are composed entirely of ladies.

A college for women is soon to be established in Denver, Colorado. It will be on the plan of Vassar and Wellesley.

At Amherst a barrel of cider is given each year to the class winning the greatest number of events in the annual athletic sports.

The Trustees of Columbia College have passed resolutions that henceforth the professors and students shall wear caps and gowns.

Amherst gives annually nineteen thousand dollars in prizes, and the income of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in scholarships.

It is reported that a Harvard student has recently given \$25,000 for the erection of a building for the winter practice of the base-ball nine.

The Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have addressed a circular to the younger Alumni, asking if they were overworked during their course.

Miss Helen A. Shafer, M. A., Professor of Mathematics in Wellesley College, has been appointed President of the college, to succeed Miss Alice E. Freeman.

Wanamaker's.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Sporting goods. Furnishing goods.

Any going good thing for head-wear or hand-wear or foot-wear.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. A large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new-book table. BOOK NEWS lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Philadelphia.

Exercise not for strength, but for health.—*Isocrates.*

Sanatory Gymnasium,

1420 Chestnut Street, Phila.

SEVENTH SEASON.

W. A. FORD, M. D., Director.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, HON. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, etc. Class of 100 Columbia Law Students: two Classes, of two hundred each at Yale; 400 at University of Penna., Phila.; 400 at Wellesley College, and three large Classes at Chautauqua University, etc. Prospectus POST FREE from

PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

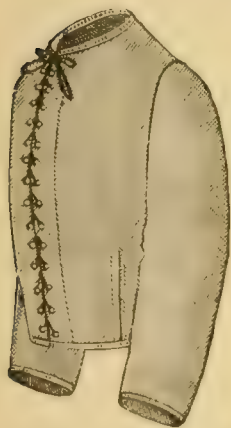
♠ SPORTING ♣ EMPORIUM ♠

—♦ OF ♦—

A. J. REACH & CO.,

23 South Eighth St.,

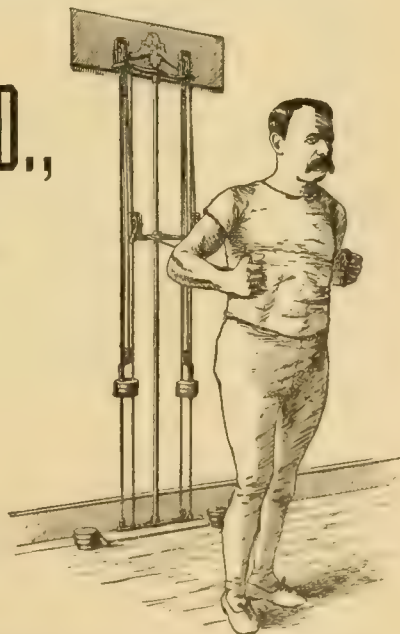
PHILADELPHIA.



FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every Foot Ball Player needs.





Galleries of Paintings

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices.

All of the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in
the various Colleges.

THOS H Mc GILLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographs
Enlargements &c
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,
FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints made from Amateurs' Negatives.

635 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES ❖

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6-BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,

1412 & 1414 Chestnut Street.

❖ ARDMORE BAKERY ❖

I BEG leave to inform my Patrons and the
Public in general, being now fully pre-
pared to make a specialty and supply you
with the

FINEST OYSTERS,

in each and every style. Also, Chicken Cro-
quettes, Terrapins, and Salads of all descrip-
tions, ready for table use in the shortest
notice. Nothing but the very best materials.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Thanking you for former patronage, and
soliciting your orders for this coming season,
which will receive my prompt and personal
attention, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

JOS. A. MOOS,

Formerly MARTIN & MOOS.

I make a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits,
Coffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes, Pies,
Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices, (plain and fancy),
Jellies and Table Ornaments of every device.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals,
11 Assistants,
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of in-
formation to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL.

We have several copies of the steel engravings of **President Sharpless** and **Ex-President Chase**, suitable for framing, which we will mail to any address for 15 cents each, the two for 25 cents.

Also a few copies of the engraving of **Pliny E. Chase**, which we will furnish for 25 cents each.

Address THE HAVERFORDIAN,
Haverford College, Pa.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

Agent for **HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT**, and
also the **AMERICAN BARB WIRE.**

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especially Attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great Advancement in Photography,
CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.
Photographs, all Sizes, made by the New Method.
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,
PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,
152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,

Engraved Visiting Cards, ←

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

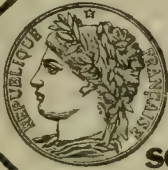
Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St.,


Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

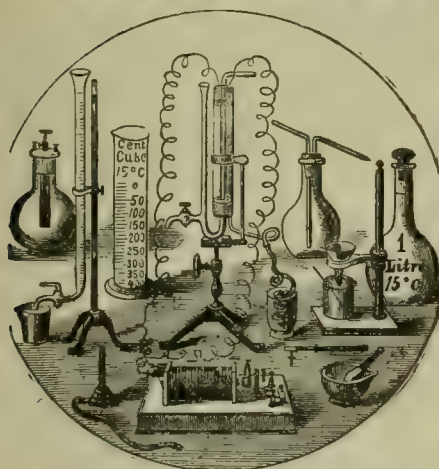
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



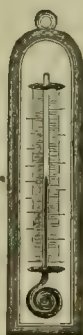
J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

Friends' Book Association
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
Engravers and Printers.
S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Race Sts.
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



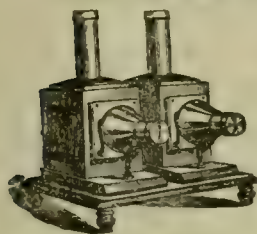
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

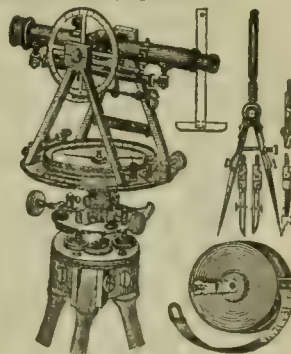


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING,
Nos. 917-919 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
NIGHT SESSIONS, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Ladies and gentlemen can enroll at any time, and will be charged only from date of beginning their studies. They are instructed in technical knowledge qualifying them for the transaction of business and the proper management of business affairs.

THEY ARE TAUGHT:

To Conduct Business,
The Customs Prevalent in Trade,
The Forms Used,
Business Ethics and
Commercial Law;

To Record Business Transactions in
Books of Account, Single or Double Entry,
To Write Business Letters,
Commercial Calculations,
Business Penmanship;

The Laws of Trade and Finance,
The Uses of a Bank,
Civil Government,
Political Economy,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Notable additions have been made to the staff of instructors. New positions have been created, and the course is now deemed to be more efficient for the training of young men and women than ever before in the history of the Institution.

Ten hundred and fifty (1050) students last year.

Call or write for Circular and Commencement Proceedings, containing addresses of Governors Beaver and Biggs, and Rev. Sam. W. Small and Rev. Sam. P. Jones.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS.
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,
LACROSSE,

CRICKET,
POLO,



SPORTS.

GUNS,

RIFLES,

FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FIELD

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth St., 220 N. Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

1878 ÷ TEN YEARS ÷ 1888

Bryn Mawr College,

BRYN MAWR, PA.



Ten Years of Experience in Manu-
facture,

Ten Years of Careful Experiments,
Ten Years of Practical Improvements,

PLACES

The Columbia Cycles far in advance
of all others in public favor.

Send for Catalogue describing latest
machines and improvements for this
year.

HART CYCLE CO., Agents,

No. 811 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ten miles from
Philadelphia. Offers graduate and under-
graduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin,
Mathematics, English, French, Old French,
Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic
and Old High German, History, Political
Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including
Botany, and lectures on Philosophy. Gym-
nasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus, Complete.
Fellowships (value \$450) in Greek, English,
Mathematics, History, and Biology.

For Program, address as above.

February,

HAVERFORDIAN.

1888.

CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. NO. 8.

Editorials—A Suggestion.....	Page 131
The "Running Track".....	131
About Coasting and the "Starter".....	131
Sunday Morning Meetings.....	132
Our V. M. C. A.....	133
Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association.....	133
Love's Lament.....	134
The Second Annual Meeting of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association.....	134
College Poets and their Work.....	135
Classics <i>versus</i> Sciences.....	138
Rondeau.....	139
Communications—The Hopkins House of Commons.....	139
Alumni Department—Communicated.....	140
Personals.....	141
Locals.....	141
Book Reviews.....	144
Exchanges.....	144
Among the Poets.....	145
General College News.....	146

College Caps and Gowns

of approved shapes and quality, furnished either separately or in suits for individuals or entire classes, also a complete stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

➤ HAVERFORD COLLEGE STORE ◀

JAS. SHELDON & SON, Proprietors.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,
Hams, Flitch, Bacon,
Boneless Shoulders,
Vegetables of all kinds,
Fruits, Nuts and Candies,
Fresh and Salt Fish,
Oysters.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"CHAMPION" Mowers, Reapers and Binders,

—AND—

The "OLMA" Chilled Ploughs.

The Provident Life and Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$ 1,000,000 00
Assets, 19,472,860 02

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the TRUST Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President.*
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
T. WISTAR BROWN,	WILLIAM GUMMERE,
RICHARD CADBURY,	FREDERIC COLLINS,
HENRY HAINES,	PHILIP C. GARRETT,
RICHARD WOOD,	JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
WILLIAM HACKER,	JAMES V. WATSON,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,	ASA S. WING.
ISRAEL MORRIS,	

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues*
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each Department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa

First Store below Market Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN B. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Gottingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 * WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French
 * FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
 ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Academie, Instructor in French.
 ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
 FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
 JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
 JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
 ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-88, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given :

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work; Machine Shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

TOBOGGANS



DOUBLE



RUNNERS

Sleds, Sleighs and Coasters.

→LARGEST STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES←

JOHN WESTNEY,

214 and 226 Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA.



COLONNADE HOTEL,

Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. J. & G. R. CRUMP.

RATE, \$3.50 PER DAY.

The Very Best Time of the Year to Secure SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SITUATIONS

Is during the Spring months; and as we qualify all students in 'Three Months' time by Haven's System, therefore, students entering NOW will graduate in time to take advantage of the coming Fall demand, which promises to be greater than ever. We have superior facilities for securing situations, charge nothing for such aid, and make NO failures in giving skill in **Three Months**. No previous knowledge of either art required. Send two-cent stamp for College pamphlets, with printed guarantee and First Lesson in Short-Hand. Address either of THE HAVEN COLLEGES, Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.

A FULL STOCK OF WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FANCY GOODS

Department Complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DONALD FRASER,

BRYN MAWR, PA.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 and 1202 Chestnut Street, Phila.

The Leading School of Business Sciences.

College Session, 9 to 2. Afternoon School, 3 to 5.
Evening School, 7 to 9.

Students may enroll at any time, and pursue such a course of study as their ability may admit, or their object in view may require.
Separate Ladies' Department.

Send for Circular and Report of Commencement, containing addresses of Hon. JNO. W. HOLCOMBE, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., LL. D., JOHN WANAMAKER, EDWARD BROOKS, A. M., Ph. D., and others.
THOS. J. PRICKETT, Principal.

6¹/₂% INVESTMENT
SECURITIES 7%

IOWA MORTGAGES — payment of principal and interest guaranteed by Philadelphia and Iowa Trust Companies. School and County Bonds for sale.

EDWARD FORSYTHE,

703 Walnut St., Phila.

\$5.00



Gentlemen's French Calf
PATENT LEATHER SHOE.

VERY HANDSOME AS WELL AS VERY GOOD.

JOHN P. TWADDELL,
 1210 and 1212 Market Street.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
 ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
 Prescriptions my Specialty,
 "ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY

Bardenwerper & Dithmer,
 1102 CHESTNUT STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.

Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Lawn Tennis Shirts, etc.
 Flannel Underwear, Cuffs and Collars.

Trophy,
 Prize
 and
 Token
 Makers.

THE designs of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co.
 are given the preference over all com-
 petitors in nearly every instance where
 they are submitted for *superiority*,
appropriateness and *moderate cost*.

J. E.
 Caldwell
 & Co.

902 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The oldest established and most complete Seed establishment
 in America. Over one hundred (100) years in business.

The seed growing establishment of D. Landreth & Sons
 (now comprising 1547 acres), first founded in 1784, and
 passing to three generations, has been conducted with
 the view of producing seeds of the best and purest quality.

We are therefore justified in assuring our customers
 that the seeds offered by us

HAVE NO SUPERIOR

in this or any other country.



Are grown from seed stocks, the result of careful selection
 in trial beds specially devoted to that purpose. Seed trial
 beds are nothing new, as many persons are led to suppose,
 having been in use by this house for over one hundred years.

Catalogues furnished free of charge to all applicants.

All varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds, thoroughly
 re-cleaned, free from weeds or trash of any kind.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed, producing a beautiful
 and permanent sod in a short time.

Flower Seeds of the best imported and American
 varieties.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools
 in great variety.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
 Nos. 21 & 23 S. Sixth St., bet. Market and Chestnut Sts.,
 PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., February, 1888.

No. 8.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.
FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.
WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager.*
JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business Manager.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With <i>The Student</i> ,	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

SEVERAL of our Alumni have expressed the wish that those who write the Alumni Letters would allow their names to be appended to their articles. The suggestion is, we think, a good one. The short histories of the classes of by-gone years, and the little pieces of biography which these letters so often contain, are no doubt very interesting, and serve to give us a better idea of what Haverford College used to be; but if those who so kindly furnish us with these bits of history would only permit their names to be published, the interest in their letters would surely be increased. It gives us pleasure to call attention to the fact that our Alumni correspondent for this month has signed his name in full. We hope that this may be considered as a precedent to be followed by those who will favor us in the future.

WE have long wanted a "running track." College committees have investigated the subject, and reported upon it favorably. The matter has been discussed at great length, and many plans for "begging" the necessary funds from the long-suffering "Alumni and friends of the College" have been suggested. But, as yet, the students have not backed their deep interest in the speedy fulfillment of their desires by raising, from among themselves, any of the necessary funds. President Sharpless has now taken the matter in hand, and will shortly issue circulars among the patrons and Alumni of Haverford, asking for help to complete the track early next spring. But what aid have we a right to expect, so long as we, the students, show no inclination to raise from among ourselves a part of the funds necessary for the accomplishment of the work? Let each class organize itself into a committee, with its President as Chairman, and collect from among its members as much as each individual may feel able to give. When this has been done, and the money put into the hands of President Sharpless, then, and then only, will we have the right to solicit aid elsewhere. Not only will those who always contribute to bring about any improvement at Haverford give more, but many, who otherwise would not have given a cent, will gladly help us to make the track, when they see that we have given what we could for the carrying out of so desirable an object.

THE pleasure which the College in general has secured from its new "starter" will undoubtedly convert this single experiment into a regular college custom. It may be well, perhaps, to note now some of

the defects of construction so that they may be improved upon next year. In the first place, the situation is not the best that could have been selected. The next structure should be placed farther toward the road so as to give a perfectly straight line to the pond. As it now is it necessitates quite a curve which does not enhance the pleasure of the coasters, nor increase the speed of the sleds. Then the lumber used in its construction has been found too light for the downward course of the loaded sleds. When a large sled is sent off, the boards bend, and the frame jars more than is warrantable, and consequently increases the difficulty of keeping a firmly-frozen layer of ice upon it. If there should be two-inch planks used, we think it would be found to remedy some of the last-named difficulties. The platform would be greatly improved by being made two feet wider and about the same amount longer. Also, when the College appointed its track committee it should have specified what the duties of the office were to be. As nothing was said, much of the good which might have been attained has not been secured. In forming the track, why would it not be well to tread the snow down firmly along the proposed line, before any water is poured on? Another very important duty which should commend itself to the committee is the necessity of marking out a *straight* track before the college-in general is present for icing the hill. If this were done, it would be found much less difficult, with the crowd of water carriers swarming around, to keep the bed straight.

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS, in an article in the *Student*, for last December, says:

"I believe that in all our Friends' Schools, intended more especially for Friends' children, the views of Friends should be taught without hesitation and without compromise,

"The case is somewhat different in schools founded and conducted by Friends but intended for the public. Here the patronage must be considered, and it would be to some extent a breach of trust to enforce denominational teaching, when the original object was mainly to give the community the benefit of sound mental and moral training."

Now, it seems to us, that Haverford College naturally falls into that division of "Friends' Schools, founded and conducted by Friends, but intended for the public," and that consequently it is "to some extent a breach of trust to enforce denominational teaching" here. We do not mean to insinuate that any doctrine of the Society of Friends is in any way repugnant to the students; for we believe that the fundamental principles, underlying the social and religious fabric of our civilization, are recognized and taught by Friends. But the point to which we wish to call attention is this, that, among our students, are very many who belong personally to other religious bodies, and many more who have a decided preference for attending that church to which their parents belong. It must further be admitted, that the majority of students here have arrived at such an age that they are capable of forming opinions on religious matters for themselves. In the face of these facts, we think that it would be nothing more than right for the College to allow those students who wish to attend any of the churches in the neighborhood to be absent from meeting on Sunday mornings. Of course, such a rule would affect comparatively few, as the majority of our students are always away from College during Saturdays and Sundays; but it would extend to those who live at a distance a privilege now enjoyed by all whose homes are in Philadelphia or its suburbs. We call attention to this subject believing that the time has come that, to this extent at least, the rules of Haverford should be made to coincide with the views of President Sharpless, as expressed in the article from which we have quoted.

IN view of the recent election in the Y. M. C. A. and the change of management in that organization, it might not be out of place to make a few remarks concerning its condition. The present college year has certainly not been a prosperous one for the Association. Its meetings have become smaller and less interesting. It has exercised very little influence in any way upon the tone of religious feeling in the College. It is possible to discover some reasons why such has been the case.

It should be remembered that our Y. M. C. A. is a unique organization. Ordinarily, Young Men's Christian Associations are a sort of social club founded on a religious basis. Their mission is especially in large cities and to those whose lives are not lived in a family circle. Their object is to induce young men to give up the amusements of the tavern and billiard-hall by offering them amusements of another character. As such they have accomplished much good. Our Y. M. C. A. at Haverford does not at all answer this description. It is merely an Association for the purpose of expressing the religious life of the students by weekly prayer meetings. It represents the common ground of Christianity among students belonging to various religious bodies. No one of most conservative tendencies in any direction should hesitate to join it. Its object is nothing more than to give the Christian element of the College a firm and decided stand. Its meetings are not to disturb the regular worship of the student; they are merely to strengthen the bond of Christian fellowship with his fellow-students in a way that nothing else would do. Such is the simple nature of our organization, and equally simple are the exercises of its meetings; but there are some who are not content with this simplicity. They would have it united with a thousand other associations of a nature utterly unlike its own. They would be sending delegates continually to district conventions and state con-

ventions, the proceedings of which have little relating to us. There are many who think that the organization of the Y. M. C. A. at large has dis-integrating and sectarianizing influence upon Christianity. But who could have an objection to the Haverford organization? We think that because our Association has been so closely identified with the community of Y. M. C. A.'s, it has lost many members, and that, if the Haverford Association is to fulfil its purpose, it must keep in mind the simplicity of its object, and have as little as possible to do with state and district conventions.

Another thing interferes with the life of our organization. We should never forget that our position as students demands that we shall be cultured gentlemen. It is not fitting that we should abandon this character in our religious worship; and, therefore, the hymns sung in the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. should be of a nature to express the religious feelings of cultured people. We doubt if that is the case with our meetings. There are some who will pardon any worthless composition if the theme is religious. The hymnals in possession of the Y. M. C. A. contain many of the best hymns of our language, and many others of the worst. The latter sort are too often preferred to the former; and the character of the meetings is lowered.

We offer these suggestions to the new management. There is no reason why the Y. M. C. A. should not include among its active working members every Christian man in the College. Whether such will be the case lies with the Association itself.

AT its second annual convention, the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association was reinvigorated by the presence of delegates from three new papers, and by the admission into full membership of three more. At the first convention there were eight papers represented, and the discussions, entered into with such spirit by the

delegates, seemed to promise for the Association a long and prosperous life. Within a few months, however, Lehigh and Lafayette had withdrawn from membership, and, by some unaccountable negligence on the part of the Executive Committee, the schedule of circular letters failed to be issued. Under such adverse circumstances the Association lived out the first year of its existence, and that it lived at all is almost a miracle. But now the tide has turned. The infusion into the papers which were present at the last convention of a feeling of the real need and usefulness of such a body, the friendly feeling which existed among the delegates, and the aim to embrace ultimately within the Association all the college papers of the Middle States, prophesy a future full of promise. The fact that Princeton has entered so heartily into the scheme, and that Mr. Hodge, of the *Princetonian*, is President of the Association, cannot fail to cause a large increase in the number of papers which will claim the benefits of membership in the Association at its next convention. Not only our recent success, but also the successful career of the New England Association should inspire every member with a determined purpose to fulfil the conditions of our constitution. We doubt not that, if the Association is judiciously managed through the coming year, at our next convention delegates will be present from Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Rutgers, Lehigh, Lafayette and many other colleges. THE HAVERFORDIAN pledges herself anew, to forward, in her measure, the interests of the Association.

Is the College going to allow the pond to be monopolized by preps and roughs? If not, why were there not more students on the ice when we had such good skating? This is the first time in our college experience that we ever saw such an afternoon pass without a game of "shinny." Thus, alas, one after another of the manly sports sink into disuse. Wherever we turn we are confronted by the hideous phantom of Croquet.

LOVE'S LAMENT.

O! cold and callous, as the flint, that none the less when struck, gives forth
 The vital fiery spark, able to breed a conflagration vast,
 The heart of that quite idolized ideal, ten thousands' worship worth!
 As snowflakes, falling in a mountain lake, are destined not to last,
 So, looks of love and adoration prove in vain, and likewise melt;
 Or ever they, into those fathomless blue depths, in silence fall.
 Nor can the hopeless words of wild despair avail; they are not felt,
 Though uttered by a breaking heart, "Thou art to me of life the all!"

XYLOPHIL.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CENTRAL INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

AT Parlor C, of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association held its second annual convention, January 28th. The following papers were represented: The *Princetonian*, by Messrs. Hodge and Price; the *Nassau Lit*, by Messrs. Daniels and Fullerton; the *Muhlenburg Monthly*, by Messrs. Gebert and Ulrich; the *Ursinus College Bulletin*, by Messrs. Bomberger and Derr; the *College Student*, by Messrs. Musselman and Rupley; the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, by Messrs. Sudler, Hayes and Stone, and THE HAVERFORDIAN, by Mr. England. Petitions for admission from the *Dickinsonian* and the *Free Lance* were read, and these papers admitted into the Association. The *Philadelphian* was also admitted. The *Ogontz Mosaic* withdrew from membership. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and are as follows: President, Mr. Hodge; Vice-President, Mr. Gebert; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Stone; Executive Committee, Messrs. Hodge, Sudler, Musselman, Fullerton and England. Mr. Sudler was chosen Chairman of the committee. The articles which were appointed

to be read at the convention were: "The Proper Sphere of the Editorials of a College Paper," by Mr. Musselman, and "The Local Column," by Mr. Stone. Both of these papers were very ably written. A general discussion, which was freely indulged in by the delegates, followed the reading of these papers. The method of electing editors, the advisability of having an editor from the Alumni on the board, college wit, the department of exchanges, general college notes, and book reviews, were also discussed at length. The constitution of the Association was amended by fixing a stated day, the first Saturday in November, as the time at which the regular annual conventions shall be held in the future. The Secretary was requested to send a greeting to the New England Association, and the convention adjourned, to meet the 3d day of November next.

COLLEGE POETS AND THEIR WORK.

(Continued from page 119.)

THE most peculiar feature, however, of the above illustration is its remarkable similarity to a little poem which may be found in that interesting compilation, "English as She is Wrote." We would not for a moment hint that the college man who passed the work off as original was guilty of intentional plagiarism. The American author is simply unfortunate in having been anticipated by an English one of peculiarly similar genius.

Every class of poets has a particular field, in which its efforts appear to the best advantage. With the class under discussion, the field of greatest merit is, as might be supposed from the age of the writers, that of love poems. Most college men are in that happy period of life when female charms have the strongest attractions for the youthful fancy, and when they begin to "thank God that he has made such beautiful beings to walk the earth." Our college

poet, accordingly, with his more vivid and delicate imagination, is still more susceptible than his prosaic brethren, and gives his best work to the service of his master passion. However, it must be understood, that there is nothing morbid or melancholy in his fancy. He only knows the brighter phases of his subject, and can praise and jest with a light heart, unmindful of the future. Sometimes, as in the following, the poet's love appears to be really more than a passing admiration:

"Dull December, drear and cold;
You may act your chilling part;
Spread your snow-shroud fold on fold;
You can never chill my heart,
Warmed by love's sweet art!

"Dark your sky with leaden cloud,
Freeze the streamlet's tinkling flow,
Let your winds rage wild and loud;
Let your long nights longer grow;
Only joy my soul can know,
Cheered by love's soft glow!

"Tender whispers haunt my breast,
Soft, deep eyes my sunbeams be,
Purest lips to mine are pressed;
In one trusting heart I see
All of good earth holds in fee;
Love is life to me!"

But the above can hardly be considered an example of the average college love poem. The passion shown is too deep, and too real. These lines from the *Nassau Lit* are more nearly representative:

"Softly through my soul to-night
Flows a mystical delight —
Flows a mellow, pleasant light,
Softly, gently beaming;
And the sweetest music floats,
As from distant angel throats,
Swelling with seraphic notes
For a soul that's dreaming.

"Tender eyes that seem to glow
With a love that angels show,
Far too deep for man to know,
On me now are beaming;
And my soul in sweet surprise,
Calmly resting gently lies
Gladdened by those tender eyes —
Ah! I'm merely dreaming."

Here is another little poem, which is really admirable as a poetic narration, and displays that youthful spirit, half earnestness, half fun, which is so generally a marked characteristic of college love poems :

"She traced, with dainty finger,
Upon his open palm,
A fortune of riches and honor
Without one touch of harm.

"The line of his life was long,
There was intellect, too, she said ;
But when she broke at the line of heart,
She gravely shook her head.

"A serious matter already ;
And you not twenty-four ?
Why, not a vestige of heart remains ;
Such lines I never saw !"

"He bent his head and whispered,
'I'll explain that if I may :
I've not a vestige of heart, because
You've stolen my heart away.'"

In spite of the "slang" phrases which it contains, and in spite of many of the lines being nothing more than mere prose, and not particularly good prose at that, we cannot forbear to quote the whole of the following poem. The first stanza, and the latter parts of the other two, show evidence of no little power, and redeem, in a measure, the lapses in the remaining portions of the work :

"You were a little country girl
When first I saw your face ;
You moved along the village street
With shy and rustic grace.
The tall elms nodded overhead,
The breeze blew from the sea,
The sunlight, trembling through the leaves,
Fell warm on you and me.
The words you faintly whispered
Stir all my pulses yet ;
I say not, 'Love, remember !'
But—'If you *can*—forget !"

"And now you are a city belle,
Papa has moved to town,
You wear your sables à la Russe,
And trail your velvet gown ;
You toss your dainty little head
And prate of 'blood' and 'birth,'

You've learned what eyes are meant for,—and
You flirt 'for all you're worth.
But *one* sweet thing I taught you
In those old days, my pet,
I bid you not 'Remember !'
I *dare* you to forget.

"I saw you at the Assembly once,
With dress cut very low,
No sleeves—a pair of shoulder straps—
And diamonds upon snow.
I watched you till I met your eye,
Then, for a moment's space,
You stood transfixed, with parted lips,
And pale, astonished face.
And then a rush of crimson
(Methinks I see it yet !)
For, ah ! *you well remember,*
Though you would fain forget."

By far the greater numbers of the love poems of our college writers are of a humorous character, and it is among these humorous productions that some of the best work is found. With what a true appreciation of the ludicrous were these lines written :

"We left the merry dancing hall
With all its brilliant light,
We turned our backs on one and all,
On that bewitching night.
A cozy corner then we sought,
Of light quite destitute ;
And there with arm around her waist,
I warmly pressed my suit.

"She said I was her closest friend,
(Of course I felt that true,)
But never did she once intend
To marry me, she knew.
Alas, next day a wrinkled wreck
My clothes I did recruit ;
I sent them to my tailor's straight,
And had him press my suit."

Here is another illustration of good punning :

"They tell me, Miss Grace, that of grammar you know
Much more than the average Miss,
Pray answer this question, 'tis lighter than tow,
What sort of a noun is a kiss ?"
And, after a moment, the lady replied,
Some bashfulness seeming to stop her,
While her blushes to hide to no purpose she tried,
'I should call it both common and proper.'"

The believers in the power of Dr. Mesmer will find nothing strange in the following verses, although to most persons it may seem more probable that the author has deceived himself, by attributing to his own supernatural influence the perfectly natural actions of "some sweet girl from boarding school."

"Oft times upon her ruby lips,
A loving kiss I placed.
Oft times she'll willingly allow
My arm around her waist.

"Oft times she'll put her hand in mine
As shyly as she can;
Then, later, swear she loves me not,
But loves another man.

"Why should she grant such liberties?
'Tis evident; you see,
I mesmerize her, then pretend
That *other* man to be."

Here is a little poem whose chief force lies in the fact that the reader sees the picture gradually perfected before him, as he passes from stanza to stanza:

"A sunset glow, some waving wheat,
A distant hill where shadows fleet,
A brook, a grove, a rustic seat—
Was ever scene more incomplete?

"A lovely maiden, coy and sweet,
Demurely perched upon the seat,
Scanning the wild flowers at her feet,—
The scene is growing more complete.

"A strong arm 'circling waist petite,
Four meeting eyes with love replete,
Yes, there are two upon that seat,—
I guess the scene's about complete."

We close our illustrations of the work of our college poets with a poem taken from the *Harvard Lampoon*. To ordinary mortals it may be of little interest, but most college men can surely sympathize with the author in the sad disappointment which caused his "present grief."

"The time was summer (this of course),
The place was Mount Desert,
A simple student then was I,
And she a giddy flirt.

We boated on a quiet lake,
Played tennis on a lea,
And evenings sat and watched the ships
Fade into night and sea.
The weeks sped by like arrows swift,
'Till cool September came;
My suit no longer could I hide,
But told with heart aflame.

* * * * *

Now probably you think she's changed,
And being but a flirt,
Gave me the mitten on the spot
With manner cool and curt;
Alas, there lies my present grief,
For came no answer slow;
She smiled, put up her lips to kiss,
With 'Charley, it's a go.'"

The illustrations of college poems have been given at such length because, only by an actual examination of their work, can a just estimate be made as to the real worth of the efforts of our college poets. The faults, doubtless, lie more in bad rhymes than bad meter, and the admirers of the "rugged force" of Browning may consider them even too highly polished. On the other hand, it is apparent that there is no studied obscurity of expression, nothing like an affected roughness of style in the poems cited; but in those cases, in which the effort of the author is most marked, it is smoothness and elegance for which he strives. And, after all, there is more poetry in grace of language than in rudeness, and, unless man's ideas are about to undergo a complete revolution in regard to what constitutes true poetry, the careful perfection of meter, and the proper use of alliteration, which, in a measure, our illustrations have shown, are not altogether the serious faults that some would have us think them.

For the instance of plagiarism which has been noted, there can be nothing but the most severe condemnation; but it is only just to say that this practice is very rare among college men, and that it would be difficult to produce another example.

The common-place expressions which we have seen in some of the poems examined,

are not to be considered as altogether worthy of blame, for, without exception, they occur in stanzas of a light and sportive nature.

It must, moreover, be ever borne in mind, that these poems are largely the works of youths who, in after life, will remorselessly cover up their poetic gifts, or allow them to be killed by the dull hum-drum of everyday cares and duties. Nevertheless, we claim for them a true talent and an appreciation of their art; and when the final history of American literature shall have been written, among the men whose thoughts have enriched and beautified our language, the college poets will be found to have a place.

CLASSICS vs. SCIENCES.

A CRITICISM OF AN ADDRESS BY PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN,
ON "THE METHOD OF ACADEMIC CULTURE."

IN reviewing this famous address, we are not confronting the peculiar opinions of Prof. Diman, but rather the ideas of a large number of scholars whom he so eminently represents. With this broader view then, let us follow Prof. Diman in his reasoning.

He begins by rejecting any claim of superior training of the classics over scientific studies, asserting that "the truth of Mill's maxim is indisputable that in the higher physical investigations 'reasoning and observation have been carried to their greatest known perfection.' It is absurd to say that such studies do not furnish an intellectual discipline of the highest order." After this concession, he narrows his ground for the defence of the classics by excluding the question of discipline altogether. "Were the study of the classics," he admits, "no more than a school-room drill, it might be difficult to show that some modern tongues could not be used with the same advantage."

"Unless our classical discipline goes beyond grammatical analysis, we may as well dismiss the classics from our curriculum. *The doubtful advantage otherwise derived from them will hardly compensate for the toil and trouble.*" Prof. Diman maintains that the merit of Greek and Latin is in the subject matter, and urges their study on account of the fruitful contact with noble, inspiring, and stimulating truth. It is the culture alone, acquired from the thoughts in those writings, that he commends. These advantages, and indeed, all the benefit from the classics as literature, the only value which Prof. Diman claims for them, we think, do not exist in a college course, or at least are so slight, that the time required to attain them, is inappreciable, with regard to the labor of the courses.

How much time does the student spend on the thought while he is working two hours in finding the English equivalent of the sentences of his task? Could not, indeed, all the thoughts in the passages read in a college course be acquired from translations in a week? We need no further arguments than the words of Prof. Diman to prove that it is not necessary through grammar and dictionary to truly read Homer or Hesiod. "A man may waste years in the fruitless labor of wearing out his dictionary, and yet die without catching a sound of the infinite melody of the many-voiced sea; while Keats, who knew no Greek, by the subtlety of a kindred poetic sense, filched some of the fairest flowers from old Parnassus." As to the appreciation of the individual styles of Greek and Latin authors, it is beyond the power of the most enthusiastic student to obtain, by a four years' smattering, any discernment in style, save of the more glaring differences.

Prof. Diman devotes the latter portion of his address to extolling the culture from the study of literature, "accepting literature in its widest sense as the vehicle for expressing

the whole varied and subtle experience of humanity, including in it whatever of genuine and noble utterance, whether in poetry, in philosophy, in history." He lauds the study of Shakespeare, Dante, Pascal, and Rousseau. But, however much all this may be shown to conduce to culture, it has little force in vindicating the study of Latin and Greek; for poetry, philosophy and history, would seem appropriate substitutes; and why do not the arguments for reading Greek and Latin authors in the original languages apply with equal weight to the works of Dante, Pascal and Rousseau?

Prof. Diman's exaggerated opinion of the importance of the study of Greek and Latin, and his belief that they should be cultivated to the exclusion of other branches, would seem more remarkable did we not know, paradoxical as it may seem, that education is most conservative. Educators and teachers cling to the methods that have been so fruitful in the past. They keep in mind the examples of wise and learned men who were trained on the few old studies (for at the English universities two hundred years ago, only five branches were taught). They cite the wisdom and erudition of men like Bacon, and say they were Latin scholars. Before the English language was formed, or even its future greatness and final prevalence were assured, scholars must, to secure a certain and widespread medium, have written in Latin, and therefore become proficient in it. Yet the example of these men is mentioned to influence us in our choice of studies, as if they had the option of the multiform sciences and the newly developed studies that have lately come into being. There have been great intellects, but great, rather in spite of their training, than by its aid. How much greater might they have been, had they the opportunities, which some narrowly think they would not have embraced? Had the New Education been tried for centuries, what men might have been produced?

RONDEAU.

I love to see, in sportive mood,
Her face within my room intrude;
And hear her, gay and lissome sprite,
Reproving say, 'mid laughter bright,
"O, Charlie, you're an awful dude!"

For winsome ways, I must conclude,
She stands supreme. Her attitude,
Her eyes, deep wells of 'witching light,
I love to see!

At times full shy, she is no prude;
Light, careless, free, yet never rude;
Her silken locks, as black as night,
Her dimpled cheeks, like roses quite,
Which each soft breeze has kissed and wooed,
I love to see!

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Editors are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

THE HOPKINS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As a suggestion, which may serve to point out the way in which the problem of the lack of interest in the Literary Societies at Haverford can best be solved, a notice of the undergraduates debating society at Johns Hopkins University may not be out of place. A *notice* is all that can here be given, as there is not space to take up its history and to tell what bills have been discussed, and what interesting debates have at times been held; all we can do is to state what The Hopkins House of Commons is.

The Hopkins House of Commons was established in January, 1885, in order, as declared by the Constitution, to "promote the art of debate." It is controlled by the undergraduates, though any one may be elected an honorary member with the privilege of debating without that of voting. In order to make the discussions useful to participants, it was determined that the debating society should take the form of some department of government; and to make them interesting, as well as for convenience in obtaining material, the political questions of the United States were chosen for debate. The thought at once occurs, "if this is a society in the United States, where United States politics are discussed, why is it not called The Hopkins House of Representatives? Simply because by making it "English, you know" and having a House of Commons and a Ministry, two very important advantages are obtained.

First. Material for debate can always be depended upon, as it is the first duty of the Executive Ministry to keep the docket supplied.

Second. A very large amount of life and vim is added to the debate when the Ministry realize that they must resign if they do not carry their side, and the members of the Opposition remember that if they defeat the Ministry their side will have the upper hand.

The officers of the House are a Speaker, a Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms. These offices are all too well known to need remarks except that the Speaker, in addition to performing the usual duties of a President of a society, is expected to act as the Queen and appoint a Prime Minister from the side of the House which happens to be in the majority, and he appoints from the same side his colleagues, a Home Secretary and a Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

S. P. S.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITOR OF THE HAVERFORDIAN :

The class which entered Haverford in the Autumn of 1877 was the first to begin its Freshman year in Barclay Hall, with all the comforts and appliances for work that one could desire. Old Founders' Hall had, during that summer, undergone many changes. However, in the third story, a few of the old rooms had been left untouched. They were just wide enough for a single bed and a chair, and long enough for the bed and an old wardrobe. They were more like cells than anything else. The rooms of the second floor had been torn out and new recitation rooms and a museum formed in their place. We saw the washbowls and basins, the bath rooms and shower baths to remind us of the primitive way in which the boys had to prepare for breakfast. The classes before us certainly had experiences and pleasures that we did not have.

There was the long, dark, poorly kept room, with old ropes, a vaulting bar, a mattress, and a few pieces of apparatus which the boys used on rainy days. We, soon in the year, were invited into this room by the men of the class above, and treated to a good tossing in a blanket. A novel sensation we found it gave us, but with much sport to our audience and work to our entertainers. During our four years at Haverford, through the generosity of our managers, the gymnasium was reconstructed and newly equipped as it is to-day—but we missed the advantages of systematic instruction in the use of the apparatus—since given to the students.

Barclay Hall was new and shining in oil and varnish. The plumbers were just finishing their work by hanging the lamps in the collecting room. As we arrived from the West a little early, we had ample opportunity to look about us and become acquainted. Samuel

Alsop, Jr., the Superintendent, and his family lived in Barclay Hall, and had Prof. J. F. Davis as his assistant, who also had a room in the building, and helped to keep order.

President Chase, with his wife, esteemed by all who knew her, welcomed us in their home at the end of the Serpentine.

Prof. Isaac Sharpless and family lived in Founders' Hall. The Professor was busy in preparing the laboratories for work, for he then had charge of the Physics and Chemistry.

Prof. John H. Dillingham lived at the foot of Maple Avenue, and was more removed from contact with the boys.

Prof. Pliny Earle Chase came out from the city at certain hours, and soon won to himself our affections by his kind and gentle manners, with unlimited sympathy for our mistakes and embarrassments.

These we have named composed the teaching faculty for our first year in college. Only one now remains at Haverford,—the worthy successor to our honored President,—Thomas Chase. Though few in numbers, yet they were strong in their zeal for the College and their powers of imparting instruction. May Haverford always be blessed with such honored men to fill her places of trust.

The decade which has been completed since the first class entered Barclay Hall has been the most important one in the history of Haverford. We, in the four years succeeding to 1877, saw the rapid development and changes which were taking place. Haverford was casting off the youthful garb of a boys' boarding school, and assuming the appearance of a well developed college. More professors were added to the corps. The boys or men were required to do more work, and encouraged to take greater pride in governing themselves.

Soon the Logonian sprang into new life by being reorganized into a society composed of ten or twelve men from each of the societies, Everett and Athenæum. After the reorganization, THE HAVERFORDIAN was started. The suggestion and the successful beginning we think was due to Walter C. Hadley, of Indianapolis—of class of '81—who had had some experience in journalism. Wm. A. Blair, also of '81, who followed him in the management, put the paper on a paying basis, and soon won for it a good name as a college journal.

About this time the Y. M. C. A. was organized, which did much for the students individually and the College collectively.

Recently we understand that it has a reading room and reception room at its disposal; then we were glad to have the use of a recitation room.

We cannot, of course, mention all the many changes which have taken place in the college

life at Haverford during the past decade, as we are not familiar enough with them; but to him who knew Haverford in the seventies, in whose mind the memories are as those of yesterday, as he visits her lovely grounds now, and looks into her students' rooms, her laboratories and her workshop, hears of her professors, brought from fields of special work and allowed time to pursue their special lines of thought, to him, certainly, the advantages of her students to-day will appear to be far in advance of those he enjoyed, and the changes of the decade seem indeed striking.

ISAAC T. JOHNSON.

Personals.

'45 Jesse Tyson was married on January 26th, to Miss Johns of Baltimore.

'52 John B. Garrett is Third Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

'60 Clement L. Smith, the Dean of Harvard, is spending the year in Berlin.

'78 Joseph W. Paul was with us on January 30th.

'78 H. N. Stokes, Ph.D, is married, and is studying chemistry in Switzerland.

'81 T. W. Whitall was married in Boston on January 11th, to Miss Whitmore.

'83 S. B. Shoemaker is in Baltimore practicing medicine.

'85 Theodore W. Richards and Joseph L. Markley both have Morgan fellowships at Harvard.

'85 Charles W. Baily was here on January 28th.

'85 Augustus T. Murray is Senior Fellow in Greek at Johns Hopkins.

'86 Israel Morris, Jr., paid us a short visit last month.

'86 Guy R. Johnson was with us on January 22d.

'87 George B. Wood, who is taking a special course at the Boston Institute of Technology, was with us on January 27th.

'87 A. C. Garrett is in the lumber business in Philadelphia.

'87 Arthur H. Bailey was here on January 28th.

'87 E. B. Cassatt is at a military school in France.

'87 Jesse E. Philips, Jr., is President of the Moore Literary Society of West Chester.

'87 W. W. Trimble has a position in a glass works in Camden.

'88 Charles Wilmot Dawson was married to Miss Louisa Krauss on January 27th, at Kansas City, Mo.

'88 Thomas J. Orhison has left College to accept a position in an iron works at Bellefonte, Pa. He will be missed greatly, both by his class and the College.

LOCALS.

Some of our friends attach entirely too much importance to what is said in this column. We would remind them that we print our *Editorials* in another part of the paper. They should also remember that the Local Editor is a joke-owes man, and should treat his utterances accordingly.

Old Janus seems to have gotten quite indignant at the aspersions which were daily cast upon his reputation in the early part of the month, and has at last given us some weather of the right sort. But he had a hard time covering the pond. Part of the latter absolutely refused to freeze, and not until we had threatened to get the higher powers to give it ten demerits did it finally succumb.

A very *au fait* Junior wants to know whether it is conventional for a young man to ride in a Hansom. We have referred the matter to the Ecclesiastical History Class, now studying the Catacombs. We should not be at all surprised if they succeeded in finding evidence that the members of the Burial Clubs went to their meetings in Hansoms. The "Quinquennalis," at any rate must have been brought home in some such way, for nine quarts is more than even a Roman could stand.

How true it is that a little learning is a dangerous thing. One would think that a Senior ought to have gotten beyond that dangerous stage, but here is an extract from his theme which proves him to be still within it: "To survive the struggle for existence the poor *deny* themselves the benefits of a cultured education." We would be pleased to have this able writer point us out an individual who had survived the struggle for existence.

We have lately received an important addition to the aristocracy. The Baron has introduced his friend, the Prince.

A German student, having ascertained from the Professor that a certain word means "bear's skin," asks, "Then what does it mean by saying that the Duke stood up in his *bare skin*?" Mr. Comstock will please notice.

A student writes in a theme that "competitive examinations spur the applicant to greater speed." We fully agree with him. Even in our college examinations, in which there is very little competition, we have often had occasion to notice this phenomenon. Indeed, so great is the desire for greater speed that we have even known men to mount bicycles and, by their aid, ride successfully to the finish.

The College is now in possession of a first-class set of apparatus for analyzing gases. It is understood that the gases to be tested are to be taken from Alumni Hall during Society meetings.

In spite of a great shaking of heads and many evil prognostications, the "Starter" has proved a great success, and the College is greatly indebted to President Sharpless for having it constructed. Not only are the sleds started much more easily and conveniently, but the whole run is made much more rapidly. Moreover, the danger of collision has been entirely avoided, as the sleds cannot follow one another as closely as formerly. The defects of the present structure, owing chiefly to its having been erected during vacation when the committee were unable to keep their argus eyes upon it, can easily be remedied another year. The entire feasibility of the plan, however, has been conclusively demonstrated, and the committee deserve to be congratulated on the success of the undertaking.

There are now more men at work in advanced Chemistry than at any other period in the history of the College. This is a good indication of the improvement in our Scientific Course.

Student, translating a German dialogue, "You have a cuckoo in your throat!" Professor, interrupting him, "I suppose you mean by that, 'may Satan take you by the neck,' do you?" Student, with marvelous self-possession, "Yes, sir; that was the idea I was trying to convey."

It was a most unusual sight to see a punctilious, though far from punctual Junior, walk into the dining room one evening, attired in his dress suit. From the uproar it created, one would imagine that the students had never seen such a costume before.

A Haverford waiter's manner of imparting a direful piece of information: "Gentlemen, I grieve to say the potatoes is all gone!"

The days are growing longer now,
Spring poems will soon be plucked;
Examinations most have passed,
But some, alas, have "bucked."

'88's sled still holds all records on the track. In fact, its owners are now endeavoring to beat their own record of two years ago.

The suggestion made in this paper in regard to a ground committee for coasting was taken up immediately, and the good results were seen in the unusual energy displayed in making the track.

An item about a Senior, in our last issue, got in the Alumni column by mistake. This would certainly be quite a convenient way of graduating, but, like many other things, it was too good to be true.

"Rosy" says there's nothing like "passing examinations on common sense." On the contrary, we think there are a great many things like it. It is quite analogous to kicking a bucket up the wall. You may get there, but if you don't—Oh, my!

If students (?) must coast after midnight, for pity's sake let it be done as quietly as possible. Men, who, like the giddy and intellectual Sophomores will make enough noise while coasting to keep the whole College awake, evidently belong to the genus *Porcus assininus corneticus*. However, perhaps we can pardon it when we remember that they had Physics the next morning, and men in their position will do desperate things now and then.

"Yes," he said thoughtfully, "I notice a growing tendency among the members to make use of the arguments of those who previously follow them—I should say, of those who follow them previously."

Not one of the least of the amenities of being an Editor, is the extreme satisfaction and inward glee one experiences when he hears his friends tear his productions to pieces, anonymously rake him over the coals, and then ask him his opinion of it anyway.

Quite a party of young people came out to coast on the evening of January 30th. After an hour or two spent very pleasantly in this manner, the company adjourned to F. W. Morris's room where a very nice entertainment had been prepared. This was quite a new feature at Haverford, and shows what can be accomplished by a little trouble and perseverance.

Student in examination having turned aside his head to cough, the eagle-eyed Professor pounces upon him like a dragon-fly upon a mosquito: "What are you doing, sir! No communication *whatever*, sir!"

An enthusiastic sporting man wants to get the running track "electrotyped and presented to the Alumni to digest at their annual dinner." We are afraid the Alumni will have too many other things to *digest* just about that time, and that this will prove an unsavory morsel.

The examinations now being over the bicycle will be housed, the Secretary will replenish the exhausted stock of flat-sided pencils, and mothers will scold their sons for "writing all over their cuffs." But it is all over now, that is, for most of us. Some, of course, will have to try it again, but they will know better next time. We should like to have the necessary data to construct a curve of the cerebral action that goes on at Haverford throughout the year. We are sure it would exhibit some remarkable variations.

The last cast made by the Engineering section was the most successful one yet made. But this certainly is a chestnut.

The following officers have been elected in the Everett for the second half-year: President, W. D. Lewis; Vice-President, S. P. Ravenel; P. C., W. F. Overman; Librarian, A. N. Leeds; Secretary, H. R. Bringham; Treasurer, T. S. Kirkbride.

In the Athenæum the officers for the same period are: President, A. W. Slocum; Vice-President, W. H. Fite; P. C., C. H. Battey; Treasurer, Gilbert; Secretary, Steer.

A regular meeting of the Field Club was held on the evening of the 6th. Mr. M. E. Leeds read an interesting paper on "The Cross-fertiliza of the Asclepias," which was appropriately illustrated by models.

We remarked a few months ago that we thought that "Martin" was going to turn out a dynamiter. Now there is no longer any doubt about it. He has begun his experiments by successfully blowing up himself. We wish all his brethren of the bomb would follow his example.

Old woman reading sign at Haverford Station, "H-a-v-e-r-f-o-r-d C-o-l-l-e-g-e. Umph! Don't think *that's* much of a college!"

Anyone who wants to get accustomed to a cold climate can do so by visiting the Library now and then.

A Junior in an examination on the "Somnium Scipionis," wrote a very interesting and instructive essay on the pleasures of sleep in answer to the question "Cur 'Somnium' multis lectnibus gratissimum est?"

"Ich habe diese Uhr im Schwarzwald gekauft," said the Professor in conversation class, holding a clock in his hand. "Do you understand that?" "Oh, yes, Professor; you mean to say that you are winding up the clock."

A few weeks ago a Senior met two dudes inquiring for the "ladies' department." He referred them to Room 5, Barclay Hall.

Leaves from a student's diary:

January, 1888. 7.15 A. M. Thermometer, zero. Evidently no fire in furnace. Narrowly escaped being frozen to death while dressing. Am in the dining room at this hour. Don't know where the waiter is.

7.30. Have just seen a waiter in the distance, but could not attract his attention.

7.35. Finally gained an interview with the waiter.

7.45. Waiter has brought some oatmeal. The sun has risen so that it shines in my eyes. Waiter informs me that the curtain cord is broken. Examination proves the oatmeal to be burnt.

7.50. Waiter has promised to bring me some coffee and beefsteak.

8 A.M. Coffee has arrived. (Note. The freezing point of coffee must be very low, for this is still liquid).

8.15. Waiter has promised to make another call for the steak.

8.20. Waiter informs me that the cook stopped work at 8 o'clock and that there is no steak. Have induced the waiter to get me some boiled eggs.

8.30. Bell rings for recitation. Enter eggs in the distance but I must go.

"Freddy" says he thinks it is a mere matter of taste whether his class takes Dr. McCosh or Haven.

John Dorland, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was at the College for a day or two last month, and addressed the students several times.

LECTURES.—Alumni Hall, 7.30 o'clock. Fifth Day, Second Month 9, 1888, Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass:—"The Interpreting Power of Delivery; With Illustrative Readings." Third Day, Second Month 14, 1888, John Stewart, of Hastings, England:—"India." Third Day, Second Month 28, 1888, Prof. Edward W. Hartwell, of Johns Hopkins University:—"Physical Training; Its Nature and Place." Fourth Day, Third Month 7, 1888, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Germantown:—"The Hygiene of Diet." On Second Month 22, at 4 o'clock, Thomas Leaming, of the Philadelphia Bar, will deliver an address, the matter of which will be suggested by the day. Friends of the College are invited to attend.

ERRATUM.—For "scripture" in the last paragraph of page 116 of the last issue read "sculpture."

BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE RUSSIAN PROPRIETOR. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Translated by N. H. Dole.

The Russian Proprietor is a volume of the earlier written stories of Count Tolstoi. The present popular demand for Russian literature was undoubtedly the cause of the publication. The stories are disconnected and in the case of one, "The Russian Proprietor," which gives the title to the book, is only a fragment, being an account of the earlier experiences among his peasantry. The second story, "Lucerne," is the narration of an incident which occurred during a visit to Switzerland. To the lordly hotel Schweitzerhof, on Lake Lucerne, comes a poor Tyrolese musician, and singing song after song, to all of which the guests of the hotel attentively listen, is finally turned away without a single sou; the large gathering of mostly English tourists laughing at his discomfiture, when he finally became discouraged. The Count now comes forward putting his theories into instant practice, and gathering up the poor artist treats him to a friendly toast. It is one of Count Tolstoi's characteristics that regardless of the subject, he invariably preaches to us his doctrine of liberty and equality. Through this story runs a powerful plea for freedom; and in the intense, direct and almost childlike earnestness with which his style is characterized lies the secret of its telling success. The volume is especially interesting as revealing the development of the great novelist to his present stature. The other stories are "The Recollections of a Scorer," being a story of his early irregularities, "Alber," "The Two Hussars," "A Prisoner in the Caucasus," and "The Three Deaths." The last contrasts the difference occurring on a death bed between high and low life in Russia.

THE VAGRANT. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Author Kovolenko. Translated by Mrs. Aline Delano.

Kovolenko's name will be unfamiliar to most of our readers. He is a member of the suspected class in Russia, and has served out several sentences in exile. His father was a judge of uncommon probity, and when he died left a large family unprovided for. Kovolenko was obliged to work his own way through college, until joining in a remonstrance against the faculty, he was banished. This proved to be but the beginning of a series of banishments which lasted from 1875 to 1884. His

first sketches appeared in 1879, but in 1886 he published a volume which gave him a permanent place among the popular Russian writers. "The Vagrant" is a collection of presumably his best works. The style is characterized by directness and simplicity, and the stories are related in that realistic manner which only comes from actual experience in the affairs we are attempting to describe. "A Saghalinian," the longest story in the volume, is an account of the escape of twelve convicts from the Saghalian Island and of their journey back through Siberia toward Russia. We gain some insight into the inhabitants along the lines of travel, and also the methods of action relative to the Russian criminal.

In no place does the interest lag. In the narration the author pauses to introduce descriptions of the gloomy Siberian landscapes, which greatly add to the effect of the story. As a writer, however, Kovolenko does not equal our own American authors, neither in the power nor skill with which he lays his plan and works out his plot.

EXCHANGES.

The first number of the *University* arrived too late to notice it in our last issue. We are well pleased with the paper both in appearance and matter. Its object, as announced, is "to present an accurate and impartial reflection of all events and questions in the college world." The college world is indeed a world. Embracing the younger and perhaps more active element of the nation, coming into relations with all branches of literature and science, holding a high position in the social world, it is well worthy of a paper to represent its interests; and the *University* has, so far, fulfilled that duty admirably. The first number contains an engraving of the venerable President of Princeton, with a sketch of his life. This is followed by numerous tributes to Dr. McCosh from Presidents of different colleges. A picture of the Yale foot-ball team is given on the next page. A number of interesting letters from all the principal colleges are then published; Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Amherst, Brown, Wesleyan, University of Penna., University of Michigan, Bryn Mawr, Wellesly, Lehigh and Haverford, are represented in this list. The first number is a faithful sample of all. In one of the numbers of this month a list of college graduates in Congress is given. Sketches of Miss Freeman, the late President of Wellesly, and of President Johnson, of the University of the City of New York, have also been given this month.

We copy the following from the Bryn Mawr letter to the *University*:

"The custom of wearing caps and gowns, which was started at Bryn Mawr at the opening of the College, has proved to be such a success that it is no longer called an "Anglo-maniac craze" or an "inoffensive sort of lunacy." The opponents to it, of whom there were originally a great many, have almost all become convinced that it is both practicable and convenient. The students, in their caps and gowns, certainly present a more orderly and scholarly appearance in their class-rooms and in chapel; and not only is it a great improvement to the appearance of the students, but it is also—the gown at least—more economical, as under the gown a simple dress looks much better than a more elaborate one. There is a general feeling as to the suitable occasions for appearing in this costume, and it is not worn at dinner nor, in fact, much at all after five o'clock. The two members of the Faculty who took their degrees in England, lecture in their gowns, but the rest of the Faculty have not adopted them."

We have not seen the *Dartmouth* since Christmas, and the *Williams Weekly* has appeared only once this month. These are two of our most valuable exchanges, and we hope to see them shortly again.

The *Genevan Cabinet* for January contains a number of good articles, among which we note "The Debt We Owe to Wycliffe," and "The Tendencies of Party Affiliations." The latter article is especially good, and deals with a question especially interesting to American students. The *Genevan Cabinet* is, in general, a well managed and interesting paper.

The *Wesleyan Argus* deals with an interesting question in an editorial, namely, whether it is best for a college man to be a *grind*, whether it is not better to give more time to the exercise of thought and imagination. We conceive that there are two sides to this question. Certainly the hurry and rush of college life is not favorable to profitable thinking. The mind is restrained at every step from following its own train of thought. It would be much better if our college arrangements were, to some extent, more elastic, so as to leave the mind unfettered. On the other hand, it must be remembered that, at this stage of the world's existence, mere thinking is not a complete training. We must have some foundation for our thoughts, some basis for future work, and unless this is obtained at college, it never will be obtained. So that, while depreciating the *grind*, properly so called, we feel bound to give our vote for earnest, solid work on the prescribed course.

The *Princetonian* is in a state of excitement over our criticism of Dr. McCosh's views of Inter-Collegiate sports. As time and space are valuable, we merely refer the *Princetonian* to our remarks to the *Ursinus College Bulletin* in our December number.

"Guilty or Not Guilty?" is the title of a continued story in the *Chronicle* by C. C. "Guilty," we answer unhesitatingly; and, unless C. C. should reform, we hope that the students of the University of Michigan will consign him to his deserved oblivion. A story of this sort hardly belongs in a paper circulated among the students of an institution of learning. On the whole we should expect from a college of the size of the University of Michigan a somewhat better paper than the *Chronicle*. Its news department is a vast quantity of clippings, and its literary department is very poor. The execution of the paper is in fitting with the rest of it—so unattractive, in fact, that we imagined at first that the paper belonged to some small country college.

The cover of the *W. P. I.* is very deceptive. It scarcely gives one the idea of a bright and interesting paper inside; yet the paper proves to be so on examination. The local column, under the name of "Technicalities," is especially good; and the editor in charge of the "Museum of Antiquities" is evidently a real connoisseur. The editorials are extremely sensible and well written. A very readable article appeared in the January issue under the title of "The College-bred Girl." The writer asks if the intellectual activity of the country is measured by the number and size of its institutions of learning, whether any discrimination can be made between Vassar and Harvard.

AMONG THE POETS.

A ride and by my side
A lass to me so dear.
Next day the bill I pay;
Alas! to me so dear.

—Ex.

The jockey's horse has feet of speed,
Maud S. has feet of fame;
The student's horse has none at all,
But it gets there just the same.

—Ex.

The commissary chanced to see
Jones rise, with saddest air,
And place a well-filled cup of tea
Upon the nearest chair.

"Why are you doing thus?" he cried,
To Jones, with lips compressed.
"It was so weak," poor Jones replied,
"I thought I'd let it rest."

—Lafayette.

I had ventured a kiss
 Just an instant of bliss,
 Made bold from the flash of her eyes;
 'Twas rashness, 'tis true,
 And its peril I knew,
 But a man never knows till he tries.
 Then I plead—lest it might
 Her displeasure excite—
 "Was it really a wrong thing to do!"
 And she frowned as she said,
 With a toss of her head,
 "Yes, I'm sure it was wrong—save for you."
 — *Yale Record*.

HER OPINION.

"To-day," said he, "I graduate.
 What shall I do, will you advise?
 Shall I stay here to try my fate,
 Or seek the West where Fortune lies?"
 "It rests with you what I shall do;
 Say but the word and I will stay;
 But if you bid me go from you,
 Again my heart must needs obey."
 "I think," said she, "were you to go,
 You'd find that plan by far the best,"
 Then in his ear she whispered low,
 "I'm very sure we'll like the West."
 — *Harvard Lampoon*.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Prince Bismarck fought twenty-eight duels during his college course.

Twenty-six Cornell Freshmen failed in the semi-annual examinations.

Three left-handed men are candidates for pitchers on the Amherst nine.

Professor H. E. Webster, of Rochester University, has accepted the Presidency of Union College.

A gold medal costing \$100 is the prize offered in the Senior oratorical contest at Cornell University.

The Class of '76, Harvard, has produced more writers than any class which has graduated from Harvard since the War.

Adelbert College, in Cleveland, Ohio, proposes to erect a ten thousand dollar gymnasium during the coming year.

The library of Columbia College has doubled itself in the last four years. It contains at present 100,000 volumes.

Almost all studies are elective at Amherst after the first term of the Sophomore year.

Forty-one books, written by Yale professors, have been published within the last six years.

Chauncey M. Depew said in a recent speech: "College men must combat the anarchists and communists. We must have college men."

Rutgers is to have a school of electricity and an improved scientific department. The College has also received \$15,000 by a recent act of Congress for experimental stations.

Swarthmore College is to erect a brass foundry in connection with its scientific building for the benefit of those taking a course in manual training and electrical engineering.

Cornell College has made arrangements to purchase from P. T. Barnum the complete skeleton of an elephant which will be mounted and placed in the museum of Anatomy and Zoology.

The Columbia College library is said to be the best managed in the world. Writing materials are furnished for the visitors, and light meals are supplied to those students who are too busy to leave their work.

Severity seems to be a characteristic of the Faculty of the Berlin University. Not long ago one hundred and eight students were stricken from the rolls for "lack of diligence." Of this number forty-eight were foreigners.

The Institute of Technology will establish, during the coming summer, a school either in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania or in the iron regions of Michigan, in order to give the students of the mining department practice in the work of the mines.

Johns Hopkins University now requires all undergraduates to pass an examination in gymnastics before obtaining a degree. Vaulting, jumping, and simple exercises on the parallel bar, horizontal bar and ladder are required. The maximum mark is thirty-six, of which twenty is necessary to pass.

A movement is being agitated at Swarthmore to unite all the various athletic organizations into one general Athletic Association. If this is brought about each branch of athletics will be controlled by committees, aided by an Advisory Board of the Alumni. The Alumni Association has also appointed a committee to organize a "Bureau of Employment" for graduates. It will be of material assistance to young graduates in obtaining positions after leaving college, and seems to possess the good feature of being something unique in its way.

Wanamaker's.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Sporting goods. Furnishing goods.

Any going good thing for head-wear or hand-wear or foot-wear.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. A large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new-book table. BOOK NEWS lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Philadelphia.

Exercise not for strength, but for health.—*Isocrates.*

Sanatory Gymnasium,

1420 Chestnut Street, Phila.

SEVENTH SEASON.

W. A. FORD, M. D., Director.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, HON. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, DR. MINOR, etc. Class of 100 Columbia Law Students; two Classes, of two hundred each at Yale; 400 at University of Penna., Phila.; 400 at Wellesley College, and three large Classes at Chautauqua University, etc. Prospectus POST FREE from

PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

♠ SPORTING ♣ EMPORIUM ♠

—♦ OF ♦—

A. J. REACH & CO.,

23 South Eighth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.



FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every Foot Ball Player needs.



Galleries of Paintings

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,

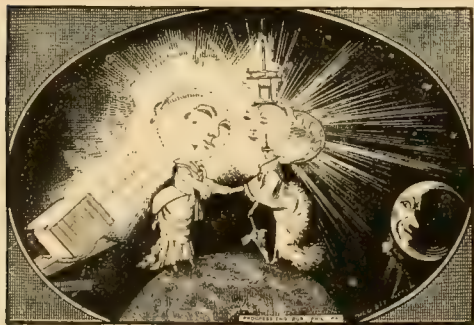
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices.

All of the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in
the various Colleges.

THOS H Mc COLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographie
Enlargements
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,
FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints made from Amateurs' Negatives.

635 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6-BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,

1412 & 1414 Chestnut Street.

ARDMORE BAKERY

I BEG leave to inform my Patrons and the
Public in general, being now fully pre-
pared to make a specialty and supply you
with the

FINEST OYSTERS,

in each and every style. Also, Chicken Cro-
quettes, Terrapins, and Salads of all descrip-
tions, ready for table use in the shortest
notice. Nothing but the very best materials.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Thanking you for former patronage, and
soliciting your orders for this coming season,
which will receive my prompt and personal
attention, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

JOS. A. MOOS,

Formerly MARTIN & MOOS.

I make a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits,
Coffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes, Pies,
Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices, (plain and fancy),
Jellies and Table Ornaments of every device.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals,
11 Assistants,
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of in-
formation to
NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000.

7 per cent. Guaranteed Farm Mortgages.

6 per cent. Gold Debentures.

We offer our 5-year First Mortgage Loans, bearing 7 per cent.; and our 10-year 6 per cent. Gold Debentures: principal and interest guaranteed, and guaranty backed by our capital of one million dollars. With additional Stockholders' liability of one million.

Nearly 2500 investors, not one of whom has ever lost a dollar or had to wait a day for either principal or interest after maturity of the same.

Full particulars with reference of Philadelphia Friends upon application to

FRANK SKINNER, Manager,

102 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especially Attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

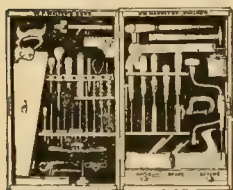
PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes,
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits or Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great Advancement in Photography,

CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.

Photographs, all Sizes, made by the New Method.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,

Engraved Visiting Cards.

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.


Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St.,


Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



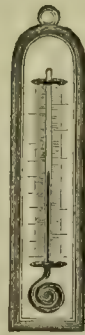
J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

Friends' Book Association
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
Engravers and Printers.
S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Race Sts.
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

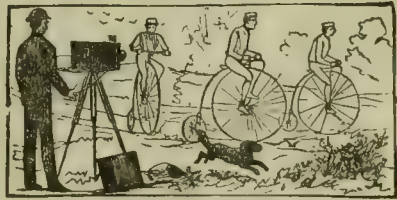
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



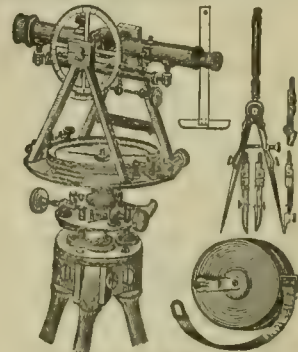
Photographic Apparatus.



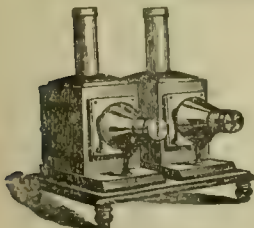
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

College Caps and Gowns

of approved shapes and quality, furnished either separately or in suits for individuals or entire classes, also a complete stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

Haverford * College * Store,

JAS. SHELDON, PROPRIETOR.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,

Hams, Flitch, Bacon,

Boneless Shoulders,

Vegetables of all kinds,

Fruits, Nuts and Candies,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters.

JOHN A. SHELDON,

AGENT FOR THE

"Champion" Mowers, Reapers & Binders

AND

The "Olma" Chilled Plows,

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA.

The Provident Life and Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	- - - - -	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	- - - - -	20,115,023 49

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the TRUST Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President*.
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President*.
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary*.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer*.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
J. MORION ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMKRE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES V. WATSON,
ASA S. WING.

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice-Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery,

WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues*. Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST

OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each Department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

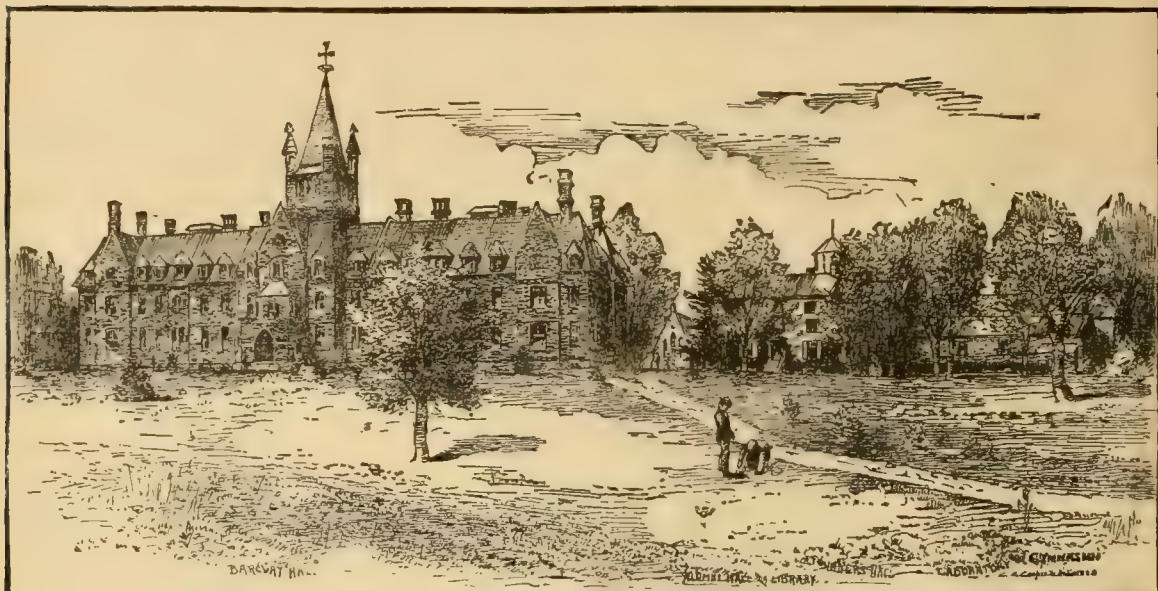
If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa

First Store below Market Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN R. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 * WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
 * FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
 ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
 ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
 FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
 JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
 JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
 ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-88, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given :

- I. **Course in Arts and Science**, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. **Course in General Science and Literature**, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. **Course in Practical Science and Engineering**, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes ; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation ; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work ; Machine Shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

TOBOGGANS❁



DOUBLE



RUNNERS

Sleds, Sleighs and Coasters.

➔LARGEST STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES➔



JOHN WESTNEY,

214 and 226 Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA.



COLONNADE HOTEL,

Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.



H. J. & G. R. CRUMP.

RATE, \$3.50 PER DAY.

The very best Time of the Year to Secure SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SITUATIONS

Is during the Spring months; and as we qualify all students in THREE MONTHS' time by Haven's System, therefore students entering NOW will graduate in time to take advantage of the coming Fall demand, which promises to be greater than ever. We have superior facilities for securing situations, charge nothing for such aid, and make NO failures in giving skill in THREE MONTHS. No previous knowledge of either art required. Send two-cent stamp for College pamphlets, with printed guarantee and First Lesson in Short-Hand. Address either of THE HAVEN COLLEGES, Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.

A FULL STOCK OF

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FANCY GOODS Department Complete.

—REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.—

DONALD FRAZER,

BRYN MAWR, PA.

Friends' Printing House.

IN our office at Sixth and Arch Streets we are constantly adding to our samples of fine work done both for our old and for new customers, the number of whom is constantly increasing. We hope others of our friends will try us when needing either Printing or Book-binding.

FERRIS BROS.

S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLEASE REMEMBER: Our entrance is on Sixth Street. Take the elevator.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY

Bardenwerper & Dithmer,

1102 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Lawn Tennis Shirts, etc.

Flannel Underwear, Cuffs and Collars.

\$5.00



Gentlemen's French Calf
PATENT LEATHER SHOE.

VERY HANDSOME AS WELL AS VERY GOOD.

JOHN P. TWADDELL,
 1210 and 1212 Market Street.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,
 ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,
 Prescriptions my Specialty,
 "ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 and 1202 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

College Session, 9 to 2. Afternoon School, 3 to 5.
 Evening School, 7 to 9.

Students may enroll at any time, and pursue such a course of study as their ability may admit, or their object in view may require.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Send for Circular and Report of Commencement, containing addresses of Hon. JNO. W. HOLCOMBE, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., LL. D., JOHN WANAMAKER, EDWARD BROOKS, A. M., Ph. D. and others.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

Trophy,
 Prize
 and
 Token
 Makers.

THE designs of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co. are given the preference over all competitors in nearly every instance where they are submitted for *superiority, appropriateness and moderate cost.*

J. E.
 Caldwell
 & Co.

902 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The oldest established and most complete Seed establishment in America. Over one hundred (100) years in business.

The seed growing establishment of D. Landreth & Sons (now comprising 1547 acres), first founded in 1784, and passing to three generations, has been conducted with the view of producing seeds of the best and purest quality.

We are therefore justified in assuring our customers that the seeds offered by us

HAVE NO SUPERIOR
 in this or any other country.



Are grown from seed stocks, the result of careful selection in trial beds specially devoted to that purpose. Seed trial beds are nothing new, as many persons are led to suppose, having been in use by this house for over one hundred years.

Catalogues furnished free of charge to all applicants.

All varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds, thoroughly re-cleaned, free from weeds or trash of any kind.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed, producing a beautiful and permanent sod in a short time.

Flower Seeds of the best imported and American varieties

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools in great variety.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
 Nos. 21 & 23 S. Sixth St., bet. Market and Chestnut Sts.
 PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., March, 1888.

No. 9.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.
FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.
WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager*.
JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business Manager*.

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With <i>The Student</i> ,	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates

JUST as we are going to print, the plans for our new cricket grounds and "running track" have been totally changed. It was recognized from the first that in order to place them south of the old railroad embankment a great deal of grading would be necessary, and that there would always be more or less trouble with the drainage; but the desirability of the situation, at once so near the station and the college, and sheltered by the high embankment to the north, was thought to be a sufficient offset to any extra expense incurred by grading and draining. A careful survey of the ground however, divulged the fact that an excavation of no less than ten feet would have to be made in the hillside in order to level the field. The great expense of such an undertaking, coupled with natural disadvantages to be overcome, and the uncertainty of being able to secure a solid turf after the work had

been completed, demonstrated that we must look elsewhere for our new grounds. Two other situations presented themselves. One of these, the field back of the residence of Prof. Harris, required almost no grading at all, but the distance from the college, and the difficulty of gaining access to the grounds made this site undesirable. The other site was the north-eastern part of the old orchard, including a strip of the present lawn. The main difficulty here is that about fifty old trees will have to be removed. But as these trees are all old worthless fruit trees, out of bearing, their removal will be no detriment to the college. The advantages of this site are that it is near the college buildings, that it will require only a grading of three feet for the track, and that the quality of the soil insures the formation of a turf for cricket. Moreover the situation is not far from the quarries from which the stone for the track is to be taken, and this fact, together with the comparatively slight grading required, will reduce the estimated cost of furnishing us with athletic grounds, more than one-half. It is further probable that the new complete gymnasium which Haverford is to have some time within the next decade, will be built in the near vicinity of this last-named site. All these considerations have caused the college to direct their committee to put the athletic grounds here, and the work is being pushed forward with as great speed as is consistent with thorough work.

THE \$772.00 which the students have raised from among themselves, serves well as an index of the amount of interest which they are taking in the new athletic grounds. Besides this they are actively at

work among their friends, and in many cases have met with great success. Geo. W. Childs has given \$100.00 to help along the work, and many other interested friends of the college are giving in proportion to their means. Still enough money has not been raised. There is however an organization in the college, which, if the managers will only permit, is anxious to add to the fund. We of course refer to our Glee Club, whose late successful concert displayed so much talent, and whose leaders are only too eager to help to build the track and grade the cricket field. If our managers, who always have our best welfare at heart, will only allow our Glee Club to give a series of concerts, there would be little need for further begging. We are confident that if this permission is granted, the reputation of the college will in no way suffer, and a good work will be very much aided. We hope that the permission will be granted.

IT is said that there is not a strong enough sentiment at Haverford against dishonesty in examinations. We believe however, that it is not so much a want of sentiment as the lack of a proper expression of the same. In this, as in most college affairs, the virtuous, though largely in the majority, are too apt to pass over with indifference that which they should courageously denounce. Conscious of their own integrity they are slow to interfere in the affairs of others, even condescending often to applaud in others acts which they would have considered disgraceful had they themselves committed them. Few scenes in college life are less inspiring than the spectacle of a shallow, good-for-nothing fellow relating to an admiring circle of classmates (many of whom would rather endure all sorts of ignominy than do a dishonest thing) how nicely his "bicycle" got him through that examination in which everyone expected

him to fail. It is thus that a few unscrupulous men are encouraged to persist in their deceitful practices. It is most natural, therefore, that young men coming from schools where such successful offenders were looked upon as fugitives from justice and universally condemned, should, when they see that at college these same individuals meet with no such merited condemnation, no longer hesitate to follow their insidious example whenever it becomes expedient. Fellow students, *such things ought not so to be*. Above all things let there be a decided sentiment on this question and on all others involving our reputation for honor and manly character. If the large body of conscientious and studious men in this college would only come out openly and decidedly in condemnation of all cheating in examinations, the evil would at once be greatly abated. Inveterate offenders would appreciate that they have forfeited the respect of their associates, and would soon be relegated to that ignominious oblivion to which, on account of their dishonest practices, they rightly belong. The most healthful impression would also be produced in the minds of new students, who would be slow to put themselves in such bad company. Therefore, students of Haverford, for the sake of all that is noble and elevating, have the courage to express your convictions.

THERE is a custom quite prevalent at Haverford, although perhaps not more here than in other colleges, which is not in itself injurious, yet eventually and indirectly does a great deal of harm. We refer to the habit of "loafing," as it is popularly called, in students' rooms. Not an occasional visit or a few moments' chat,—these of course cannot be criticised, but the same cannot be said of the custom of systematically dropping into someone's room and passing the better part of the whole evening in idle conversa-

tion. No benefit of any kind is gained from these conversations,—none is sought except an agreeable way of passing the hours. With most fellows this practice seems to be simply a habit. It has become with them a second nature to expect such a diversion, if it may be so called, and to put off work until the last moment, and in this lies the greatest trouble; not only do the fellows “loaf” when they have no regular lessons to prepare, but quite as frequently when their subjects for next day’s recitations have not been touched. Many a student would be greatly surprised if he should attempt to count up the time he wastes in this way; but no one knows better than himself how much more profitably this time should have been spent. Perhaps, however, the worst feature of all in this custom is not the injury we do to ourselves but to others. All the time we while away in anyone’s room, unless studying ourselves, we are keeping the occupants from studying, oftentimes against their will. Of course there are some fellows who, if there is work they ought to do, will frankly say so and desire to be alone, but there is another and larger class who will talk and continue to talk, so long as there is anyone to entertain. This is greatly mistaken courtesy, but it is not generally so considered. Doubtless the fellows often think that their entertainers would not study any more if left to themselves, and sometimes this is the case, but oftener we think it is not. More than one man has gone to class unprepared, not from a lack of time, but because he either made or received too many calls. This is by no means true of all the students, but still it is of quite a large number, and these should consider well the course they are pursuing. We would not in any sense be understood as decrying sociability; on the contrary some of the pleasantest hours of college life are those passed when a few fellows meet accidentally

and spend the evening together. Sociability and facility in conversation should be cultivated, but it is this systematic “loafing” that is injurious, and should be avoided by every student.

THE suggestion offered by S. P. S. in our last issue, in regard to the formation of a “House of Commons” here, is, we think, one which if acted upon would meet with success. Everyone is conscious that the interest in our literary societies is not what it should be. So many of us find our engagements in “the City” so frequent and so pleasant, that the old-fashioned literary society seems to have lost most of its attractions for us. But it is a noticeable fact that those meetings devoted to debate are more enjoyed by the members generally than any others; and often, after a somewhat wearisome miscellaneous programme has been patiently borne by the scanty audience, the discussion which followed has been heartily enjoyed by all. Now it seems to us that a society modeled on the plan of the “Hopkins House of Commons” would supply the very need we all feel. There are surely enough students in college to make a live and healthy society on this basis. After the late debate before the Loganian, at which there were twelve students present, one of our professors remarked that to hear such a debate is worth more than to prepare the recitations for the following morning. With all respect to the participants in this debate, we believe that there are others here, in college, who could make a discussion fully as entertaining and instructive. The main difficulty now is that our best men are scattered about in the different societies, and only in the Loganian, which meets monthly, is there any chance for that active competition in debate which develops and sharpens the mental faculties. How the “House of Commons” can best be formed is a question not easily answered,

but a coalition of the present societies seems much preferable to the formation of another new one, especially as we already have more than can be properly supported. If such union of societies is undertaken, all false pride in the present organizations should be put away, for we must ever remember that the societies exist for us, and not we for the societies.

S. MORITZ AND THE UPPER ENGADINE.

THE Upper Engadine lies in the south-eastern portion both of Switzerland and of the Canton Graubunden, extends for many miles from north-east to south-west, and is bounded by those branches of the Rhætian Alps which are known as the Albula and Bernina chains. The former runs along the left side of the valley, and its peaks are for the most part sharp and bare. On the right side lies the well-known Bernina group, with its snow-crowned peaks and its trackless wastes of snow, névé and glacier. The principal river is the Inn, which, flowing through the valley in serpentine windings, falls into the Danube at Passau, and is one of its largest tributaries.

To reach this delightful valley there are several well engineered roads over the mountain passes. From Coire, which is the terminus of the United Swiss Railway, there are two roads, one going through Thusis, a village situated near the far famed Via Mala, and reaching the Julier and Albula roads by the Schyn pass, which is also worth seeing; the other road takes one through the beautiful country about Churwalden and over the Lenzerheide. At Lenz this road divides, the right branch going over the Julier pass to Silva Plana, while the left branch leads over the Albula pass to Ponte. There are also several roads from Italy and the Southern Tyrol; these, however, are all carriage roads, but there are many footpaths suitable

for the pedestrian and much shorter than the carriage roads, which lead to the valley from all directions; for instance, from Davos over the Scaletta and Sertig passes; from Bonnio through Val Livogno and over the Stretta, Casanna and Lavinun passes, besides various passes over the glaciers.

Among the many delightful villages which are clustered through this fertile valley, S. Moritz holds the first place, both as a summer and winter resort. It is the highest village in the valley, being over six thousand feet above sea level. Its situation is very sunny, is sheltered from the north wind and is also protected from the disagreeable wind which sometimes blows through the valley along the chain of lakes. The view is magnificent: the land lies like a deep basin, the bottom of which is almost entirely filled by the S. Moritz lake, which is in the shape of a long rectangle. On one side, meadows filled with all sorts of wild flowers come down to the water's edge, but the other side is covered with a thick, dark forest of pines, which extend far up the sides of the Piz Rosatsch; the lower end of the lake, where the water leaves it over a grand waterfall, is shut in by rocky hills, partly covered with bright green larch woods. In the distance are the Bregaglia mountains, as well as those of the Lower Engadine, the most prominent peak being the well-known Piz Julier to the west.

But it is chiefly on account of its mineral springs that S. Moritz is so much visited, though many cures are doubtless due to the pure, bracing air and the favorable climate. Not only invalids frequent S. Moritz, for the majority of the visitors are people who like fashionable life, or who come to the mountains to enjoy their scenery. Although the springs have been known for centuries, yet the widespread celebrity of this village is of a comparatively modern date. The springs are situated about one mile from the village,

but numerous hotels have been built near them, and this portion of S. Moritz, which is called the Bad, is the most fashionable part.

The village proper is like all other Swiss villages: narrow, winding streets, very steep in places, paved with rough cobble stones, and no sidewalks whatever. The houses, with their strong, thick walls, seem able to resist the great cold of the Swiss winter, and in summer the most exquisite flowers bloom from boxes in the funny little windows. But hotels are being built even there, and are crowding out the picturesque old houses, for the villagers find that they can make more money from tourists than in any other way, and act accordingly.

At the highest point of the village stands *the* hotel of the place, the Engadiner-Kulm. It holds a commanding position, overlooking the lake and the Bad. From its windows one obtains a magnificent view—three hundred feet below lies the lake, glistening in the sunlight like a gigantic emerald, and all around are mountain peaks, some bare and some covered with the snow and ice of centuries.

During the summer season it is wonderfully lively at S. Moritz; the greater number of the guests are in good health and come for exercise, while those who are slightly ailing are unable to withstand the excitement and are carried away with the stream. Groups of foreigners can be seen in the streets talking earnestly together, and it might be supposed from their actions that they were discussing the most important business, but no, they are only planning some new excursion or the ascent of some mountain. Then, if the weather be favorable, long before the sun has risen, while the stars are still shining with that brightness peculiar to Switzerland, many parties have already started eager to catch the first rays of the rising sun from some high mountain peak.

The pedestrians are the first to leave, and their departure is announced by the tramp of heavy boots and the rattle of their iron-tipped alpenstocks on the street. Soon the clatter of carriages is heard, and as the day goes on the place becomes more and more animated, until at noon, when the climax is reached, when from that time until sunset the different parties return. After dinner the adventures of the day are discussed, new plans are made for to-morrow and S. Moritz sinks to rest, ready for another day of the same kind. If we should tire of walking, there are excellent tennis courts, some of asphalt, and all are in great demand during the entire day; croquet is likewise played, but those devoted to it are few and far between; there is also a shooting range, which is much patronized by the Swiss on Sundays. With all these different amusements and various chances for exercise, it is not strange that the place is always crowded, and several weeks can be spent there by the tourist very pleasantly and profitably.

The greater number of the visitors are English, though numbers come from America, France and Italy. There are many of the two first named who stay at S. Moritz during the entire year. These are they who have consumption or any lung troubles, for the pure, bracing Swiss air is very beneficial in such cases, as is also the water of the mineral springs.

In winter the scene is entirely changed; instead of the meadows dotted with wild-flowers, or the lake, in whose waters were reflected like a mirror the mountains with their waving forests or sharp peaks, everything is covered with a deep mantle of pure white snow, which glistens in the bright sunlight like untold numbers of diamonds. The noise of all the little creeks and waterfalls is hushed, for King Winter holds them fast in his iron hand, and does not release his grasp until late in April. No more is the tramp

of the pedestrian heard on the street, nor does the clatter of carriages disturb the day-dreamer. Instead of these the ring of skates on the ice comes to our ears, and with it the shouts of those coasting, mingled with the merry jingle of sleigh-bells. During this season the life at S. Moritz becomes more social, much more time is spent indoors, and the long winter evenings give the people a chance to become better acquainted with each other. Only while the sun is up do people venture in the open air, for in the sun the thermometer will stand at 40° Fahrenheit, but as soon as the sun sets it falls to 10° degrees or more below zero.

In the day-time there are several ways of enjoying one's self, among which are sleighing, skating, and tobogganing, as it is called. These toboggans do not resemble ours in the least, for they are regular sleds, rather high and capable of holding one and sometimes two persons; they are steered by means of two sharp-pointed sticks of hard wood, one of each is held in each hand. The course at S. Moritz is about three-quarters of a mile long, and has been run in one and a half minutes. The sport seems to be quite dangerous, for several accidents occur yearly, though very few are fatal. Races are held several times during the year, between picked teams representing the married and unmarried men, and between teams from the married and unmarried women. There is also an international race between the people from S. Moritz and those from Davos, a health resort in Switzerland, west of S. Moritz. The result of this race is watched with great interest, for with regard to coasting there is intense rivalry between the two places. When the lake first freezes, excellent skating is found on that, and it is kept free from snow as long as possible by brushing and sweeping it. When a heavy snow falls then the rinks are brought into use; these are two in number, so that while one

is freezing the other may be used. After a snow-fall, as much as possible is pushed off, and then water is allowed to run in to the depth of about one inch, so that by the next morning a fresh surface is ready for the skater. No hockey or racing on the ice is allowed; it is much too precious for that, and one is confined to fancy skating entirely. As has been said, there is also sleighing, but not what we understand by the term; our sleighs are built for speed and are as light as possible, but the Swiss sleighs are strong and heavy, as they must needs be for use in such a country. Many excursions are made in winter on sleighs after the roads have been broken, but there is great uncertainty when you start out as to whether you will reach your destination or not.

After dinner there is music given by the S. Moritz band, and dancing twice a week, besides amateur theatricals and the like. There are also a good library, billiard tables, and a bowling alley. It is during Christmas week, however, that the greatest festivities take place; then is the time when there is a special ball given for the children, and there is a large Christmas tree laden with presents, which are distributed amid general rejoicing. During the week a fancy ball is also given, and many of the costumes are very elaborate and handsome.

But besides S. Moritz many other places in the Upper Engadine are growing both in popularity and prominence; such are Samaden, Pontresina and a host of smaller villages. The first named is the political capital of the Upper Engadine; here is held the district assembly, the court of justice has its sittings, and the archives are kept. There are also some first-class hotels and several of minor importance; at this village is the centre of the postal system of the Upper Engadine; its rifle-range is one of the finest and largest in the canton, and the Engadine newspaper "Fogl d'Engiadina" is published weekly.

But Pontresina is more important to the tourist than Samaden, and indeed is a powerful rival of S. Moritz during the summer season, as it is a more convenient place from which to start an excursion. Lying at the foot of the Bernina pass, almost surrounded by the steep and jagged spurs of the Bernina group, in view of gigantic mountains and surrounded by glaciers of the first magnitude, Pontresina can compete with the most famous place of Europe in point of natural grandeur. From the village can be seen the Roseg glacier in all its glory, surrounded on both sides by high mountains, whose tops and sides are covered with eternal snow. There are so many excursions that can be made from Pontresina, some easy and some difficult, that it is hard to know just where to commence. Perhaps it would be well to begin with a comparatively easy one, namely the ascent of the Piz Languard, which requires from three to four hours. This well known peak, 10,715 feet above the sea, lies to the east of Pontresina; no mountain in the Bernina district is ascended so often as is this one, for, compared with the view at the top, no ascent is so easy. At first the path leads through broad meadows, filled with sweet flowers, afterwards over huge rocks, the remains of some ancient glacier. When the top is reached all around is fearful desolation; no green or cultivated fields are to be seen, all are hidden by the huge mountains around. Words fail to describe the sense of loneliness which comes over the beholder as he looks around him. As far as the eye can reach are chains upon chains of mountains, grand beyond measure.

Another favorite excursion is the Diavolezza, which takes about nine hours. This is one of the shorter glacier expeditions, and the view obtained is well worth the small amount of exertion required to obtain it. Starting early in the morning, about

two o'clock, one drives first to the Bernina houses and from there commences to walk; after about two hours ascent the Diavolezza sea is reached, a beautiful little lake, situated high up in the mountain; two hours more brings you to the Fuorcla or Col. Here a most magnificent view is obtained; masses of rock and ice are piled upon one another in fantastic shapes; the different colors of the ice delight the eye, while the rushing of torrents of glacier water under foot makes music for the ear.

There are many very difficult excursions, which are not often made, owing to the great danger. Such are the ascent of the Piz Bernina, 13,294 feet above the sea, the ascent of the Piz Roseg and of the Monte di Scerscen. But time and space are wanting to describe more of the beauties of this paradise.

In closing, I would recommend all those who are intending to go to Switzerland, not to miss the Upper Engadine, but to go there and see for themselves what a delightful place it is.

[The writer is greatly indebted to a book, called "The Upper Engadine," written by M. Caviezel, for much of the geographical information given above.]

SOME REMARKS ON CLASSICAL TRAINING.

IN spite of the vast amount of literature in favor of the modern and "practical" system of education it is difficult to discover that the practical result or the practical object of scientific training is anywhere clearly set forth. The utility of a system of education must depend upon its object; and in the misty and unmeaning language with which the varied and contradictory objects of scientific training are set forth, it is difficult to form an idea respecting its utility. We doubt if the ordinary student can give any satisfactory reason for his presence at college. It is generally recognized that it is pleasant to have a good education, that it is often profitable, that it is always respectable. Hence, from that habit of imitation which distinguishes so many

of the actions of humanity, one generation follows the example of another and is educated.

We are inclined to think that a desire for social advantage, or rather a fear of social disadvantage, sends more men to college than any other cause. It is fortunate for the cause of education that, even in America, a reputation for culture and intelligence is valued as a social acquisition; and it may safely be presumed that, in case polite society should withdraw its support from the cause of education, many colleges would go out of existence. It must be remembered, however, that notwithstanding the debt which education owes to fashion, the object of an institution of higher learning is not to confer social rank. Again, not a few hold the opinion that a collegiate education is a valuable preparation for the mercantile profession. It is hard to discover by what chain of reasoning this conclusion is reached. But it is possible to prove that, among successful business men, college graduates do not form a majority; and we hazard the assertion that it would not be easy for a successful merchant who is also a college graduate to state clearly the effect of his college course upon his business. Business ability, he would be likely to say, is the result of experience and practice, and not the result of collegiate education. Furthermore, it is not uncommon to confuse the college course with the technical course pursued in preparation for the learned professions. It is urged that a college course should be directly in the line of one's intended profession, that languages and literature should be studied by those intending to enter the law or the ministry and the sciences by those preparing for the practice of medicine. It may indeed be possible, by this means, to render the technical courses shorter or easier; but the man thus educated must not, by any means, claim to have a liberal or a higher education.

There is one legitimate and essential object of a higher education. It is the development of one's mental faculties. The great use of learning and education is internal and subjective. It concerns the man himself without regard to his conditions of life. It concerns the question of what he shall be and not the question of how he shall live. It must not be confounded with

the mere acquisition of useful knowledge. It aims to develop the mind rather than fill it with facts. Its object is in the highest degree simple; and is more easily attained when pursued in its simplicity. So simple is it, indeed, that we can only justify ourselves in insisting upon it by the fact that it is so generally disregarded in discussing the subject of classical training.

Now it is evident that mental training can best be obtained by putting one's own mind through those movements which have exercised the great minds of the world; and this can only be done through the medium by which these minds have expressed themselves, namely, through literature. The question which arises is simply whether the literature of antiquity is the expression of greater mental movements than the literature of modern times, or, to express the question concretely, whether the literature of Greece and Rome is superior to that of France, Germany and England.

To say nothing of the Latin, whose literature is by no means to be despised, we will rest our cause upon Greek alone. Whether the Greeks were naturally men of finer minds than men of modern times, the fact remains that they brought the exercise of the mind to a greater degree of perfection. The invention of the printing-press and the telescope have increased the bulk of human knowledge, but they have not advanced the limit of mental possibilities. The Greeks, with no history and no observations to guide them, could go much further and more surely into the realm of abstract truth than the men of modern times. Greek philosophy and Greek science, even when investigation has proved them to be false, show a much finer grade of reasoning than modern science. In those departments of science concerning the nature and operations of the mind—matters in which actual observations are almost impossible—their theories have held the attention and respect of scholars far into modern times.

The same principle runs through their poetry. Their poetry is at once the grandest and the most delicate in all literature. The Greek poets had no models; with them poetry was the natural outpouring of the human soul. There was less constraint, less fear of criticism, less attention to approved forms. The rich flow of

imagination was not debased by any of those materialistic and skeptical tendencies which in the present day have such a baneful effect upon poetry. They wrote almost without consciousness of execution; and some of their works bear the evidence of almost superhuman inspiration. They possessed four poets of the first rank, Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles and Aristophanes. It is not exaggeration to say that, in magnificence of conception and execution, nothing of Milton's is equal to "Prometheus Bound;" and that even he whom we justly style the greatest of poets must yield to Æschylus in grandeur and to Sophocles in polish. When we turn to their epic poetry we find two great poems which have furnished themes to poets for three thousand years. The effect produced by the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" upon one who can read them well is almost magical; such a combination of extreme simplicity of language with great depth of human feeling is not found in any other poems. They are not excelled by any of the most poetical passages of the Old Testament.

It is easy to dwell upon the magnificence of this ancient literature. In every department of mental effort they have held a first place. Demosthenes was the greatest orator, Aristophanes the greatest comic poet, Lucian the greatest master of the art of dialogue. If the treasures of modern literature are more extensive, the treasures of antiquity are more splendid.

It is not hard to see why Greek literature should be the most suitable for mental training. The student requires that, for the sake of training, thoughts should be presented to him in their simplest and most elementary form. Principles are first taught and then the applications of principles. Whatever the value of the inductive method in science, it is not valuable in mental training. Aside from the intrinsic value of Greek thought and the beauty of Greek style the fact remains that Greek literature is more purely a literature of thought than modern literature. The Greeks were accustomed to carry things to their legitimate conclusion, and did not experience the corroding effects of history and observation. They had few facts, but their thinking was thorough. Even when they

are wrong their arguments are often more instructive than more successful ones; and it is worthy of mention that more than one recognized and proved physical law owes its first explanation to the mind of some Greek whose reasoning was entirely *a priori*. Furthermore, there is a historical value in Greek literature. If, as Pope declares,

The proper study of mankind is man,

there is no more instructive and profitable study of mankind than that presented through the medium of Greek literature. It is difficult to explain to the unclassical scholar that the Greeks were men—practical men—that they ate and drank, married and were given in marriage, that they had social, religious and political questions not differing greatly in substance from those of our own, that they gave to the solution of these questions not less attention than we do. The same remark which applies to their literature applies to their daily life: with less respect to conventionalities than men of modern times, they produced a greater number of instructive and original characters. Lastly, we have in the study of Greek a language which is scientifically and artistically superior to any ancient or modern tongue. On this subject we cannot do better than use the words of a great English writer: "We cannot refuse our admiration to that most wonderful and perfect machine of human thought; to the flexibility, the harmony, the gigantic power, the exquisite delicacy, the infinite wealth of words, in which are united the energy of the English, the neatness of the French, the sweet and infantine simplicity of the Tuscan. Of all dialects, it is the best fitted for the purposes both of science and elegant literature. The philosophical vocabularies of ancient Rome and of modern Europe have been derived from that of Athens. Yet none of the imitations have ever approached the richness and precision of the original. It traces with ease distinctions so subtle as to be lost in other languages. It draws lines where all other instruments of the reason only make blots. Nor is it less distinguished by the facilities it affords the poet. There are pages even in Greek dictionaries over which it is impossible to glance without delight."

So much for the study of Greek. We do

not hesitate to say that, if one has entered thoroughly into Greek thought, there is scarcely a direction in which his mind has not been exercised. Still, there is one other branch of mental training which is not less important than the study of Greek, namely, the study of pure mathematics. There is often a needless antithesis made between the study of languages and the study of the exact sciences, which is due rather to an inexact and unscientific method of studying languages than to any lack of exactness in themselves. Yet a training gained from a study of pure mathematics is not anywhere duplicated in the study of languages; and its importance in giving clearness, exactness and carefulness to human thinking, and in showing the reality and fixedness of absolute truth, is not to be overestimated. Therefore, for the purposes of education, the study of pure mathematics must be added to the study of Greek; and having reached this point, we have completed our definition of the essential character of a broad, complete, catholic, higher and only truly liberal education.

Now it is interesting to note what is offered in exchange for Greek and mathematics—German and French, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology and a host of subjects too numerous to mention. The specious argument urged for the study of these branches is that they are more “practical” than the classics.

That geology is a practical study for a geologist, and chemistry a practical study for a chemist, we do not pretend to deny; but exactly how these studies are especially practical to ordinary men has never yet and never will be explained. The practical object of an education, we insist, is the training of the mind; and studies are practical in proportion as they lead to that object. It is impossible to find a mental training in modern languages and sciences equal to that obtained from the classic tongues and pure mathematics. We are told by the advocates of the scientific theory that the German and French literature is equal to the Greek. A remark of this sort may safely be taken as an indication of ignorance of Greek; but, admitting the statement, we have already shown that the peculiar nature of Greek literature renders it by

far the most useful for mental training. We are told that the spirit of Greek literature may be found in translations, that a study of the language is, therefore, useless, and that the poet Keats may be taken as a proof of the fact. Notwithstanding the classical knowledge of Keats, we do not hesitate to declare, on the authority of every scholar whose knowledge of Greek thought is above the medium, that it is impossible to obtain any real appreciation of Greek literature from translations. We are told that modern languages should be studied, because they are useful in traveling and in correspondence. We do not deny that they are useful to the traveler, nor do we deny that a knowledge of railroad regulations and of the topography of modern cities is also useful: nevertheless, even the opponents of classical education would not establish a school for the study of time-tables and guide-books. Furthermore, in regard to the sciences, we are told by no less an authority than Mr. Mill that in them reasoning and observation have been carried to their greatest known perfection. Whether reasoning has been carried to greater perfection in physical science than in pure mathematics is a matter of doubt. At any rate, there can be no doubt that pure mathematics are more successful in teaching the mind to reason, and that one who has not learned to reason in mathematics cannot hope to do so in physical sciences. No better example could be quoted in defense of mathematics than the often repeated story of Lincoln, who, when he found himself unable to reason out a point of law, abandoned the study of law and studied Euclid until he had learned to reason.

Now it must not be understood that the classical theory of education discourages scientific investigation or fails to appreciate the mental training obtained from scientific study. It simply means that the primary and fundamental sources of training must lie in pure mathematics and ancient literature, and that modern literature and scientific study can not with economy be undertaken until the mind has been well trained from these sources. Perhaps nothing could be more at variance with this principle than the system of education pursued at most American colleges. Sixteen or seven-

teen hours a week divided among six or seven branches produces a state of bewilderment utterly inconsonant with effective work. The training of the first two years should be limited entirely to Greek, Latin and mathematics. Such a standard of admission should be demanded that the student should have obtained a sufficient amount of classical and mathematical thoroughness to enable him to devote, in the Junior year, a portion of his time, and, in the senior year, a greater portion of his time, to modern languages and sciences. It is not economy to use the time of Freshmen and Sophomores in branches which can be acquired much more thoroughly and rapidly in the Junior and Senior years; and it is absolutely wasteful and extravagant to introduce into a college course studies which give no mental exercise and which can be easily acquired by private reading. In spite of the seductive temptations and the apparently royal road to learning offered by the scientific theory of education, we feel sure that experience will justify and strengthen the traditional basis of education found in the study of Greek thought and pure mathematics.

'89's CLASS SUPPER.

ON the evening of February 9th, a merry crowd of Juniors entered the 7.21 train for town. They soon joined their awaiting comrades at the Colonnade Hotel, and at 8.10 were all seated in the banquet hall. The table was most elegantly and tastefully ornamented with candles and flowers. The menu cards were not less pleasing on account of their pretty appearance, than for the tempting courses they foretold. Especially fine was the green turtle soup, patties à la Toulouse, diamond back terrapin en caisse. The salad was so well dressed that not even the fastidious taste of a Comstock could have complained.

Towards the latter part of the evening, singing was indulged in, and most of the college songs had their turn.

The following are some of the toasts

called for by the Toast Master, Mr. Herbert Morris, and those who made replies: "Haverford College," Mr. L. M. Stevens; "Class of '89," Mr. G. C. Wood; "The Faculty," Mr. V. M. Haughton; "Athletics," Mr. F. E. Thompson; "Prophecy," Mr. S. P. Ravenel, Jr.

The apt and witty responses were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. The arrival of the time to make the 11.45 train forced a regretted departure, and closed the evening's festivities.

SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

THE Sophomore Class banquet was held on the evening of February 17th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia. By eight o'clock all the members of the class had arrived and were demonstratively entertaining themselves in the parlor. A few moments later, however, found them seated around the long table prepared to do ample justice to their sumptuous *menu*. The table was arranged with excellent taste, decorated with a profusion of roses, and prettily lighted with candles which gave a subdued light through their various colored shades.

Mr. W. M. Guilford, Jr., was Toast Master, and filled his position in his usual happy manner. When the last course had been passed successfully, he arose, and after a few introductory remarks, called for the toasts, which were responded to amidst great enthusiasm, as follows: "Class of '90," Mr. E. M. Angell; "Our New Professors," Mr. H. L. Gilbert; "Sophomore Day," Mr. W. G. Audenried, Jr.; "Our Haunts about Haverford," Mr. J. N. Guss; "'90's Ladies," Mr. H. P. Baily; "Old Haverford," Mr. J. F. T. Lewis. After these responses, numerous extemporaneous toasts were called for, the ready replies to which added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening.

When the speech-making was finally con-

cluded, a song was requested from the worthy toast master, who is the Nestor of his class. He complied, and was loudly encored. Then the mellifluent voices of all present were joined in various college and class songs, and thus the time sped rapidly away until the hour of departure. Some of the fellows went to their homes, others back to the college, and frequently it was heard remarked here and there, "I had no idea before that a class banquet could be the occasion of so much pleasure and enjoyment."

DEATH IN LIFE.

"The Gods implore not,
Plead not, solicit not; they only offer
Choice and occasion, which, once being passed,
Return no more."

Dear love, how hard thy fate and mine,
Time was, I felt, "My life is she:"
Time was I would have died for thee,
And held that death a joy divine,
But thou wast cold to me.

Years passed,—thy heart was all my own,
In those true eyes thy love I read,
And sighs and tears beseeching said,
'Come, come, dear love, ere life be flown,"
But all my love was dead.

We linger yet, in deadening swoon,
Nor laugh, nor mourn, nor curse our fate;
For Death's cold hand unmoved we wait,
For I, I loved, alas! too soon,
And thou didst love too late!

LECTURES.

The lecture course of the second half year opened with a lecture by Professor J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass., on "The Interpreting Power of Delivery." The speaker said, "Reading is giving ideas expressive distinctness; reading is conversation idealized. A good reader interprets to his audience the thoughts of the writer in such a way that they share his feelings. The attention is centered on the thoughts expressed and not on the reader. The three things which the reader must master are emphasis, pause, and inflection. Of these emphasis is of the most importance. Distinct articulation lies at the base of all good speak-

ing and reading. The reader must feel what he reads. Good delivery is in the soul. We must not concoct rules to guide us, but must ever study nature. It is useless to give out a long series of rules—the best teaching is by example." Professor Churchill then read selections from I. Corinthians xv., 35 to 57 inclusive, from Nicholas Nickleby, and the Banquet of the Society for the Distribution of Blankets and Top-boots to the Inhabitants of the Cannibal Islands. The selections were excellently rendered.

On the evening of February 14th, Mr. John Stuart, of Hastings, England, lectured on "India." Mr. Stuart began his lecture with a few remarks about India's natural features. He alluded to the river systems, which are so important to trade there, on account of the absence of roads. He showed, also, that India is very difficult to invade. Her seacoast affords few harbors, and her mountain ranges have few passes. Mr. Stuart then told of England's possession of India, and traced its course to its present time. He showed that wealth, not empire, directed the Englishman's attention to India, and that it influenced the subsequent relations. India is governed by a Secretary and a council in England, and a Viceroy, and a council in India. This position of Viceroy or Governor-General, is the best office an English Prime Minister can bestow upon a friend, and it is, Mr. Stuart thought, the most important position in the world. The control of 198,000,000 people, with an unlimited opportunity to benefit them, lies in his power. A striking fact mentioned by Mr. Stuart was, that \$100,000,000 is spent yearly on the army, while less than \$1,000,000 is devoted to education. Another exception to the generally wise rule of England, is a tax levied on salt, twelve times its cost price. The changed attitude of the people to their governors, Mr. Stuart regarded as menacing. Natives, who are qualified by an intimate knowledge of the country, demand the positions given inexperienced Englishmen. But a still greater claim made by the intelligent natives, is for representation. It is the danger within, and not invasion, that Mr. Stuart thought England should fear.

The annual 22d of February address was delivered by Thomas Leaming, Esq. The glory of Washington's character, he said, was that he could hold up a venal army and a clamorous public to the high standard which he himself had set. The political honesty and the enlightenment of the people a hundred years ago were far below our own time. Mr. Leaming laid great stress on the progress since then. He touched upon the important questions that had arisen, alluding to the Protection and Free Trade disputes, and the estrangement of labor and

capital. He spoke more fully upon Civil Service Reform. He condemned the "clean sweep" introduced by Andrew Jackson, and regarded as most pernicious the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." This act of Andrew Jackson was worse in the terrible train of consequences which followed than that of Benedict Arnold.

The address concluded with the enumeration of the pleasures of college life and the benefit of a liberal education in every vocation. He considered the motto of success was to "Watch for every opportunity like an eagle, seize it like a hawk, and hold fast to it like a bulldog."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Editors are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

SOCIETIES AT HAVERFORD.

Haverford men are now preparing for spring-athletics, but before field-sports actually begin would it not be advisable to consider another department of college life, which in our opinion requires attention?

Who will deny that literary work is beneficial, or that the literary societies at Haverford are not what they ought to be? Members laud their respective societies, and yet know well that all three are in a weak state.

Why? Because ninety students attempt to keep up three societies. Of these ninety, how many are really interested in the debates, orations, and essays? Is it not obvious that not more than one student in five truly values literary work of this kind? All students are more or less interested in hearing a debate three or four times in the course of a collegiate year, while active, aggressive minds make the best material for a good society. In fact, regular attendance on the part of the members is absolutely necessary.

It is a great fault at Haverford that a score of students are trying to keep alive three literary societies instead of uniting and forming one strong one.

An earnest and intelligent student attends his society for three reasons; first, to learn how to debate, to speak, and to write clearly and well; secondly, to hear the opinions of other students, and thirdly, to be criticised and hear others criticised. For all these points a large society is preferable to a small one. It is much more stimulating and encouraging to compel the attention and win the approval of a large audience. Moreover in a large society there is more opportunity of exchange of thought and opinion and mental cultivation.

Therefore, in our opinion, twenty or thirty active members in one society would be benefited more than would the same members distributed among three societies, where week after week almost the same fellows listen to each others arguments and ideas.

The fact is, Haverford students acknowledge the dormant condition of the societies, and yet make no effort to remedy the evil.

There is another point to be borne in mind, namely, that meetings should be interesting in order to induce other men to join. In point of view, is it not a duty of a society to exercise a missionary influence, intellectually speaking?

Let Everett and the Athenæum rouse themselves from their present apathy, and extend the hand of fellowship to each other, instead of crowing at each other from opposite stumps.

'88 is here to give us a helping hand. In a few weeks the literary work of this year will be at an end, and now is the time to act unless we wish to waste the better part of next year in organizing a new society. '89.

LOCALS.

The track scheme is booming. Let her boom.

'89, it is true, is a (ban)jovial class, but the '90 men know how to Guit(th)ar.

Wanted.—Information as to the whereabouts of the Jews in the time of Abraham.

A new and promising student in the laboratory, having spent half an hour washing a piece of ground glass, finally went up to the Professor, and said: "I have washed this as well as I know how, and yet I can't get it clean enough even to see through."

One of those sentences one would like to have said over again: "There hasn't been an able man on the throne of England since the days of Elizabeth."

Here is a piece of real news. The last cast made by the Engineers was—less successful than any yet made. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the usual cupola boss was absent, and on this account the iron was not raised to a "rosy" heat.

Last month we announced that "spring poems will soon be plucked." Here are some of them; the rest are ripening.

The little buds begin to swell,
The snow and ice are gone,
But still the "starter's" graceful form
Doth beautify the lawn;
And now the station path's remorseless ooze
Stealth the "Spazierganger's" overshoes.

And this, with a sort of dyspeptic feeling about it:

The moon in the heavens grows thinner and thinner,
And light to give upon the earth full shortly must she cease;
Alas! the same rule rules our luncheon and dinner
Whose quality and quantity lamentably decrease.

If anyone don't believe that the college is slowly "going to the dogs," let him look around him, and he will see that

"In this place about
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree."

In few classes is there such a brilliant display of intellectual activity as in the class in elementary Biology. So eminently witty and appropriate are the remarks frequently made by these embryo scientists, that even the professor can scarcely conceal his admiration. For example, a few days ago one of the most promising members, a man of a quiet, retiring disposition, suddenly astounded the class by announcing a most sublime theory. Starting with the fundamental proposition that "eggs are meant to eat," which no hungry Haverford student will care to deny, he drew the logical inference that the "common mould lives *by eating its own spores*." It was this unexpected conclusion that so electrified his classmates.

A recent number of *Puck* says that "McCosh is solid fun from his name down." However it may be with the reverend doctor personally, we cannot say, but certainly the humorous side of his character does not come out very prominently in his textbooks.

Junior, translating a description of a Roman banquet, came to the phrase "*lotus cibum capiunt*," which he very ingeniously rendered, "Having played a game of lotus, they took supper."

The Latin Professor, having spent some time in describing the Roman custom of having some dramatic performance in connection with their great banquets, and noticing that one of the class looks rather too sleepy to have been paying much attention, asks him to "name an important feature of a Roman dinner." "Potatoes, Sir," was the laconic reply.

We believe that the Alumni had a great banquet in town last month, but we have no certain means of information. We also hear that a company of singers added to the festivity of the occasion by singing songs between each course. Wonder of wonders! What may we next expect? Perhaps after this a poor little, inoffensive Glee Club out at the college might be allowed to ask a few outsiders to its concerts.

On the evening of Tuesday the 25th, the Haverford College Glee Club gave its first concert. The program would be too long to insert here, but it was a very attractive one. It embraced glees, quartettes, solos and double quartettes, also banjo duets and guitar solos, etc. Altogether the affair was a great success, and not a few were surprised at the unexpected display of musical talent. The trio, "Glorious Apollo," was perhaps the best rendered of any. The audience was most enthusiastic, but, owing to the inexorable decree of the Faculty, was strictly limited to those connected with the College. Now that the first concert has gone off so well, it is to be hoped that others, even more successful, will soon follow.

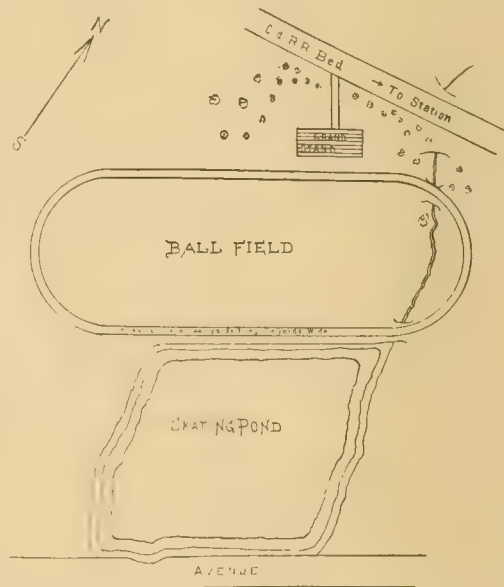
"Bah!" said a disgusted Sophomore, after he had swallowed a spoonful of that miscellaneous and blood-curdling mixture which daily adorns our lunch table, "From the amount of salt that they put in this soup one would suppose they thought we were all *Freshmen*."

On the evening of February 27th, Professor Sanford exhibited to the Junior Latin class and others, a very interesting set of views of Rome and of other subjects connected with the studies of the class.

A regular meeting of the Field Club was held on the 27th, at which the annual election took place. President McMurrich was re-elected, and F. E. Thompson was elected Secretary. The following chairmen of committees were elected: of the Geology Committee, M. B. Stubbs; of Zoology, L. J. Morris; of Botany, A. N. Leeds. The club will now begin the work of naming the trees on the College grounds, and any information as to the proper kind of labels to be used, and how they can be procured, will be thankfully received.

The committee in charge of the new running track and cricket field are, '88, England and Sharp, '89, Banes and H. Morris, '90, Guss and Walton, '91, Blair and Strawbridge. President Sharpless has taken a lively interest in the project, and is aiding the good cause in every possible way.

We give below on a reduced scale, the original plan for a running track and ball field combined. This plan, though it had to be abandoned, has done much to bring the scheme into prominence among the friends of the College.



Professor to classical junior.—"Do you perfectly understand the Triclinium?" "Why yes," was the answer, "It was simply a three-legged chair, was it not?"

BOOK NOTICES.

PROF. KIRKWOOD'S little book on "The Asteroids" (Lippincott & Co.) is written by a man who is an authority on the subject. It contains a very neat summary of what is known about them, and also some curious facts in relation to certain blank places in the zone, to which scientific attention was first drawn, we believe, by Prof. Kirkwood himself. These seem to show that the effect of Jupiter's attraction has been to produce chasms, wherever the asteroids' periodic time is commensurable with Jupiter's; that is, where it was $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, etc., of that of the outer great planet. He considers the asteroids to be bodies separated at different times from the original solar nebulae. The monograph is quite worthy of a place in the library of any one interested in astronomy.

WOMEN AND MEN. Thomas W. Higginson.

Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

In this book the author continues the subject of his previous volume, "Common Sense about Women." It is just the sort of literature that we need in order to remould or more properly to remake some of the notions current in the public mind. In the first place we acknowledge, after reviewing the book, that the author meant *Women and Men*, for he has not reversed the spirit of the order in a single sentence in the volume. The sterner sex stand no more of a show with him than, as Frances Willard complains, the women do in Matthews' "Getting on in the World." Matthews forgot the women, but Higginson did not forget the men. For they keep bobbing up serenely whenever he wishes "to point a moral or adorn a tale." The author did not excuse himself for this, as there is evidence on the face of it of premeditated malice. But the thoughts he bears to us are sufficient excuse for all these delinquencies we have endeavored to distinguish. It is high time we had learned these principles. That the time is coming when we shall have a fuller appreciation of woman's relations to the body politic, both politically and as a wage-earning factor, than we seem to have at present, all will agree with the author. The book is addressed to the truly great middle class. These are the ones for whom he would make the way of life more tolerable and respected. The style of the composition is marked by clearness and simplicity. The whole volume being a collection of essays previously published, among the headings of the chapters we find such titles as "The Shadow of the Harem," "The Swing of the Social Pendulum," "On a certain Humility of Americans," etc. Toward the close he makes the final appeal of intelligence against strength as altogether more manly and Christian.

He says "a monk and not a soldier invented gunpowder. Savage strength is powerless against the needle gun and the unseen torpedo. This does not annihilate the value of physical health and vigor, but it readapts their use. The young man, even in a military school, has his bodily health trained, not that he may grasp his opponent in his mighty arms and throw him to the earth as formerly, but that he may have his head clear, his nerves in equilibrium, his action prompt. It is altogether fitting that an age whose promise is in this direction should be an age affording new training and new opportunities to women.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Henry Wood. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston.

The author discusses the general relations of labor and capital, pointing out that the end to be sought after by both parties is harmony and co-operation, and not such an attitude of glaring hostility to each other. The style is clear and forcible, and the author makes many telling points. We, however, find him losing his temper in discussions on Henry George and his theories, especially concerning Henry's land scheme. As a whole it is a remarkably clear exposition of the subject, and should be thoroughly and attentively considered by all who would wish to find some solution for our present labor troubles.

EXCHANGES.

The *Bates Student* for January appeared in a new and improved appearance. The size of the paper is enlarged, and though we think that the leaves are cut in an awkward and inconvenient size, we are pleased with the paper as a whole. The *Student* has always been one of our favorite exchanges.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* has reached our table for the first time. We are well pleased with the paper, both inside and out. Our contemporary comments upon the recklessness and extravagance of some students who receive their education by means of church aid. We think that the fault lies with the religious body which gives such aid. The proper means of distributing money for educational purposes is through a college. The faculty of any college will act as trustees for money to distribute it according to the wishes of the donors. Coming into daily contact with the students they will be able to maintain in them that standard of scholarship implied in the donation.

"As a plant which has long been carefully tended and watched in the conservatory, and has at length reached its culmination of beauty

in leaf and blossom and in perfect form is removed to the abode of its owner, so has Dr. Gray, after a life-time of study and work, in the fulness of his age and in the height of his fame, been removed to the Master's abode, where his leaf shall not wither and where his faith shall blossom out into perfect knowledge."

These are some of the words with which Prof. Eaton, of Yale, records, in the *University* for February 8, the recent death of Harvard's distinguished botanist.

The *Pennsylvanian* of February 7th, gives an account of the bowl-fight which occurred on the last day of January. The bowl-fight is an ancient University custom. Last year the faculty prohibited it, and the prohibition was observed. This year it was held in defiance of the faculty. While not condemning bowl-fights and cane-rushes in general, we cannot say that we approve of them for the University of Pennsylvania. Situated in the midst of a great city, with a very limited stretch of campus, the University does not offer the proper opportunities for such events; and, as a result, it not seldom happens that the Philadelphia police force plays a conspicuous part in University contests. We notice that the *Pennsylvanian* is in favor of the bowl-fight.

The *Brunonian* announces a "student's movement" shortly to take place at Brown. It is an interesting question whether a religious movement undertaken by young and inexperienced college men can be productive of real good, and the college world, THE HAVERFORDIAN at least, will watch with interest the report of Brown's success. The meetings will be held in an opera house for six successive Sunday evenings. The students will sit on the stage and lead the singing. The ushers will be college men. Prominent and able speakers will make the addresses. The object is to reach, in particular, the non-church-going portions of the population.

The *Swarthmore Phoenix* administers a rebuke to the HAVERFORDIAN, for what it terms "a little harmless boasting." Any unprejudiced individual who had read our article would not have pronounced it to be written in a boasting vein, and would have noticed, moreover, that its object was merely to explain the condition of our foot-ball standing to Haverford students. We should not have vouchsafed a reply to the *Phoenix*, were it not for the deceptive conclusions to be drawn from the incomplete statement of facts in that paper. The *Phoenix* states that the foot-ball tally of the last five years shows seven victories for Swarthmore to four for Haverford. With gross unfairness the matches between the college elevens, and be-

tween the elevens of particular classes are placed together. It has been noticed that when matches take place between single classes of Haverford and single classes of Swarthmore, the Swarthmore team is very nearly the same as the Swarthmore College team, which appears later; and consequently the fact of victory only means that Swarthmore's college team can play a better game than Haverford's class teams. But in inter-collegiate matches the result is different. Here is the complete list:

	Dec. 1879, won by Haverford.		
	Mar. 1883, won by Haverford.		
Nov. 1883.	Haverford, 9;	Swarthmore, 12.	
" 1884	" 10;	" 4.	
" 1885	" 40;	" 10.	
" 1887	" 16;	" 32.	

Add to this the fact that in 1886, when Haverford's team was the best it had had for years, Swarthmore declined the challenge. Add also the fact that Haverford has always beaten Swarthmore in base-ball—a game which is a mere side-issue at Haverford, but the college game of Swarthmore; add also the fact that Swarthmore has never dared to accept a challenge to play cricket, and there is more than enough to induce the *Phoenix* forever to hold its peace on the subject of the relative strength of Swarthmore and Haverford. We advise the *Phoenix* to do so, since the HAVERFORDIAN will have nothing further to say about the matter.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University, has been elected to succeed the late Professor Asa Gray, as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

At present there are seven foreigners attending Princeton.

The prospects of Franklin and Marshall College are still brightening. Next year they are to have another professor and a new building. In athletics, however, everything is dead, there being but little show even for a base ball team next spring. This is because of the lack of a gymnasium, owing to which the students can receive no athletic training whatever during the winter.

Four hundred and eighty-one degrees were conferred by the University of Michigan last year.

The students of Harvard have rented the Globe Theatre, Boston, at a cost of one thousand dollars, to hold religious meetings on Sunday evening.

A new library building costing \$150,000 will be started at the University of Pennsylvania next spring. The alumni also contemplate erecting a new auditorium building in the near future.

Wanamaker's.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Sporting goods. Furnishing goods.

Any going good thing for head-wear or hand-wear or foot-wear.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. A large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new-book table. BOOK NEWS lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Philadelphia.

Exercise not for strength, but for health.—*Isocrates.*

Sanatory Gymnasium,

. 1420 Chestnut Street, Phila.

SEVENTH SEASON.

W. A. FORD, M. D., Director.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ INVESTMENT 7 $\frac{0}{0}$
SECURITIES

IOWA MORTGAGES—payment of principal and interest **guaranteed** by Philadelphia and Iowa Trust Companies. School and County Bonds for sale.

EDWARD FORSYTHE,
703 Walnut St., Phila.

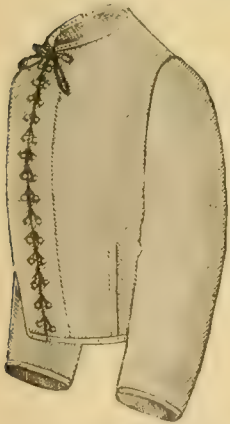
♠ SPORTING ♣ EMPORIUM ♠

—♦ OF ♦—

A. J. REACH & CO.,

23 South Eighth St.,

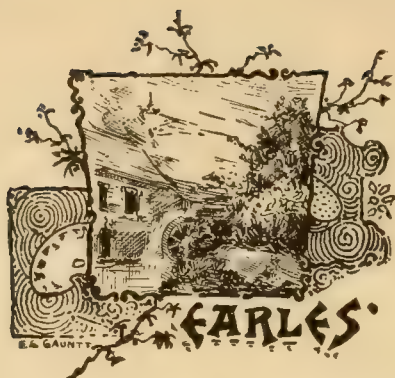
PHILADELPHIA.



**FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every Foot Ball Player needs.



Galleries of Paintings

AND

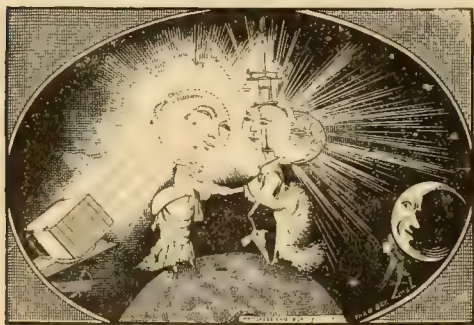
Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices.

All of the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in
the various Colleges.

THOS M^c COLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographs
Enlargements
by the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,
FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints made from Amateurs' Negatives.

635 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES

4-button Suede Embroidered,
\$1.00.

4-button Dog Skin Embroidered,
\$1.50.

5-button Kid,
\$1.00; were \$1.30.

Mousquetaire Suede Embroidered,
\$1.25.

Mousquetaire Suede, 8-button length,
\$1.25.

Also, BETTER QUALITY MOUSQUETAIRE
AT \$1.75, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF JOUVIN KID AND SUEDE IN
4, 6-BUTTON AND MOUS-
QUETAIRE.

HOMER, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,

1412 & 1414 Chestnut Street.

ARDMORE BAKERY

BEG leave to inform my Patrons and the
Public in general, being now fully pre-
pared to make a specialty and supply you
with the

FINEST OYSTERS,

in each and every style. Also, Chicken Cro-
quettes, Terrapins, and Salads of all descrip-
tions, ready for table use in the shortest
notice. Nothing but the very best materials.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Thanking you for former patronage, and
soliciting your orders for this coming season,
which will receive my prompt and personal
attention, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

JOS. A. MOOS,

Formerly MARTIN & MOOS.

I make a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits,
Coffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes, Pies,
Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices, (plain and fancy),
Jellies and Table Ornaments of every device.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

TEACHERS WANTED!

8 Principals
11 Assistants
and a number for Music, also, Art and Specialties.
Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to

NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,
Mention this paper. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

No. 102 South Fourth Street.

SOLON O. THACHER, President of the National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, President.

F. M. PERKINS, First Vice-President.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, General Manager.

L. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

CHARLES M. BIDDLE, of the Biddle Hardware Company, Philadelphia Director.

7% MORTGAGES

GOLD DEBENTURES 6%

principal and interest absolutely guaranteed, offered at par and accrued interest. 2500 Investors in 8 years, not one of whom ever lost a dollar or had to wait a day for interest or Principal. For further information apply to

FRANK SKINNER, Manager.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits,

Cakes, etc.

Agent for HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT, and
also the AMERICAN BARB WIRE.

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the latest and most correct form.

Especial Attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms and Crests.

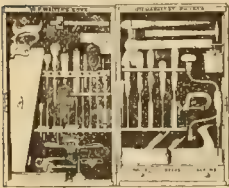
PORTER & COATES.

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

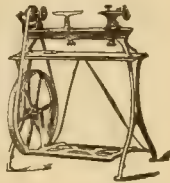
"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes,
Scroll Saws,
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfit for Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great Advancement in Photography,
CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.
Photographs, all Sizes, made by the New Method.
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.
Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS
1206 CHESTNUT STREET.



Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-BINDER,
152 So. Third Street,
Room 4. PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,
J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,
ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,
Engraved Visiting Cards, ←

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

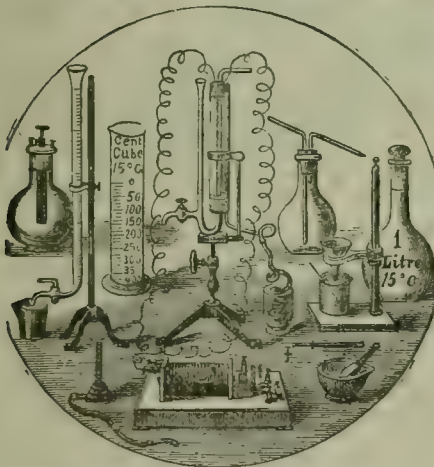
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

Friends' Book Association
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
Engravers and Printers.
S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Race Sts.
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

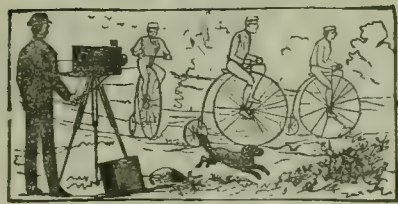
QUEEN & CO.



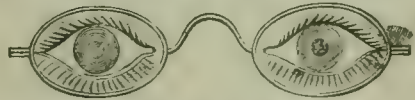
Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



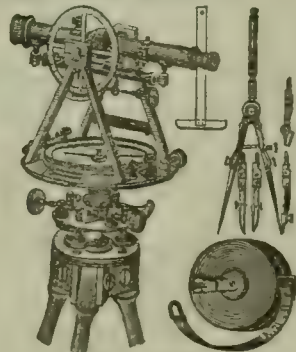
Photographic Apparatus.



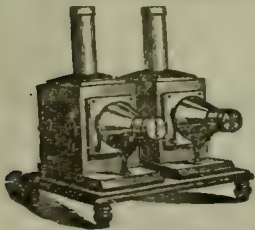
Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.



Mathematical Instruments,
Paper, etc.



Optical Lanterns and Views.



Microscopes.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEIRCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS,

RECORD BUILDING,
Nos. 917-919 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Principal and Founder.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
NIGHT SESSIONS, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Ladies and gentlemen can enroll at any time, and will be charged only from date of beginning their studies. They are instructed in technical knowledge qualifying them for the transaction of business and the proper management of business affairs.

THEY ARE TAUGHT:

To Conduct Business,
The Customs Prevalent in Trade,
The Forms Used,
Business Ethics and
Commercial Law;

To Record Business Transactions in
Books of Account, Single or Double Entry,
To Write Business Letters,
Commercial Calculations,
Business Penmanship;

The Laws of Trade and Finance,
The Uses of a Bank,
Civil Government,
Political Economy,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Notable additions have been made to the staff of instructors. New positions have been created, and the course is now deemed to be more efficient for the training of young men and women than ever before in the history of the Institution.

Ten hundred and fifty (1050) students last year.
Call or write for Circular and Commencement Proceedings, containing addresses of Governors Beaver and Biggs, and Rev. Sam. W. Small and Rev. Sam. P. Jones.

Offices, Rooms 5 and 6, Second Floor.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean.

LILLYWHITE'S FOOT BALLS,
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS,
NEW MAIL BICYCLES,

LAWN TENNIS,
BASE BALL,
LACROSSE,
CRICKET,
POLO.



SPORTS.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
FISHING TACKLE AND
SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FIELD

EDW. K. TRYON, Jr. & CO.

10 & 12 N. Sixth St., 220 N. Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

1878 + TEN YEARS + 1888



Ten Years of Experience in Manu-
facture.

Ten Years of Careful Experiments;
Ten Years of Practical Improvements,

PLACES

The Columbia Cycles far in advance
of all others in public favor.

Send for Catalogue describing latest
machines and improvements for this
year.

HART CYCLE CO., Agents,

No. 811 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bryn Mawr College,

BRYN MAWR, PA.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ten miles from
Philadelphia. Offers graduate and under-
graduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin,
Mathematics, English, French, Old French,
Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic
and Old High German, History, Political
Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including
Botany, and lectures on Philosophy. Gym-
nasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus Complete.
Fellowships (value \$450) in Greek, English,
Mathematics, History, and Biology.

For Program, address as above.

Prof. Thompson



CONTENTS.

VOL. IX. No. 10.

Editorials—Our Year,	163
The Track and Cricket Field,	163
Too much Practice of Base Ball,	164
A Proposition,	164
Class Spirit,	165
Class Rivalry,	165
The Literary Societies,	166
A History of Foot Ball at Haverford,	166
My Faith (Poem),	171
Appreciation of the Beautiful,	171
The First Call (Poem),	175
Lectures,	175
Alumni Department,	175
Personals,	176
Among the Poets,	176
Locals,	177
Book Notices,	180
Exchanges,	180
General College News,	182

College Caps and Gowns

of approved shapes and quality, furnished either separately or in suits for individuals or entire classes, also a complete stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. F. BALDERSTON & SONS,
902 Spring Garden St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

Haverford * College * Store,

JAS. SHELDON, PROPRIETOR.

A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats,
Hams, Flitch, Bacon,
Boneless Shoulders,
Vegetables of all kinds,
Fruits, Nuts and Candies,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters.

JOHN A. SHELDON,

AGENT FOR THE

"Champion" Mowers, Reapers & Binders

AND

The "Olma" Chilled Plows,

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA.

The Provident Life and Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 409 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	- - - - -	\$ 1,000,000 00
Assets,	- - - - -	20,115,023 40

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., for the faithful performance of which its Capital and Surplus Fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the Assets of the Company.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE are invited to look into that branch of the TRUST Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, *President*,
T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President*,
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary*,
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dept.*,
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer*.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
J. MORTON ALBERTSON,
ISRAEL MORRIS,

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
WILLIAM GUMMERE,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES V. WATSON,
ASA S. WING.

INCORPORATED 1836.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE, OR RECEIVER.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST. INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

President, EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
Vice Pres. and Treas., HENRY TATNALL,
Real Estate Officer, NATHANIEL B. CRENSHAW,

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON,
Assistant Treas., WILLIAM N. ELY,
Solicitor, GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM.

MANAGERS.

GEORGE TABER,
SETH I. COMLY,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
JOHN A. BROWN, JR.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JOHN B. GARRETT,
WILLIAM H. JENKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,

GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM,
WILLIAM H. GAW,
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT,
SAMUEL B. BROWN.

I. WARNER ARTHUR, Bakery and Confectionery, WHITE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

Branch Confectionery at Ardmore.

All flavors of *Ice Cream and Water Ice* in every style. *Plain and Fancy Cakes. Desserts* made to order. Try our *Cream Puffs, Charlotte Russes and Meringues*.
Our pastry is very fine. *Now is the season to order Mince Pies.*

Families wishing *Bread* on which they may always rely can obtain it from our bread wagons, which make daily trips throughout all the surrounding country.

Parties served. Particular attention given to Dinner orders.

OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. FAMILIES SUPPLIED

—ICE.—

We will serve from Eagle to Overbrook, Ice during the entire winter season.

Very respectfully,

I. WARNER ARTHUR,

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE LARGEST OLD BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL INVITATION.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have without exception the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments, each Department under the charge of an experienced person, who is always willing and ready to give any information in relation to our immense stock, which our customers may desire. Any person having time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

If you cannot get to the city write, stating what book you want, and we will answer immediately. It only costs a trifle extra to send books by mail, and we make a specialty of filling mail orders, fully appreciating the value of prompt and careful attention to the demands of every correspondent.

LEARY'S OLD BOOK STORE,

No. 9 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Store below Market Street.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.



FACULTY.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S. B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Penna.), PRESIDENT and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric.
 LYMAN R. HALL, A. B. (Amherst), A. M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
 SETH K. GIFFORD, A. B. (Haverford), A. M. (Haverford), Professor of Greek and German.
 J. RENDELL HARRIS, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.
 MYRON R. SANFORD, A. B. and A. M. (Wesleyan University), Registrar and Professor of Latin.
 LEVI T. EDWARDS, A. B. (Haverford), Professor of Engineering.
 J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A. M. (Toronto), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Professor of Biology.
 * WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A. B. and A. M. (Brown), Professor of French.
 * FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A. B. and A. M. (Haverford), Ph. D. (Freiburg), Professor of English.
 ALBERT S. BOLLES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Political Science.
 WALTER A. FORD, M. D. (Jefferson), Instructor in Physical Training.
 SAMUEL LEPOIDS, Officier d'Académie, Instructor in French.
 ROBERT W. ROGERS, A. B. (Johns Hopkins), Instructor in Greek.
 FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Director of the Observatory.
 FRANK MORLEY, A. B. and A. M. (Cambridge, England), Instructor in Mathematics.
 JOHN JONES, A. M., Instructor in Philosophy.
 JONATHAN J. COMFORT, A. B. (Haverford), M. D. (Michigan University), Secretary of the College.
 ALBERT J. EDMUNDS, Assistant in the Library.

* Absent for years 1887-88, in Europe.

The following regular courses are given :

- I. Course in Arts and Science, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- II. Course in General Science and Literature, for the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- III. Course in Practical Science and Engineering, for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Haverford College is near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Philadelphia. It offers to ninety boarders and a small number of day-students, the advantage of a collegiate education, of the ordinary grade, under the tuition of scholarly instructors, and in association with gentlemanly young men of good moral habits.

The facilities for good work include a Library of 16,000 volumes ; an Observatory, well equipped and in active operation ; Chemical and Biological Laboratories where students are engaged daily in scientific work ; Machine Shops and other appliances.

The College is in the country, in a lawn of sixty acres, all the conditions being favorable to the best physical development.

Those intending to enter in the fall of 1888 are advised to make application at an early date, to secure choice of rooms.

For information address THE PRESIDENT,

Haverford College P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

The very best Time of the Year to Secure

SHORT-HAND

AND TYPE-WRITING SITUATIONS

Is during the Spring months; and as we qualify all student in **THREE MONTHS** time by Haven's System, therefore students entering **NOW** will graduate in time to take advantage of the coming Fall demand, which promises to be greater than ever. We have superior facilities for securing situations, charge nothing for such aid, and make **NO** failures in giving skill in **THREE MONTHS**. No previous knowledge of either art required. Send two-cent stamp for College pamphlets, with printed guarantee and First Lesson in Short-Hand. Address either of **THE HAVEN COLLEGES**, 1322 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.

A FULL STOCK OF

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FANCY GOODS Department Complete.

—REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.—

DONALD FRASER,

BRYN MAWR, PA.



COLONNADE HOTEL,

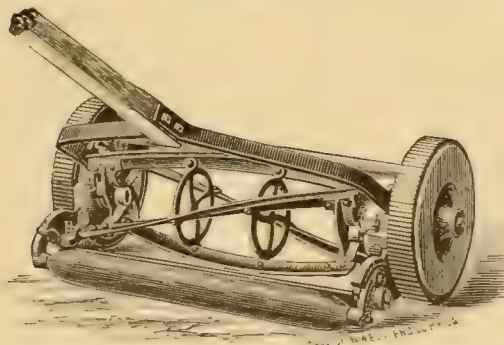
Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. J. & G. R. CRUMP.

RATE, \$3.50 PER DAY.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.



(New High Wheel Mower, 17 inch.)

225,000 IN USE.

Known everywhere as the **BEST**. 17 Styles and Sizes for hand. Three Styles and Sizes for Horse.

All Genuine Philadelphia Lawn Mowers have the words "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" cast on one wheel, and the maker's name on the other; all that have not are inferior imitations.

GRAHAM, EMLÉN & PASSMORE,
PATENTERS AND MAKERS,

Catalogues and Price List on Application.

631 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

\$5.00



Gentlemen's French Calf
PATENT LEATHER SHOE.

VERY HANDSOME AS WELL AS VERY GOOD.

JOHN P. TWADDELL,

1210 and 1212 Market Street.

STADELMAN'S PHARMACIES,

ARDMORE AND BRYN MAWR,

Prescriptions my Specialty,

"ACCURACY AND PURITY."

PUBLIC TELEPHONE OFFICE.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1200 and 1202 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES.

College Session, 9 to 2. Afternoon School, 3 to 5.
Evening School, 7 to 9.

Students may enroll at any time, and pursue such a course of study as their ability may admit, or their object in view may require.

SEPARATE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Send for Circular and Report of Commencement, containing addresses of Hon. JNO. W. HOLCOMBE, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D., LL.D., JOHN WANAMAKER, EDWARD BROOKS, A.M., Ph.D. and others.

THOS. J. PRICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

Trophy,
Prize
and
Token
Makers.

THE designs of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co. are given the preference over all competitors in nearly every instance where they are submitted for *superiority, appropriateness and moderate cost.*

J. E.
Caldwell
& Co.

902 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The oldest established and most complete Seed establishment in America. Over one hundred (100) years in business.

The seed growing establishment of D. Landreth & Sons (now comprising 1547 acres), first founded in 1784, and passing to three generations, has been conducted with the view of producing seeds of the best and purest quality.

We are therefore justified in assuring our customers that the seeds offered by us

HAVE NO SUPERIOR
in this or any other country.



Are grown from seed stocks, the result of careful selection in trial beds specially devoted to that purpose. Seed trial beds are nothing new, as many persons are led to suppose, having been in use by this house for over one hundred years.

Catalogues furnished free of charge to all applicants.

All varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds, thoroughly re-cleaned, free from weeds or trash of any kind.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed, producing a beautiful and permanent sod in a short time.

Flower Seeds of the best imported and American varieties.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools in great variety.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Nos. 21 & 23 S. Sixth St., bet. Market and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Haverfordian.

VOL. IX.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., April, 1888.

No. 10.

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

HOWELL S. ENGLAND, '88, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS C. HARTSHORNE, '88.
FREDERICK W. MORRIS, JR., '88.

WARNER H. FITE, '89.
WARREN C. GOODWIN, '89.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager.*
JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Assistant Business Manager.*

Subscription Price, one year,	\$1.00
With <i>The Student</i> ,	1.50
Single Copies, . . . . .	.15

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITH this issue of THE HAVERFORDIAN, the present Board of Editors retires from service. Our successors have been elected, and in their choice the college and the classes have displayed their best judgment. In looking back over the past year, THE HAVERFORDIAN is conscious of deficiencies and shortcomings, and all the measures which we have from time to time advocated have not been adopted. However, on all matters we have striven, in the editorial columns, to voice the sentiments of the majority of our readers, while in the columns devoted to the Alumni and Communications, we have allowed to others the free expression of their ideas. What we have done we will allow to speak for itself, for we have no desire to speak too highly of our successes.

We wish to thank the many Alumni whose letters and words of encouragement

have been a constant source of inspiration to our efforts, and also to thank the *Friends' Review* and our numerous Exchanges for their kindly words and flattering appreciation of our efforts. We feel that we can say without boasting, that never before has the influence of our college organ been so widely felt, and we are proud to announce that during the last year our circulation has materially increased, and is now larger than ever before. Grateful for the generous support which we have received, we ask of our patrons a continuance of the same for our successors, on whose behalf we promise a paper for next year in every way worthy of the reputation of Haverford College.

WITH the advent of the spring weather, work has at last been begun on the track. The contracts for the work have been awarded, and if everything goes on well, we hope to see the track completed by Commencement. The necessary money for the track proper has already been promised, and while that lasts the work will be carried on; but there is need for more money to build a grand stand and a suitable place where those who use the track can change their clothes, and last but not least, to level the ground inside the track and convert it into a cricket field. For the two first-named objects those who are interested in the general welfare of Haverford should subscribe, while to the Alumni should belong the pleasant duty of giving for the cricket field. We have now an excellent professional. One under whose careful attention a cricket field could be kept in that proper condition which is absolutely indispensable for the playing of "the noble game;" and

for the Alumni to give such a field, properly graded and turfed, would do more to further the interests of cricket at Haverford than any other one thing that they could do. We seem to have reached a crisis in cricket here, the game is either to be given up or is to take a fresh start, and thanks to President Sharpless, who secured the professional, it seems to have gained fresh strength during the past two months. The first eleven has worked regularly in the cricket shed and daily in the gymnasium, neither of which exercises had ever successfully been done before though last winter both were for awhile tried. The second eleven has also for several weeks been under the training of the professional, so that we have reasonable hopes that both elevens will win their share of victories for the "scarlet and black." And if, when the autumn comes around and those who return then should find a well-graded ground ready for their use, cricket would supersede all other games played at Haverford, while the first eleven matches could be played on our own grounds, a custom which, owing to the poor condition of our turf, has not been done for several seasons.

NOW that spring seems really here, and every one is entering into the preparations for our match games with so much zest, may we inquire again, Why we have to give three weeks in preparing and playing our games of baseball, when the time could be so valuably employed in training for cricket? What do we gain by these games between the classes, anyway? A triumph of one class over one or possibly two others, really means very little. Our efforts should be made not so much to secure the predominance of any one class in the college as to prepare ourselves for the contests with outsiders, thereby encouraging rather than breaking down that spirit of good feeling which should be the common inheritance of

every man who has gone through our course at Haverford. True, it will be objected that a friendly game or two of baseball ought not to interfere with the most sensitive person. But suppose it does not interfere, baseball certainly gives no positive advantages to counteract the probable disadvantages arising from a loss of time and a neglect of the cricketer to his duties. If we are to make one game representative of the college, let us devote all our energies in bringing that game to the highest possible degree of perfection.

AS the present Board of Editors retires from office, there is a proposition which they wish to bring before the college. Throughout the year we have endeavored to second the plan of President Sharpless in bringing more and more into prominence a scheme of student self-government at Haverford. During our term of office several strides have been taken in this direction, and we think that the time is drawing near when a committee of the students should be appointed to co-operate with the faculty in the government of the college. The plan which we would suggest is not the one so long in vogue at Bologna, in which the students took almost the sole control, but such a modest scheme as is now operating successfully in some of our more progressive American colleges. We fully appreciate the fact that all progress, in order to be permanent, must be of a slow and healthy growth, but we have already received our first lessons in self-government. Already several matters have been left to the college for the decision of the students, and if we are worthy of this amount of confidence, surely the appointment of a committee of students, whose business it shall be to advise with the faculty on questions concerning the college government, would be in place.

IN the old days, now only within the memory of the Senior class, there was at Haverford a system of hazing. The hard feelings engendered by this little interview between Sophomores and Freshmen, ripened later into a fixed "class feeling." The Sophomores never quite lost their feeling of contempt for the men whom they had treated in a rude, ungentlemanly manner, and the Freshmen never forgave the men who had made disagreeable their early days at college. Yet the "class feeling" in those days was a healthy one. Beyond rivalries at sports or in prize contests, it was seldom displayed, and there was a very general feeling in the college that "class spirit" was a good thing. And so it was; and so it would be yet, if kept within due bounds.

But "things are not as they used to be." We have no hazing now, but never before in the history of the college has "class feeling" run so high. If a man is wanted to fill any position whatever, the first question asked is, not "Is he fit?" but "To what class does he belong?" Our late elections have shown this tendency in a lamentable degree, even to such an extent in one instance that a class formed a combination against one of their own men, apparently because that particular man was supported by the class next above them in the college course. Surely it is time to call a halt. We are, all of us, more or less responsible for the present state of affairs; but if we have brought about the evil, let us, now that we see its true nature, do all in our power to blot it out. It is well always to have a healthy class rivalry, but class hatred never. Let us ever remember that we are all fellow students of the same college, and that, no matter to what class he may belong, the triumph of one student in any undertaking, is the triumph of us all. If we will only bear in mind this one truth, each class will learn to appreciate more and more the

virtues of the others, and the warm sun of fellow feeling will dispel forever from our college life this thick, dark cloud of hate.

IT must be a matter of regret to every thoughtful student, that class feeling has reached such a pitch at Haverford. The students at Haverford, with their present number, cannot afford to be divided. To every man in the college it is a matter of far greater importance that his *Alma Mater* should stand well in the world of colleges than that his class should stand well in his own college. The most brilliant class is forgotten, but the college itself stands continually before the eyes of the world. Men will ask the student the name of his *Alma Mater*, but will have no interest in knowing the year of his class.

The students, united, can do much for the progress of the college. Every one is acquainted with Æsop's fable of the fagots. The father, seeing his sons quarreling, took some fagots and showed them that, although it was an easy matter to break them singly, it was impossible to break them when tied in a bundle. It would scarcely be pardonable to mention such a well-known story, were it not for the eternal principle involved in it. In unity there is strength, in division, weakness. This applies nowhere more strongly than among a body of students. The welfare of a college depends more than any thing else upon the disposition of the students. Children at school are easily overawed by their teachers; but it is futile to attempt to coerce an organized body of college students. Consequently, a great responsibility rests upon the students, and to them must the college look for its development. If, however, the rule shall be observed that any movement introduced by one class must be opposed by the classes immediately above and below it, we may cease to look for progress or development. It is nothing

less than suicide for a body of students to allow class dissensions and jealousies to interfere with the general welfare of the college.

Class feeling does not rest upon any principles. It is brought into existence by nothing more than the mere accident of association. Men come to college and meet certain other men daily in a class-room. Naturally, they will choose these men as friends, without exercising any faculty of selection. Now for men whom accident has thrown together to imagine that, as a body, they possess special virtues, is in the highest degree ridiculous. A difference of a year in the age of any one of them would find him lauding with no less zeal the virtues of the class which he now despises. Moreover, to ostracize and persecute a class-mate who, overlooking the fact of associations, finds more men of his own sort in other classes, is tyrannical and contemptible.

We would not, by any means, weaken those ties which bind one to his class-mates, and which so often are the beginnings of life-long friendships. We have nothing to say against class ties, but against class dissensions. It would, indeed, be unnatural if men did not select their class-mates as their friends. It would be unnatural if a student did not feel affection for the class with which he shares his studies and with which he enters and graduates. Loyalty to one class, however, must not involve hatred of other classes; it must not deprive the individual of the right to think, vote and act according to his private judgment; and, finally, it must not lead him to sacrifice to the precedence of his class the welfare of his *Alma Mater*.

WE are glad to chronicle the change in our literary societies which is about to take place. The old Loganian is to be transformed into a debating society, to be known as the Loganian Debating Society,

and which, at least for next year, will be carried on as a House of Commons. The Athenæum and Everett Societies are to combine to form a new literary society, to be known as the Everett Athenæum, whose exercises are to be of a miscellaneous character. The two new societies thus formed are to meet on alternate weeks, and all the meetings are to be public. Any student may become a member of either the Loganian or the Everett Athenæum, or both, as he may choose, but neither society can ever elect a member into the other. Such of our professors as desire may still belong to the Loganian, and all the honorary members of the old society will be honorary members of the new one. In like manner all the honorary members of both the old Everett and Athenæum will be honorary members of the Everett Athenæum.

The whole conception and execution of this change seem to us to be particularly happy. As will be observed, the whole scheme of literary society work at Haverford has been changed, but all of the old historic names retained. Under the reorganization, the many evils arising from unnatural jealousies and competition, which for so many years have injured the prosperity of our societies, will be done away. To be sure there are still two societies, but they are not rivals, covering as they do entirely different spheres, and both of them open to receive the same men into membership. We greatly favor the change, and wish for the new societies a long and prosperous life.

A HISTORY OF FOOT-BALL AT HAVERFORD.

COLLEGE foot-ball has so changed in the last few years, that that which the majority of people call Rugby foot-ball, is really not Rugby but American college foot-ball pure and simple. There is nearly

as great a difference between Rugby and Association, as there is between Rugby and American college foot-ball, so much has Rugby foot-ball been modified in America in recent years. But our object is not to give any account of foot-ball in general, but merely to give as accurately as possible the history of foot-ball at Haverford. As far back as the memory of man goes, foot-ball of some kind has been participated in by Haverford students, and, judging from a piece of undesigned evidence, it must have been a very popular sport; for, in one of the oldest pictures of Founders' Hall, we see fellows in front of it kicking foot-ball—a practice which has survived to the present day. Few, perhaps, have ever thought that they were keeping up one of Haverford's most ancient customs, when yearly they have aided in the destruction of the geranium bed and surrounding grass, by kicking foot-ball across it.

The earliest mention, and, in fact, the only mention, of foot-ball found in any of the society literature is in the *Gem* of 1880, and the article was probably written in the fall of 1879. A few quotations from this article will show in what a rudimentary state foot-ball at Haverford then was. The article commences with this sentence, "*The* foot-ball has at last arrived after a long delay." As the word foot-ball is prefixed by the article "*the*" underscored, we may presume that this was the first Rugby foot-ball ever used officially at Haverford. It was brought in, we believe, by the class of '83. The article goes on to discuss the merits and demerits of Rugby Union and Association foot-ball, prophesying that Association "will probably soon come into favor"—a rather poor shot, as events have proved! The remainder of the article is taken up with regrets that, at Haverford, there are no rules at all. Men will persist in remaining near the goal post waiting until the ball

comes their way, when they can unmolested kick a goal, to the "dissatisfaction" of the remainder of the players, who believed the sinning person to have been a spectator. Before closing, the author of the already much-quoted article touches upon a very vital point. "A poorer player," he says "should not place too much reliance in himself, but if he sees a fellow player near him who is better than himself, he might do well to pass the ball across to him and sacrifice his own chance for the good of his side."

. . . . "Unless we have some rules at Haverford, and follow them strictly, we can never expect to attain to any degree of skill and knowledge in the noble game of foot-ball." We owe many thanks to the unknown author of this article, who unwittingly has left us the only written account of foot-ball as it was at Haverford a decade ago.

The first game of Rugby foot-ball ever played by Haverford men, and the one in which the foot-ball that called forth the above sketch figured, was played by the class of '83, then Freshmen, against the men of '83, University of Pennsylvania, on November 19th, 1879, at Haverford. To quote from the article in the December HAVERFORDIAN of the same year, "It was foretold that the college boys would stand no show against the practiced University men. . . . To have a ball is the limit our game reaches and our practice amounts to nothing, . . . the game was played according to Rugby rules, and for the aid of the uninitiated,"—a piece of internal evidence that we had just been initiated. "We would say . . . that the chief points of this game are running with the ball and passing it from one to another to avoid the men of the opposite side." A deep insight Haverfordians must then have had into the game to think that the chief point was running with the ball; where did blocking and

tackling rank, we wonder! But results proved that the 'Varsity men must have been in nearly the same unenlightened condition, for after having played two "three-quarter" halves, the score stood nothing to nothing. Thus gloriously did Haverford men play their first match game of foot-ball.

The first game in which a college team played was the game on December 13th, 1879, against Swarthmore. The game was won by the Haverford men, evidently much to their surprise, for the article in THE HAVERFORDIAN admits that the Haverford men knew very little about the game, but, "Every one added all he was able to win this, our first attempt at a college game," which amounts to more than the best knowledge of the rules. It will, perhaps, be interesting to give the names of those who composed our first foot-ball team. They were Rhodes, '83 (captain); Brinton, '81; Mott D. Corbit, '82; Briggs, '83, and A. Corbit, '80; ushers, or "forwards" as they then were called. Half backs, Mason, '80; Price and Tyson. Full backs, Randolph, '82; and Thomas, '83; only one sub was taken along. Evidently Haverford men were not as well acquainted with "light men," and the ease with which the same become "broken up," as some of our more recent teams have been. No more is heard of foot-ball until November, 1880, when from a local in THE HAVERFORDIAN we find that foot-ball and lacrosse are having a hard fight as to which shall be the fall game. We know the result,—they should have known it, for foot-ball as directly opposed to lacrosse is sure to win. On November 13th, 1880, the classes of '83, Haverford and University of Pennsylvania, played at Haverford. '83, Haverford were the victors. This seems to have been the only match game played in 1880. No mention of any college game or of any college team

can be found, though the latter may have existed.

Up to this time only one class had taken any active interest in the game, for we find in 1879 that a Freshman captained the team, and, we believe, Rhodes '83, was captain; also in 1880, though no games were played. Evidently the upper classmen still looked upon the game as a fresh innovation, and one which they could not support too openly, if they believed in it at all. Among the locals of November, 1881, we have the laconic item, "The foot-ball team in good trim; some matches expected." In the December issue of the same year we have evidence that foot-ball must have been making tremendous strides in popularity during the preceding year, for THE HAVERFORDIAN deigns to devote an editorial to it. Perhaps it is owing to an '83 man being among the editors. A class match was played on November 15th, 1881; the first class match on record. It was between '84 and '85. Later in the same month another class match was played. Foot-ball in 1881 seems to have gained 'at last a sure foothold at Haverford, much of which, we believe, was due to the foot-ball enthusiasts of the class of '83. That we should compete with other colleges besides Swarthmore, as a college, seems, in 1881, to have suggested itself to some man, somewhat in advance of his age; but not until the fall of 1884 did we ever meet any other college team.

On the 26th of November, 1881, the class of '85, then Freshmen, played one of the schools of Philadelphia,—a custom which has been kept up ever since—a practice which does more to train up players for college teams than anything else. Here, for the first time, Haverfordians met a team that had had the benefit of training, and their defeat suggested the necessity of having some system of team work, which has, however, never as yet been properly developed here.

From now on, during the foot-ball season, we find but few notices of foot-ball games. Perhaps it was owing to the fact that "cuts" from lectures to play foot-ball were not excused; but the fact that foot-ball is much talked about is a sign that it was here. In the December HAVERFORDIAN, of 1882, we find a strong editorial for freedom to meet other colleges at different sports on their own grounds; as soon as permission was granted to do this, then foot-ball would come to the front. In cricket we already had a name, and it was necessary for other clubs to come here and play us, if they wished to claim the championship; but with foot-ball it was different, very different; we were unknown in that game, therefore we could be passed by unnoticed; we could only force ourselves into prominence by playing with other colleges on their own grounds.

In spite of much talk about arranging matches with other colleges, the year of 1882 was an unfruitful one for foot-ball; one class match and a game between the classes of '86, Haverford and Swarthmore, being the only games played during that year. The April number of THE HAVERFORDIAN for 1883, says that a game of foot-ball had been arranged between the 2d Elevens of Haverford and Swarthmore, which was not played on account of snow. This is the only record of a 2d Eleven at Haverford.

On the 21st of March, 1883, the college teams of Swarthmore and Haverford played a match game, in which Haverford was victorious after a very close game. Many men seem to have been "used up" on both sides, no doubt owing to the poor condition in which the men were at that season of the year. Then, as ever, the Haverford fellows voted the Swarthmoreans to be "jolly, square men."

In May, 1883, the present foot-ball field was enlarged, so that a full-sized ground

could be laid out: the field was again enlarged in 1886. In the fall of 1883 foot-ball again is attracting all of the fellows' attention, scrub and class matches being played during October. In November of this year we hear of the "annual match" between Haverford and Swarthmore, which was played on November 17th. For the first time since 1879 are the names of the Haverford team given. They were, Rushers, Murray, '85, Chase, '84, Hussey, '85, E. White, '85, Baily, '85, Brook, '86, and Tunis, '86; Quarter-Back, Bettel, '85; Half-Back, W. S. Hilles, '85 (captain), and Wilson, '85; Full-Back, Garrett, '87. This was the first college game in which Swarthmore had beaten Haverford. THE HAVERFORDIAN says, commenting on the game, "Haverford had everything her own way during the second half, but was unable to secure but 9 points to their opponents' 12, which had been secured during the first half." During November, five class matches were also played.

Truly foot-ball had at last secured a foothold, and a very secure one, here. Thus ended the foot-ball season for 1883, and we are not surprised, with such an active foot-ball element in the college, to find that in the fall of 1884 for the first time was a foot-ball team allowed to go elsewhere than Swarthmore to play a match game. In the fall of 1884, every class in the college was represented on the foot-ball team. This shows that at last foot-ball had become a college game. Previously two or more classes had alone supported the college team. From a mere class game, foot-ball had become as much a college game as cricket. So many class matches were played during the fall of this year that it would be tiresome to enumerate them. But a brief mention of the games played will show more clearly than otherwise could be done the proficiency to which Haverfordians

had advanced in the game. Two college matches were played against Swarthmore and Lehigh, in both of which Haverford was victorious. Six class matches were played with outside teams, four of which were won by the Haverfordians. During this year a step was taken that aided more than any other one thing to bring foot-ball into favor here. This was the precedent set by a team playing away from the college. That the game was played at Bethlehem and that Haverford won, are mere side issues in comparison.

The men who played on the team during this year were, E. White, '85, Bettle, '85, W. S. Hilles, '85 (captain), Hussey, '85, Murray, '85, Wilson, '85, Bowne, '88, Wright, '87, Wright, '88, Sharp, '88, C. Baily, '85, W. Reeve, '85, Garrett, '87, Adams, '87, and Bacon, '87.

In the fall of 1885, many were the tears shed for the loss of ten men off of the college team. It was thought that after such a severe loss the team would be unable to rally; it seemed, however, that many fellows had improved wonderfully during the year. Both Lehigh and Swarthmore were defeated, but the team was light, and it was only by greater effort on the part of the rushers that Lehigh's heavy rush line could be held. The men on the team this year were, Adams, '87, Garrett, '87 (captain), Lewis, '87, Goddard, '87, Morris, '87, Wood, '87, Underhill, '86, Sharp, '88, Hacker, '87, Bowne, '88, Orbison, '88, Rogers, '89, and J. T. Hilles, '88. During this year two college matches were played, both of which were won by Haverford, and six class matches with outsiders, five of which the Haverfordians won. In November, 1885, The Haverford College Foot-ball Association was founded. Previous to this time there had never been any organized association; it was the custom for each Freshman to pay a certain sum for foot-ball upon

coming to college, after which he was considered a fit candidate for any team; it made no difference whether he played foot-ball or not, or whether he ever wished to, the game must be supported, and the new men were the ones that custom, rigorously enforced, said should do it. In the spring of 1884, an effort was made to form a foot-ball league between Lafayette, Lehigh, Swarthmore and Haverford, but as yet nothing has come of it, except a few editorials in the different college papers in favor of it.

In the fall of 1886, three college games were played, two of which were lost and one won. For the first time our rush line felt severely the loss of heavy men, which from lack of weight were unable to block the heavier rush lines of the opposing teams. From a rush line averaging, in 1884, about 165 pounds, our rushers had decreased gradually in weight until, in 1886, it averaged about 147 pounds. It takes a great deal of endurance to make up for twenty pounds in weight, when it is push and pull almost steadily for one and one-half hours. The team for 1886 was, Rushers, Evans, '87, Orbison, '88, Wood, '87, Overman, '89, Goddard, '87, Wood, '89, Slocum, '88; Quarter-Back, Lewis, '88; Half-Backs, Morris, '87, Garrett, '87 (captain); Full Back, J. T. Hilles, '88.

During the fall of 1886, three college games were played, and during the corresponding period of 1887, five college games were played, and probably more will be played in the fall of 1888. During the last two years we have not been so successful as we were in the years that preceded them.

Our teams, as a whole, play better every year, but the men are lighter—so much lighter that dead weight tells heavily against them.

Three years ago such a thing as training for foot-ball was unknown here. The team never practiced as a team, except, perhaps,

once before a match game, while not until this year was systematic work in the gymnasium started as a means of training the eleven. But the same was, to an almost equal degree, true of the colleges against which we played. During the last few years accurate team work has become essential, and now a team of well-trained men will be able to win a victory from a team of untrained men, the individuals of which are much better than the individuals of the trained team. It is sometimes wise to end by moralizing a little. It is not history, but may not be out of place in this sketch.

Every year our teams have trained more and more, but never as yet have they trained enough.

We have every requisite here for complete training; let us make use of them. To be successful our teams must practice; practice every day, rain or shine. Enough interest must be raised to stimulate fellows to try, and try hard, to get a place on the team; for this is the only way we can get out representative teams. If we can win victories one year, the team will be better the next year, for we all worship success and wish to be among the successful. For slight hurts men should not stop playing; play, but play more carefully. Two days off will often ruin the good results obtained by weeks of training. But enough; we all know how it should be, so let every one carry out his convictions. Let us win victory for Haverford instead of suffering defeat. Let us arouse in ourselves a more lively interest in the noble game, and strive to place better teams in the field every year. Only by honest work from every man who plays football can our goal be reached, when Haverford will be able to meet the teams from other colleges on an equal footing, and, by hard, fair play, carry off in pride the victor's laurel.

JOSEPH T. HILLES.

MY FAITH.

ONCE I saw beside the ocean,
Playing careless on the strand,
Chubby limbed, a tiny baby
Building wondrous walls of sand.
Decking out her rude enclosures

With the shells, which waves had strown
On the beach in wild disorder.

She was all alone.

And I said: "My little cherub,

In thy play, so lonely here,
Of the raging mountain billows,
Has thy little heart no fear?"

Then she pointed to the lighthouse,

Saying, as she sweetly smiled,
"Papa's there; though I can't see him,
He can see his child."

Then I cried: "Lord God Almighty,

If in very truth thou art,

I can see my faith reflected

In this trusting baby heart.

All our joy is tinged with sorrow,

All our good is marred with wrong,

All the baseness of thy creatures

Cannot unto thee belong.

"In earth's wrong and hard oppression,

In our madness, in our crime,

I can see no slightest tracing

Of thy attributes sublime.

Yet I know, if thou existeth,

Though from earth's confusion wild,

I can never see thee, Father,

Thou canst see thy child."

APPRECIATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

IT has long been our reproach in the eyes of foreigners that we have literally nothing of a national art. It is not difficult to see why this should be so, when we consider the very short time that civilization has existed on this hemisphere. Now a country can no more *borrow* its national art than its political institutions. Both, to be permanent, must be perfectly adapted to the circumstances and conditions of the nation, and hence must necessarily grow out of the circumstances themselves. It would not have been any easier to ingraft European

art upon this country than it would have been to have adopted European forms of government. But just as we have gradually established a distinctively American government by carefully selecting the good parts in all others, and adding thereto a few features particularly suited to the country, so we will eventually create a distinctively American art. But this cannot be until the condition of the country becomes more settled. Development and extension, the great aims of the nation in this age, have impressed themselves powerfully upon the art of the time. The immense size of the country is reflected in the architecture of its cities. The public taste demands something *large*, be it only a shapeless mass of stone (e. g. the Washington Monument), and nothing small, however beautiful, will meet with approbation. Even the little back-country towns clamor for huge post-offices, and a fierce rivalry goes on amongst them as to which town shall have the most expensive one, the style and appearance being matters of indifference. Nowhere, perhaps, does this inordinate ambition to have the largest of everything reign so supreme as in Philadelphia, "the city of magnificent distances." Wanamaker's store, known everywhere as the largest in the world, is the pride of the Philadelphians. They also glory in many other objects of unrivaled size. Should "an insufferable Bostonian" venture to suggest that he had seen nothing in their city that at all compared with that unrivaled architectural gem, Trinity church, they would confidently reply, "Ah, then you have evidently not yet seen the new City Hall. It needs only to be seen to be adored. It covers more ground than any other building in the United States. And then the tower, just think how high we are going to make it! Why, when we found that the Washington Monument was going to beat it by a few feet, we immediately

added *fifty* feet to the plans, and soon the hat of our great founder will be placed higher above the earth than any other piece of human handiwork."

In the City Hall we have a very good example of the effect of our municipal systems upon the architecture of public structures. The choice of an architect is always either a matter of jobbery or of favoritism, and, what is worse, the men whose business it is to select the plans are in all respects least fitted for the task. It is only natural, therefore, that all the public buildings in this country should be characterized by a monotonous sameness of architectural deficiency. The post offices, especially, look as if they had been made like stamps, by machines at headquarters, and sent out on demand. Of course, there are some notable exceptions to the general bad taste of public buildings, such as the State Capitol at Albany, and some of the government buildings at Washington, but their success is hard to understand. From these considerations it is evident that public structures will be the last to feel the influence of artistic development.

Now this absence of really beautiful and attractive objects becomes a very important consideration, when we take into account the growing tendency of the population to gather in great cities. If everybody is to live in cities, and the latter remain as uniformly unattractive as they now are, then indeed may we despair of cultivating the appreciation of the beautiful, and life may well become monotonous. But, happily, there is one phase of city life in which some of these disadvantages are overcome. The great improvements in transportation, in and out of the cities, have given rise to an entirely new class of citizens, namely, the suburban residents. It is upon this class that we must chiefly depend for the development of a more artistic sentiment in the

community. Lovely nature is herself the only school for the appreciation of the beautiful, and let us be thankful that there are still around every great city of this country, a few spots where the natural scenery has not been spoiled by the hand of man. The weary merchant, tearing himself away from the worry and anxiety of his counting-room in order to flee to the seclusion of his country home, fully appreciates the value of a few hours spent in the open air, which, by their very contrast to his regular occupation, refresh him as nothing else could do. Gradually nature begins to exert an influence on his character. Things which formerly made no impression upon him he now perceives to be possessed of a hidden beauty which is charming in itself. Thus he not only cultivates his own taste, but lays the foundation of the true appreciation of beauty in his children, by giving them the advantage of being brought up in the country.

The building up of suburban houses has also had a very beneficial effect upon the architecture of the country. No longer troubled with difficulties of form and position which hamper him so in the city, the architect is free to exercise his taste and to work out his ideas, and hence to improve rapidly by experience. The houses of the cities will bear no comparison to those in the suburbs. One has only to cross the river into West Philadelphia to feel the atmosphere of an entirely different city. The inhabitants of that pleasant suburb have become emancipated from the traditions of Quaker plainness which seem to hold the older parts of the city under their conservative influence, and have learned that, by a judicious use of stone, even a bird's house can be made to look very pretty. Nevertheless, there is a gradual improvement going on in the city itself, especially in the business portions. The buildings of

most recent construction are almost all of them very successful from an artistic point of view. Moreover, great attention is now paid to making the interiors of stores as

attractive as possible, and merchants vie with each other in the variety of the combinations in which they arrange their goods. Advertising has become a fine art, and these little cuts, selected from many which accompany Wanamaker's advertisements, show that a



real artist must have been employed to make them. The railroad companies, especially the Pennsylvania, have also done a great deal to make the journey to and from the city far more agreeable than it otherwise would have been. The picturesque stations on this road, and the luxurious beds of flowers and shrubbery, are the joy of its patrons and the wonder of strangers.



So much for the business men and architects. How about the schools and colleges of the country? Are they doing their best to inculcate a love of the beautiful in the students under their care? Surprising as it may seem, this question can only be answered in the negative. Most of the schools being in the midst of great cities, far away from any natural scenery, are doing nothing in this respect. But though one would think that the colleges, situated as most of them are, in country neighborhoods, would be the very best places for the study of æsthetics, such is unfortunately not the case. Spasmodic efforts in this direction are now and then made, as in our own college a few years ago, when the art critic Blackbourn gave a series of very fine illustrated lectures on art, but which, we fear,

the students did not appreciate. The growing tendency to confine the study of the natural sciences to the class room and laboratory is largely responsible for lack of taste among the students, as the latter are no longer required to work in the greater laboratory of nature herself. Specialization of studies has also had much the same effect, as the general result of it is that, while the men who *start* with some culture become much more cultivated during their college course, those who have none to begin with, never acquire any. In fact, the general obtuseness of the average college student to all that is beautiful (except, indeed, to the fair sex!) is remarkable. He is almost perfectly indifferent to the beauties of nature. The seasons come and go with all their manifold changes, but their varied beauty he does not in the least appreciate. Others, perhaps, may think of autumn as a season of glorious foliage, magnificent sunsets, and bright, starry nights, but to him it is only known as the time when chestnuts are ripe. He would never say,

"Hail, gentle spring! ethereal mildness come,"

but he could sing a strong chorus to,

"Oh, ground, dry up, that I may baseball play!"

Perhaps you have persuaded him to take a walk with you. In the hope that something new and unexpected may awaken in him a small glimmer of enthusiasm over nature's loveliness, you lead the way to a spot of rare and unexceptionable beauty. On reaching the summit of an isolated hill, around which the landscape lies spread out like a panorama, you ask with ill-concealed pride, "Well, what do you think of *that* view?" Alas! Your hopes were short-lived. More chilling than a blizzard comes the reply, "Oh, the view's all right, but let's investigate that cherry tree over there."

This brings us to the consideration of the question as to whether, after all, it is worth while to cultivate an appreciation of the

beautiful. Some, to be sure, consider it highly sinful to do so, but with such we have no argument. Others regard it merely as a waste of time and unprofitable. On the contrary, we believe there are few talents that will so well repay cultivation. The man who has learned to appreciate the beautiful in nature and in art, lives in a world in which the contributors to his happiness are innumerable. To him all attractive objects, animate and inanimate, in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, are, individually and collectively, perpetual sources of pleasure. Nothing but that which is offensively ugly ever becomes monotonous to him. The truly beautiful we can never tire of. There are things, such as sunsets, upon which the eye rests with perfect pleasure, and which refresh us whenever we encounter them. Every one appreciates the truth of the saying, "Books are friends that every man may call his own." Cannot the same be said of nature? We can only choose our human friends as we are thrown with them, and even then they do not please us in all moods. It is different, however, with nature; she is universally sympathetic. Not only may we take advantage of her manifold aspects to seize upon those which particularly suit our feelings, but also, since our perception of nature depends so much upon the state of mind in which we visit her, we may be sure of her sympathy. Are we joyful, she will rejoice with us; are we sorrowful, her winds will moan with us. No true lover of her can long remain melancholy. Let him but seek the open fields, and the very joyfulness of all creation will shame him and rouse him in spite of himself. This is the time of year in which "spring poems" are so plentiful. Why should the term have become such an opprobrious one? Spring is the poet's paradise. The spectacle of all nature suddenly awakening, refreshed and strengthened after her long

winter's sleep, stirs all that is poetic in the soul of man to its lowest depth. Nothing could be more appropriate than to express such deep emotions in verse, though it may well be said that the effect upon the writer is often far more important than that upon the reader.

In regard to the relation of the appreciation of the beautiful to general culture, it may well be said that of all the various things which constitute refinement, this is by far the most important. Now, culture is the great object of a college course, and students ought, therefore, to embrace every opportunity to exercise that much-neglected faculty of the human mind—taste. Above all things they should not allow themselves to fall into a slovenly indifference to all nature's beauties, but should notice them all carefully. Nowhere can this be better done than at Haverford, justly famous for its charming neighborhood. "Consider the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin: yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

THE FIRST CALL.

'Twas time to go, I could not stay
 (The stern town clock was striking ten),
 But as I turned to go away,
 She whispered, blushing, "Come again."
 O sweetest words! O glad surprise!
 Bright has my pathway been since then!
 Lit by those large, dark, lustrous eyes,
 And by her bidding, "Come again."
 I know it was not all in jest;
 The look, the soft hand pressure, when
 She spoke the words, the truth expressed,
 And Wednesday next I'll go again.

LECTURES.

On the evening of January 29th, Prof. Edward W. Hartwell, of Johns Hopkins University, delivered a most scientific lecture on "Physical Training; its Nature and Place." Education, said Prof. Hartwell, cannot be com-

prehensive without including bodily training. It is much easier to underestimate than to exaggerate its importance. Prof. Hartwell described the structure of tissues and nerves, and traced the effect of exercise upon them. As the brain is made up of nerves, and as any action calls the nerves into play, so the exercise of either sensory or motor nerves exercises the brain and aids its growth. Play and sports are primarily outgrowths of this instinctive need of the brain. The English are content to take exercise without learning the regulations that should govern it. The Germans have the best and most scientific system. The Swedes employ the Therapeutic method. There is no system which could strictly be called American, though, perhaps, the Sargent system approaches the nearest. The great danger that threatens our sports, Prof. Hartwell thought, was the growing desire to win at any cost.

The last lecture of the course was delivered on February 7th, by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, on "The Hygiene of Diet." Dr. H. considered the questions why we should eat, what we should eat, how much, and how often. We require food for growth, repair, and for energy. Our food must necessarily partake of the elements that constitute our body. But certain forms are much better suited to our needs than others. Variety, also, adds to our health. Care should be taken in regard to the time of taking food. Neither immediately before nor immediately after exercise should be chosen, for our supply of energy being limited is consumed by the exertion of exercise, and, consequently, there does not remain sufficient for the digestion of our food. There is a definite quantity of food, which we should take, but it need not be determined by weighing. Hunger should be the guide rather than taste.

Views were thrown on the screen, exhibiting various articles of food, and also some of the insects that live in them. The lecturer alluded, in closing, to alcohol. Scientific hygiene sees no good in alcohol. It is not food; and, moreover, not only does it prevent no disease, but it abridges life.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

F. W. Morris, Jr.,

Editor Alumni Department of
 THE HAVERFORDIAN,

DEAR SIR:—You ask me to write a letter of 800 or 900 words, giving an account of the class of 1870 and of Haverford as it was in their time. It is clear that you can have no idea of the merits of that illustrious class, or you would not have imagined that such a theme could be

treated in any such space. More than that would be needed to tell alone of the wickets taken by little Bud, or to describe the feats of Pan, long of limb and handsome of face, once a hero of the base-ball field and now—*heu, quanto mutata ob illo*—a manager of Haverford, and doubtless engaged in his leisure moments in devising plans to suppress the sports he once engaged in. Why, the space you name would not even begin to give room for Olly's feet. Nor, were I to write you such a letter, could I omit the poems of Coy, commonly confused by freshmen with those of Tennyson; there are volumes of them bound away in morocco and gold on your library shelves, where to this day they cannot fail to soothe the brains of sophomores wearied with the catalogues of fossil monsters in Dana's geology. No more could I pass over the puns of Obortis, or fail to tell you of the walking matches of Cara Nutrix and another whose memory we cherish, but whose face we shall never see again. Did any Haverfordian in this age ever walk, as that pair walked, from Haverford to Chadd's Ford and back again, between the morning sun and the evening dew? Did any class, before or after our time, devise as large a class seal as ours? which when printed on our letter paper, had at least the advantage of lessening, by half a page, the length of our Sunday epistles to our parents and guardians. We were the biggest class that had ever graduated at Haverford, and we knew our size. If you would know more of our doings, go consult in the library a thick pamphlet published by authority, and containing the *Gesta LXX*. Would you have us paint ourselves in living colors? Search the pages of the Collegian, the Bud, and the Gem, and find there the burning words that were traced by our eloquent pens, and which could not be quenched by all the cold water of critics, however their writers might have been put out.

But whatever you think of '70 do not despise the homespun days of the past. We slept in rooms 5 feet by 8, we ate in the cellar, and we had but one study room for all the students, and two students to a desk; we had no Barclay Hall and never dreamt of athletic grounds; our pride was satisfied when the students, by subscription, procured a bell which could be heard across the lawn, and when the great American traveler, Daniel Pratt, lectured to us we equaled ourselves to Harvard and Yale. But the *res augusta domi* bred up as good men and true men, whose hearts were in the right place and who were always prepared for yeomen's service in Church and State, as can be reared by all the modern appliances.

Yours respectfully,

STUART WOOD.

PERSONALS.

Albert L. Baily, '78, was married on April 2d to Miss E. M. Lycett, of Bryn Mawr.

W. T. Perry, '80, is manager of a hotel at Lake Minnewaska.

George H. Evans, '83, is proprietor of a linseed oil manufactory in Indianapolis, Indiana.

S. B. Shoemaker, '83, was married on February 8th, in Baltimore, to Miss Minnie Tyson.

T. K. Worthington, '83, expects to receive his degree from Johns Hopkins shortly, and will go into the law office of F. K. Carey ('78.)

J. H. Allen, '84, was married to Miss Jennie Z. Jones, March 14th, at Rockvale, Col.

A. T. Murray, '85, has been appointed professor of Greek at Earlham College, Indiana.

W. P. Morris, '86, is manager of the Pottstown Iron Company's blast furnace.

W. H. Futrell, '87, paid us a visit last month. He has given up his school and intends to go into business.

A. C. Garrett, '87, is going to Harvard in September, where he will take the degree of Ph.D.

H. G. Veeder, '89, recently spent a few days with us.

A. R. Cabo, '90, has gone to Mexico to look after his property there.

AMONG THE POETS.

THE WIFE'S ANSWER.

"The fools are not all dead," said he;

Her answer took him quite aback;

"I'm very glad of it," said she;

"I never did look well in black."—*Ex.*

THE GUIDE BOARD SPEAKS.

[The guide board is hanging in the room of a Sophomore, surrounded by signs, handkerchiefs, and other souvenirs of his conquests.]

An honored place of old was mine,

Beside the highway standing;

Four miles, I said, to Thompson's Mills,

And six to Bowker's Landing.

The weary traveler, on the road,

To me his thoughts addressing,

Found out the way to Thompson's Mills,

And gave his heartfelt blessing.

I loved to see the children pass,

And hear their artless prattle,

The lumbering stage coach and its load,

With many a jounce and rattle.

The deacon on his way to church,
Looked up with friendly greeting;
Two lovers at my mossy foot,
Once had their place of meeting.

But now I hang in durance vile,
The butt of jests and slander,
That I who showed the way so long
Should to such nonsense pander!

I long to hear the song of birds,
And catch the breath of clover:
Alas, my hopes are all in vain,
My usefulness is over.

—*Dartmouth.*

TO ———!

He comes along with a jaunty air,
And slaps your back in a friendly way:
But his eye has a dark, sinister look,
That fills your heart with black dismay.

He takes your arm as a brother would,
And you murmur low an epithet,
As you hear those oft-repeated words,
"Old man, have you got a cigarette?"—X.V.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

Our actions on this world-stage tend
To find a mark—to reach an end.
Yet in the broad immensity
Of life—itsself a tossing sea—
They seem to lose identity.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

SERENADE.

Sweetly slumber, now, my darling,
While the stars their vigils keep;
Golden dreams flit 'round thy pillow,
Love's bright angels guard thy sleep.
Would I were that down thrice-blessed
On which rests thy blushing cheek;
By my soft and silent pressure
Fervently my love I'd speak.

May these low strains of affection
Penetrate thy sleeping ear,
Bringing to thy dreamy vision
Him to whom thou art so dear.
May each word, like silken fether,
Never in all time to part,
Be a bond of love between us,
Binding closer heart to heart. —*Ex.*

LOCALS.

Junior Exercises, Thursday, April 12th, at
7.30 P. M.

The Seniors in Social Science at a great treat in the shape of a discussion of the Inter-state Commerce Act by President Roberts, who very kindly spent two hours of his valuable time for that purpose. The gentleman considered the law a step in the right direction, but pointed out many serious errors.

THE HAVERFORDIAN Board for the next editorial year is as follows: Editor-in-Chief, W. H. Fite, '89; Associate Editors, '89, W. C. Goodwin, S. P. Ravenel, Jr., and F. E. Thompson; '90, E. M. Angell, H. L. Gilbert and J. F. T. Lewis; '91, D. H. Blair and E. A. Valentine.

"The eagle had a ball on its head," said Jones, describing a statue. "Ah!" remarked Smith, "the traditional *bald-headed* eagle, I suppose."

Who would ever have accused the "Private Secretary" of writing spring poems? Nevertheless, he has caught the infection and here is the result of it:

Hear the tale how they died in their beauty and pride;
Hear the sorrowful tale which I sing;
Hear the wail of the bard for the fate stern and hard
Of the poets who sang of the spring.

Now the snow turned to slush and the sparrow and thrush
Gathered up what the winter had slain;
From a tree by the road softly warbled the toad,
And the frog sang his sleep-giving strain.

And the poets did say: "When the bullfrog is gay,
Then in metre it should be expressed;
That the day has grown long, and the sun has grown strong,
And the moon slowly wanes in the west."

But alas, for their dream; ere they'd written a ream;
Ere the deluge of song had yet burst;
Ere the printer'd complained or the reader profaned,
Both the spring and the poets were cursed.

For the blizzard in wrath strode along his war path,
And the poets as such died of grief;
I relate the sad tale, for my brethren I wail,
This only can bring me relief.

Loving dearly to shirk and to put off my work,
I delayed my effusion to spring;
By these virtues I live, and this moral I give,
That sure are the blessings they bring.

The construction of the track is fairly under way. The committee have staked it out, and are now receiving bids from contractors. The latest hundred dollar subscription is from a firm friend of the college, Mr. A. J. Cassatt.

The destructive propensities of the College Anarchist have taken another direction. He has turned incendiary, and one of his fiendish schemes succeeded so well that for a while the

laboratory was menaced with destruction, but by the efforts of our big brother it was finally saved.

The cricket professional has arrived from England, and all day long the practice in the shed ceases not. Baseball is played a little now and then, when the weather permits, but everyone seems to recognize that if we want to make a success of cricket, it will not do to waste our energies and time on any other game.

Here are some sentences from Josephus' remarks on the Essenes, which portray a condition of class feeling far beyond anything we had ever imagined. "After they have passed their examinations they are divided into four classes, and the difference between the Seniors and the Juniors is so great, that if a Senior be touched by a Junior he must needs wash himself from the pollution!"

A "Goat" in the Senior Literature class wants to know if from the line, "And on his horse, alone as he was born—" we are to infer that the rider was without clothing of any kind. We are afraid the "Old Dodo" must be suffering from a temporary attack of "fool in the head!"

The benevolent individual who put up the gas lamp on the road to the station deserves the gratitude of all students of nocturnal habits.

An advanced (?) German student recently brought down the house by translating "Alles was er that," "*He was all that!*"

On the evening of March 3d, the members of the Senior class and three former '88 men were very agreeably entertained at the home of their classmate, Mr. C. R. Wood. After the supper a few impromptu speeches were made, but the affair partook more of the nature of a private company than of a class supper.

A Senior in history reads the following sentence from documents, "On the XIXth of May the plenipotentiaries arrived," this way—"On the *x-i-xtieth* of May the *plenipottentaries* arrived!"

When a member of one of the biological classes in examining the clam came to a place where his text-book directed him to "eat the shell with hydrochloric acid," he remarked that if any one relished such a dish he was welcome to it, but that for his part he begged leave to be excused.

Scene, a Senior class meeting: Secretary of the great E. C., reporting: "Your committee has had a long and protracted sitting—" Unruly member, interrupting him, "*Any eggs?*"

Who can deny, in the face of the following

sentence, that it is injudicious to allow the young to read Chaucer? "And after this, Theseus hath i sent, After a *beer*"

At the regular meeting of the Field Club, held March 26th, G. C. Wood delivered a very entertaining lecture on beetles in general, and *scarabæidæ* in particular. Other subjects were discussed with much interest. The club has planned a great deal of hard work for the coming season, and the interest of the different members in their special work seems to be greater than ever before.

The class in practical Astronomy is an influential body. They have arranged with the sun that on a certain day in the near future it is to set at 2.30 p. m. Besides this, they have a compact with the lunar eclipse in July by which it agrees to last *three days!*

The late Evan Randolph was very generous in his bequests to the college. Besides two hundred and fifty *useful* books, he left us five engines, a steam pump, and two boilers. Of the engines, one is in very good condition and can be used to run the dynamo (which the junior engineer thinks he is going to finish before he graduates), and the others will be valuable as models.

In order to test the comparative egotism of our lecturers a critical Senior has kept a record of the number of times per minute that they used the personal pronoun "I." The minimum rate was that of Prof. Rogers, an average of .24 for his two lectures. Dr. Thomas heads the list with a rate of 3.94. Taking the general average it appears that our lecturers use 1.17 I's a minute.

Is a little learning a dangerous thing? Well say! A prominent member of the great Latin class, seeing the word *Speirostomum* (name of an animal with a spiral body-cavity), remarked, "Evidently signifies, an animal which *breathes in its stomach*, I suppose.

Great excitement was caused in the Everett recently by the "Strong Man's" losing control of himself, and threatening to turn an innocent combat of words into a personal encounter. Having made a few remarks which another member immediately disputed, the man of muscle arose and thus addressed the Society: "Gentlemen, the member has failed to grasp my idea; in fact, his mind is so constituted that he is unable to grasp it. It is useless for me any longer to combat him as an orator; I will therefore attack him as a *pugilist*." On hearing this dreadful threat, the unfortunate rival gave a shriek of terror, and fainted dead away. Happily, however, before any dread-

ful atrocity had been committed, the President, with great courage and self-possession, called the infuriated giant to order, and peace was at length restored, though the nerves of the members were so scattered that they could do little but adjourn.

Students who wish to obtain information in the library in the afternoon had better search for it like Diogenes sought for an honest man—with a lantern.

Though "Fweddy" has left college, and thus abandoned the prominent position which he once held in these columns, he has left us a very valuable legacy in the shape of an inscription on the back of a small photograph (not a cigarette advertisement) of two superb specimens of the human race. The letters of the inscription are V—G—N—A ST—AI—T C—T. These apparently meaningless characters become more intelligible when it is taken into account that one of the figures strikingly resembles one of the present senior class.

Not one of the least of the advantages of a scientific education is the training in expressing oneself correctly. That it is long before students acquire such a faculty is well known to all who have ever heard recitations in the sciences. The following from an examination paper is very typical. "Faraday's *method* for liquefying gases consisted of a *glass tube*, etc." One might just as well say that a gentleman's method of going to a ball consisted of a dress suit. Again, take the following definition of Nitrogen Iodide as given by a student in the class room: "Nitrogen Iodide is that substance which if you stamp your foot it'll go off."

Horror of horror! that the fair name of our college should be so foully misused! Some one sent us a copy of a disreputable sheet known as "The Young Men of America," in which, in an article called "The Smartest Boy in Philadelphia," we found the following marked passage: "Dick's mother had long been dead. Brothers and sisters he had none. Having no ties, Mr. Rollins had devoted himself to travel, placing Dick at Haverford College, and supplying him with every *comfort and luxury that money could buy*." There is a cruel irony in those last words.

The Bryn Mawr students have at last succeeded in having their piano moved from the gardener's house up to the gymnasium. They are more fortunate than we, in respect to the tolerance of a growth of musical spirit in the college.

We hear that a Bryn Mawr student, on being asked what was the especial importance from a chronological point of view of the last verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Acts, replied, somewhat indignantly, that the mere fact that after two years Festus came to call on Felix, was a totally irrelevant statement, and was of no chronological importance whatever.

We had always supposed that the United States had a monopoly of the hog business, but a Senior, who comes from a region where large quantities are annually produced, tells us that such is the vicious circle in which the policy of protection has locked American industries that "were the duty on *raw pig* reduced one quarter, half the iron furnaces in the country would go out of blast."

A careful Bible student says that "outside the *ten commandments* there are no positive prohibitions in the *New Testament*."

A Senior sat at the lunch table complacently devouring the deadly bologna. Suddenly he started as if horrified by a horrible suspicion. Rising hastily from his seat he rushed to the window and scanned the landscape with a haggard look. Then as his glance fell upon a small object in the distance, he heaved a mighty sigh of relief, and immediately resumed the attack on the sausage. To his astonished companions, who demanded an explanation of his remarkable behavior, he replied between the mouthfuls, "I wanted to see—if that old yellow cur—was still alive,—and I found he was.—More sausage, please."

Great was the horror of a dark-complexioned sophomore, when he was told that in the class picture his moustache had taken *white*. Nothing but an immediate and personal inspection of the proofs would satisfy him that the treacherous camera had not played him an unexpected trick.

We have discovered that other chimneys beside those in Barclay Hall have been put to a use for which they were never intended. The great Thackeray, when a boy, was driven to the same desperate resource as are some of our students who spend most of their time in unbecoming postures on the floor.

A good problem for the advanced calculus class to work at, at one of their evening *séances*: 2 years —(1 yr. plus 12 mos.) = x . Required the value of x in terms of Senators.

That was a bright idea which prompted a laboratory student to use *indestructible* ink to show the bleaching powers of chlorine.

A fertile field for the College pun-makers to work upon, "Putcherself in the butcher's place."

Professor in chemistry, lecturing—"Hydrogen peroxide is widely used as a bleaching agent. For example, *blonde hair* is usually produced in this manner—er—ah—that is, when it doesn't come naturally."

Professor: "Describe a simple apparatus for illustrating diffusion of gases."

Student: "Such an apparatus may be made by putting a *porous plaster* on a lamp chimney."

We always thought that Apollinaris was a queen (of table waters), but a student of Roman History says he has discovered an emperor of that name.

A senior grammarian has discovered a past case!

From Pliny's Letters. — "Habebat puer manulos multos et junctos et solutos"—"The boy had many ponies both bound and in leaves."

Prof. in Scripture, "What was St. Paul's next journey?"

Papa, "O, (confidently), from Miletus to Chaos."

Prof., "I'm afraid thee's going to chaos. Next."

Could Chaucer have had reference to the Glee Club when he described spring as the season when "smalle fooles maken melodie."

And now the weary Local Editor resigns his office and turns over its appurtenances to his successor. These consist of a large collection of back numbers of *Life*, *Puck*, *Punch*, etc., useful in stimulating the imagination, and for training the mind to seize upon every trifling occurrence and work it up into a "great break." And then, if the numbers be *very* old, a stray joke may now and then be safely resurrected. The old proverb says that "murder will out," and so it seems with the Local Editor's identity. As soon as he approaches a group of laughing students the conversation at once ceases, or turns upon the weather. But we are going to let him into a great secret. Nothing will pay him so well as to choose some innocent, good-natured individual from whom to recruit his stock of "Locals." Let him keep him always in his sight, and when this is not possible, appoint some one else to watch him, that none of his actions or words may escape you. Record all his breaks in their most malignant form, and, as the old almanac says, "If the baby won't drink milk boil it," if he don't make any breaks, invent some and put them under his name. The public get used to seeing his

name, and everything you say about him will take. Soon you will have him so under your demoniacal influence that he will make blunders in spite of himself, and then your happiness is secured. Above all things, remember that a Jew will eat ham sooner than a brother editor will furnish you with locals.

BOOK NOTICES

MEDICAL ESSAYS. Published by "The Republican Press Association:" Concord, New Hampshire.

There are four of these essays: "Healthy Homes and Foods for the Working Classes," "The Sanitary Conditions and Necessities of School Houses and School Life," "Disinfection and Individual Prophylaxis against Infectious Diseases," and "The Preventable Causes of Disease in American Manufactories, etc." They are a series of prize essays, and are full of valuable information on the subjects treated. The authors are men eminently capable of writing on their respective subjects, as they have gained their knowledge through valuable experience, as well as close study of details.

EXCHANGES.

Number 11 of the *University* contains a number of letters from presidents of various institutions, on the subject of Co-Education. The first letter, from President Haydn, of Adelbert College, is especially interesting, in view of the fact that Adelbert, for years a co-educational college, has recently decided to admit no more women. From this letter it appears that Adelbert drifted into co-education, and that, as a co-educational institution, it was fast becoming simply an adjunct to the city school system. In former days, when Ohio was less thickly settled, co-education may have been necessary, but, in view of the number of institutions in Ohio for the education of women, President Haydn asserts Adelbert is not needed as a co-educational college.

The *Tuftonian* is publishing a series of communications under the general title of "Topics of Reform." Among these, a good paper on "Public Spiritedness" appeared in a recent issue. We can hardly speak too much in praise of articles of this nature. A discussion of the present state of the public mind is always in order, especially in a country with the right of suffrage so universal as in America. The *Tuftonian* is excellent in every respect except its exchange column, which is miserably small.

We are glad to greet the *Hesperian*, from the University of Nebraska, and shall put it on our list of exchanges. The style of printing of the *Hesperian* is not what it should be, but the contents of the paper show industry and ability.

This from the *Oberlin Review* :

"The tender solicitude with which the Russian student watches over his dynamite bombs, the delight of the German in the sword fight, and the pains bestowed by under-graduates in New and Old England on general athletics, find a counterpart in the enthusiastic esteem with which the true Oberlin student regards the bloodless contests of his literary society."

Truly, this is sublime ! What an ideal existence is life at a Western college ! We must believe that Oberlin students feed on ambrosial nectar and drink from the pure springs of Castalia. We can only judge Oberlin by the *Review*. The *Review* is a very fair specimen of college journalism, but if it be remembered that Oberlin is one of the largest colleges in the country, the merit of the *Review* very sensibly diminishes. THE HAVERFORDIAN will always be for high ideals and lofty purposes, but we cannot forbear remark when we see, as we frequently do, the Western colleges clad in the impenetrable armor of their isolation and ignorance, calmly setting themselves above the rest of humanity.

The *College Transcript* has devoted two pages to the subject of "Novel Reading," which would have been better employed with some other subjects. The writer has evidently supposed that the only purpose of fiction is to put in pleasing form some historical facts, and maintains, very rightly, that the same facts can be gathered elsewhere in less time. But this is not the function of the novel. Vile as much of the fiction is, worthless as most of it is, the fact remains that the ennobling power of a grand, artistic novel is scarcely surpassed by that of a grand, artistic poem. In no other way do men come so closely into sympathy with each other.

While thanking the exchange editor of the *Under-Graduate* for the excellent opinion which he expresses concerning THE HAVERFORDIAN, we feel bound to dissent from him when he advocates the publishing of news in a college paper to the exclusion of literary matter. A college paper should certainly be a medium of news for the Alumni and others ; but it should be more than that. It should be the model and the standard of literary work among the students of the college. So long as the literary publications of the college paper represent the best work of the students, so long it will be

an incentive to the students for good work. When it ceases to do this, much of its usefulness is gone.

As the *'Varsity* comes from over the border and is very "English" in its constitution and appearance, we do not so often speak of it as of papers on the American soil. Nevertheless, we have not failed to notice the numerous excellent poems that appear in its columns, and the very able discussions of all sorts of educational questions. "'Round the Table" is also much more interesting than it was wont to be.

The *Chronicle* of March 10th contains a criticism of Senator Ingall's remarks on college-bred Congressmen. We fully agree with the *Chronicle*. That college-bred Senators are speculative and "unpractical" may be, to some extent, true ; but the question may be very seriously asked whether the introduction of speculative theories into politics, or, at least, conformity to some set of political or moral principles would not do much good in neutralizing the generally short-sighted and unprincipled spirit in politics of the present day.

We have received a copy of the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*. The paper is full of news and contains several able articles. "The Reformation of Mr. Conklin" is interesting. "The Verdict of Experience on Hamilton's Constitutional Theories" is extremely well written. We do not think much of the article on "Lucile." It is not of sufficient importance to find its way into the columns of the *Monthly*. Several good poems are among the contents.

The *Muhlenburg Monthly* appears this month in enlarged and certainly improved form.

There is room for improvement in the *Lehigh Burr*. Its columns are filled with extremely bad fiction. We do not on principle object to fiction in college papers, but we prefer to see work which involves some hard thinking. College papers should be worthy of college men. They are not worthy of college men if they stoop to publish fiction which no weekly country newspaper would notice.

We hope that the editors of the *Lafayette* do not represent the taste and intelligence of the students of Lafayette College. The fiction is hopelessly bad, and is inserted in quantities proportioned to its bad quality. The climax of bad taste is reached in the insertion of a letter from the Pandemonium, Shady Side. We regret the more that the writer should have descended to this depth because he is evidently a man of intelligence and ability. We are informed by this letter that Satan subscribes for the *Dickinsonian* and that the man who devised ex-

cuses for the foot-ball team of the University of Pennsylvania resides in the Pandemonium.

We have received the *Campus* from Allegheny College, and shall be glad to exchange. The general appearance of the paper is prepossessing, and the interior shows a large amount of life at Allegheny. The design on the cover is extremely tasteful.

The *Dickinsonian* professes to see in the picture of Barclay Hall, published in our paper, the forms of two students playing marbles. We must confess ourselves somewhat amazed at this uncalled-for and entirely groundless piece of wit; and we are the more amazed that a paper proceeding from Dickinson College should lay itself open to attack by passing jokes on the character of students in other colleges. In addition to the long list of those childish and unmanly tricks for which the Dickinson men are notorious, we have this month an account of a student who threw water upon a couple of ladies who were visiting another student. Such rudeness would be impossible at Haverford.

With the present issue the Exchange editor takes leave of his contemporaries, believing that an Exchange column is an institution for mutual criticism and mutual improvement. He has endeavored to criticise fairly and impartially; whether he has succeeded must be left for others to decide. His successor will, perhaps, criticise from a different point of view; and, as he is not necessarily bound to the position taken by the retiring editor, we will secure him in advance from any charge of inconsistency.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The Dramatic Association of Princeton College, is making arrangements to produce a play in the very near future. According to the usual custom a ball will be given after the performance. The action of the convention of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association in awarding the cup to Harvard, seemed to Princeton men the only fair thing to do, and was received by them with great approbation.

The perfect equipment of the new gymnasium at Dickinson College, by W. C. Allison, of Philadelphia, has caused a great revival of interest in general athletics. The faithful and persistent training to which the candidates for positions on various teams are subjecting themselves, will doubtless result in a good record for Dickinson in the inter-collegiate contests. Over twenty men are in training for the baseball nine, and games have been arranged with

Lehigh, Gettysburg and Bucknell. The following is copied verbatim from the circular letter sent by the *Dickinsonian* editors. "A date for a game had also been secured with the University of Pennsylvania, but it was canceled, as the assets of the college were too limited to meet the exorbitant demands of the University team. Lafayette is still holding to the peculiar policy which she adopted during the last foot-ball season, and offers Dickinson but thirty dollars to play in Easton, while she demands a small fortune to come to Carlisle."

Muhlenberg College is in a very fair condition. Her financial secretary is meeting with success wherever he goes. Recently the endowment of the Greek professorship was raised \$10,000, and an agreement made to add twenty per cent. to every thousand dollars the agent collects towards the general fund. The students are also fitting up a gymnasium, which, though not very complete or extensive, is expected to meet their needs.

The University of Pennsylvania will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the restoration of her charter and estate in 1891.

The students of the School of Arts, the School of Law and the School of Mines at Columbia, have petitioned the trustees for separate commencements, asserting that no building can be found large enough to hold the friends of all the schools on Commencement Day.

There are two hundred and seventy-one men in training for the various athletic teams at Harvard.

A brass band has been organized at Williams for the purpose of taking part in the parades of the coming presidential campaign.

Brown University is making strenuous efforts to secure a gymnasium. \$20,000 has been raised among the alumni.

The study of psychology has been removed from the required course at Amherst and placed among the electives.

The students of Hobart college have adopted the Oxford cap and gown.

Rutgers men are practising in the gymnasium for next year's foot-ball eleven.

A triangular base ball league has been formed between Lehigh, Cornell, and Lafayette.

The largest observatory dome in the world is being made in Cleveland for the University of Michigan. It weighs ten tons, and has a diameter of forty-five feet four inches at the base.

Wanamaker's.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Sporting goods. Furnishing goods.

Any going good thing for head-wear or hand-wear or foot-wear.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. A large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new-book table. BOOK NEWS lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Philadelphia.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

BY

Bardenwerper & Dithmer,

1102 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Lawn Tennis Shirts, etc.

Flannel Underwear, Cuffs and Collars.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ O / INVESTMENT 7 O
2 O / SECURITIES O

IOWA MORTGAGES—payment of principal and interest guaranteed by Philadelphia and Iowa Trust Companies. School and County Bonds for sale.

EDWARD FORSYTHE,
703 Walnut St., Phila.

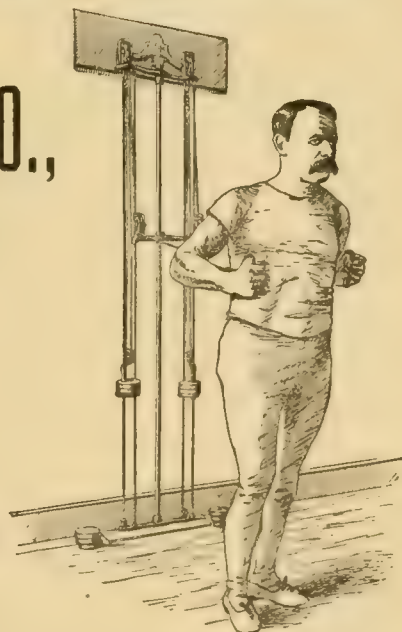
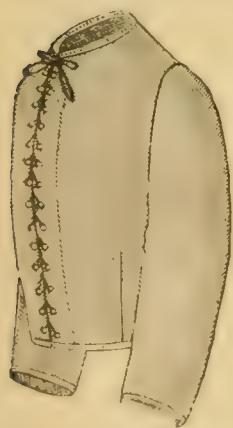
♠ SPORTING ♣ EMPORIUM ♠

—♦ OF ♦—

A. J. REACH & CO.,

23 South Eighth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.



FOOT BALL, BASE BALL,
LAWN TENNIS, GYMNASIUM,
LACROSSE, and ATHLETIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

N. B.—Our New Calf Foot Ball Shoe is just what every Foot Ball Player needs.



Galleries of Paintings

AND

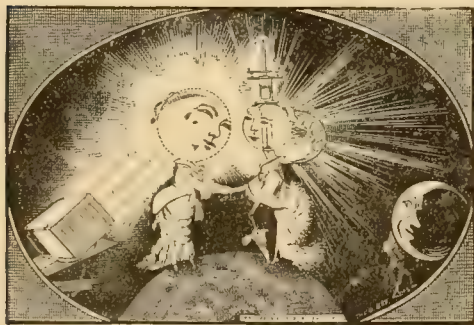
Looking Glass Warerooms,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Paintings, Mirrors, The Finest Etchings and Engravings,
Picture Frames of every character at all prices.

All of the Rogers' Groups of Statuary.

Beautiful Pictures of all sizes and kinds for Gifts,
Anniversaries, and for the Rooms of Students in
the various Colleges.

THOSH M^c COLLIN & CO.
Permanent Photographic
Enlargements by
the Solar & Electric Lights



AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS,
FROM \$9.00 UP.

Prints made from Amateurs' Negatives.

633 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,

1026 Chestnut Street.

Fine Ready-made Clothing

—FOR—

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ladies' Ulster, Sacque and Habit Makers.

1026 Chestnut Street.

❖ ARDMORE BAKERY ❖

I BEG leave to inform my Patrons and the
Public in general, being now fully pre-
pared to make a specialty and supply you
with the

FINEST OYSTERS,

in each and every style. Also, Chicken Cro-
quettes, Terrapins, and Salads of all descrip-
tions, ready for table use in the shortest
notice. Nothing but the very best materials.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Thanking you for former patronage, and
soliciting your orders for this coming season,
which will receive my prompt and personal
attention, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

JOS. A. MOOS,

Formerly MARTIN & MOOS.

I make a specialty of all kinds of Breads, Biscuits,
Coffee Cakes, Plain, Assorted and Fancy Cakes, Pies,
Charlottes, Creams, Meringues, Ices, (plain and fancy),
Jellies and Table Ornaments of every device.

ALL FARES REDUCED
VIA
STONINGTON LINE.

The Favorite Inside Route for
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE,
and all New England Points.

Reclining Chair Parlor Car between Steamer's landing and Boston,
FREE OF CHARGE.

Leave this Pier new No. 36, North River, one block
above Canal Street, at 5 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

First-class fare, \$3.00 to Boston, \$2.25 to Providence.
Passengers via this line can have a full night's rest by taking
7.55 A. M. Express train from Steamer's Landing for
Providence or Boston.

Tickets for sale in New York at Pier 36 N. R., 207, 257,
397, 457, 785, 942, 957 Broadway, Windsor Hotel, Astor
House Rotunda, 3 Astor House, Cosmopolitan Hotel, 355
Bowery. Brooklyn—333 Washington Street, 730 Fulton St.

O. H. BRIGGS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. W. MILLER, Gen. Man. W. R. BABCOCK, Asst. Pass. Agt.

Business Education!

Penmanship
Book-keeping
Telegraphy

TELEGRAPHY and Type-
writing,
Telegraphy, Book-keep-
ing, Banking, Penman-
ship, Correspondence,
Arithmetic, &c. Young
men and women taught to earn
a living and given a thorough
preparation for **honorable posi-
tions.** Terms reasonable. Time short.
Instruction thorough. Business men supplied
with competent assistants on short notice. No
charge for situations furnished. Address for cata-
logue, **Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

THE WESTERN
FARM MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

No. 102 South Fourth Street.

SOLOMON O. THACHER, President of the National Bank of
Lawrence, Kansas, President.

F. M. PERKINS, First Vice-President.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, President of the Merchants' National
Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, General Manager.

L. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

CHARLES M. BIDDLE, of the Biddle Hardware Company,
Philadelphia Director.

7% MORTGAGES

GOLD DEBENTURES 6%

principal and interest absolutely guaranteed, offered at par and
accrued interest 2500 Investors in 8 years, not one of whom
ever lost a dollar or had to wait a day for Interest or Principal.
For further information apply to

FRANK SKINNER, Manager.

Haverford College Store,

ESTABLISHED 1842.

where may be obtained

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Confectionery,

Fruits, Cakes, etc.

Agent for **HARRISON'S READY MIXED PAINT,** and
also the **AMERICAN BARB WIRE.**

GARDINER L. WARNER.

PORTER & COATES.

A COMPLETE

STOCK OF BOOKS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO A

Fine Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Engraved in the highest style of the Art, and in the
latest and most correct form.

Special Attention given to Die Sinking, Monograms
and Crests.

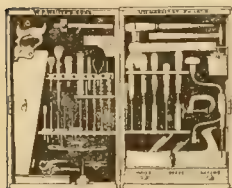
PORTER & COATES,

NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

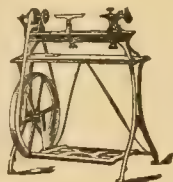
"MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS."

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,
1233 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
TOOLS FOR

Amateur and all Branches of Light Mechanical Work.



Lathes.
Scroll Saws.
Tool Chests
and Cabinets.



Complete outfits or Amateur Work Shops, including Work Benches, etc. Send 2-cent stamp for New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. K. P. TRASK,
Photographic Studio,
No. 1210 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Great Advancement in Photography,
CHILDREN'S PICTURES MADE INSTANTANEOUSLY.
Photographs, all Sizes, made by the New Method.
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY.

Special Rates to Students.

Photographs

By the Instantaneous Process.



H. C. PHILLIPS



1206 CHESTNUT STREET.

Special Rates to Faculty and Students of Haverford College.

WM. C. WHELLER,
PRACTICAL

BOOK-BINDER,

152 So. Third Street,

Room 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

Old Books and Magazines bound with neatness
and despatch.

Haverford College Shoe Store,

J. OWEN YETTER, Proprietor,

ARDMORE.

All kinds of fine work done to order.

MENDING A SPECIALTY.

Bennage & Elliott, L't'd,

Engraved Visiting Cards, 

50 Cards and Plate, \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.


Invitations Designed and Engraved

For Commencements, Class-Days, Receptions.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

834 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

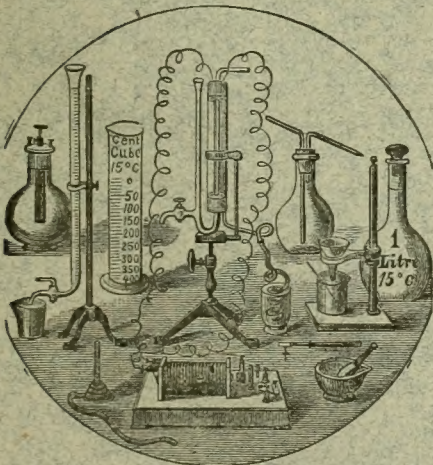
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



J. L. Stadelman,
DEALER IN
COAL
—AND—
LUMBER,
ARDMORE, PA.

Friends' Book Association
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
Engravers and Printers.
S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Race Sts.
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

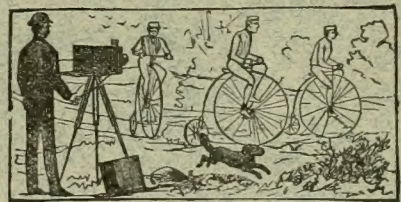
QUEEN & CO.



Physical, Chemical and Electrical Apparatus.



Thermometers.



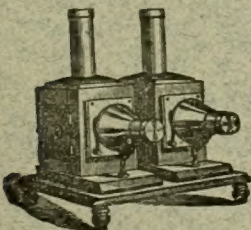
Photographic Apparatus.



Spectacles and Eye-glasses.



Opera and Field Glasses.

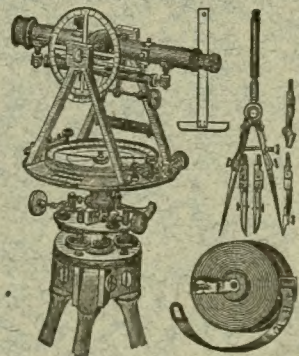


Optical Lanterns and Views.

We publish fifteen priced and illustrated Catalogues, each describing different classes of instruments. SEND FOR LIST.



Microscopes.



Mathematical Instruments, Paper, etc.

924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

